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THE

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

COMPLETE

MANUAL AND TEXT-BOOK,

CONTAINING

THE HISTORY, DEFENCE, PRINCIPLES, AND GOVERNMENT OF THE ORDER; THE LESSONS OF EACH RANK, AND DUTIES INCIDENT TO EVERY STATION AND OFFICE IN SUBORDINATE LODGES; WITH GEMS OF KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS, IN PROSE AND POETRY; DIRECTIONS AND FORMS FOR LAYING CORNER-STONES, DEDICATING CASTLE-HALLS, AND MARSHALING PROCESSIONS; SHORT BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF PROMINENT MEN IN THE ORDER; EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS OF SUPREME AND GRAND CHANCELLORS; FULL STATISTICS, SHOWING MEMBERSHIP AND AMOUNTS EXPENDED FOR CHARITABLE PURPOSES SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION, ON THE 19TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1864; CONSTITUTIONS OF THE VARIOUS GRAND JURISDICTIONS; THE MOST IMPORTANT BUSINESS FORMS; ODES, WITH MUSIC, FOR VARIOUS OCCASIONS; AUTOGRAPHIC LETTERS, ON VARIOUS TOPICS, BY DISTINGUISHED MEN IN THE ORDER; DIGEST OF THE DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME CHANCELLORS; DIGEST OF THE LEGISLATION OF THE SUPREME LODGE OF THE WORLD; CONSTITUTION OF THE SUPREME LODGE OF THE WORLD; RULES OF ORDER, ETC.

Handsomely Illustrated

WITH PORTRAITS OF PROMINENT KNIGHTS, THE EMBLEMS AND JEWELS OF THE ORDER, CERTIFICATES OF MEMBERSHIP, REGALIA, UNIFORMS, AND REGULATION BANNERS.

BY

JNO. VAN VALKENBURG,

PAST GRAND CHANCELLOR AND SUPREME REPRESENTATIVE.

REVISED EDITION.

PHILADELPHIA:

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TO

HON. S. S. DAVIS,

SUPREME CHANCELLOR OF THE WORLD,

WHOSE PURITY OF LIFE AND EXALTED WORTH AS A CITIZEN AND OFFICER, AND WHOSE ZEAL, INVALUABLE SERVICES, AND UNWAVERING FIDELITY TO THE GRAND AND ENNOBLING PRINCIPLES OF OUR BELOVED ORDER HAVE WON ENCOMIUMS FROM ALL TRUE KNIGHTS,

THIS WORK

Is Fraternally and Affectionately Dedicated.

TO THE SECOND EDITION.

THE unprecedented demand and consequent disposal of the *first* edition of this MANUAL AND TEXT-BOOK, with the multitude of flattering testimonials, by the leading Pythian Knights of the country, as well as prominent Masons and Odd-Fellows of the land, have induced the author to issue the present volume. This edition has been prepared with the greatest care, and contains a much greater range of historical facts than the previous volume, and we *sincerely* trust will prove of value to our beloved Order. The latest decisions upon questions of vital interest, and other matters omitted for want of space in the first edition, are incorporated herein.

The author cannot refrain from expressing his unfeigned thanks to the Order of Knights of Pythias for their kind appreciation of his humble efforts in producing a MANUAL AND TEXT-BOOK; and hopes, while the Order is rapidly assuming gigantic proportions, and bestowing its munificent tributes upon the noble, brave, and true, diffusing its charity with unbounded generosity, and engaged in the solution of the hitherto unsolved problem of human friendship, that he may be the means, through the medium of this work, even in a feeble manner, of still more closely uniting our membership in the Christian Bonds of Friendship, Charity, and Benevolence.

The author again returns his heartfelt thanks to the generous brethren of the Order for their invaluable aid in furnishing important material for this *revision;* and especially to Past Chancellor Jacob Mulford, of Camden, New Jersey, who has largely aided in the preparation of the second edition of his MANUAL AND TEXT-BOOK.

FORT MADISON, IOWA,
January 3, 1878.

Jno. Van Valkenburg,

THE rise of the Knights of Pythias must ever be regarded as one of the leading social events of modern times. It is a system of organized, mutual relief, based on the glorious trinity of Friendship, Charity, and Benevolence, inculcating, in a most impressive and thrilling manner, its cardinal doctrines through the instrumentality of charges, symbols, and usages.

The present volume is published with a view of disseminating a knowledge of the intrinsic excellencies of this noble Order, and to render familiar its origin, tenets, miraculous growth, forms, and ceremonies to those who may scan its pages.

Masonry, Odd-Fellowship, and Pythian Knighthood are all links of one chain, and powerful agencies in the refinement, culture, and elevation of fallen man. Our great exemplars lived and flourished on the plains of Sicily, two thousand years ago; and though their bodies have long since mouldered into dust, their spirits and deeds survive them, and to-day animate and fire the hearts of over one hundred thousand chivalric Knights.

We make this feeble offering for the purpose of inducing men to study our principles, usages, symbolism, philosophy, and history more critically, and to enlist more scholarly pens in their defence and elucidation.

Damon and Pythias, by a simple illustration of the spirit and teachings of Pythagorean philosophy, wreathed their names with chaplets of imperishable glory, and

> "Earned names that win
> Happy remembrance from the great and good;
> Names that shall sink not in oblivion's flood,
> But with clear music, like a church-bell's chime,
> Sound through the river's sweep of onward-rushing time."

Republics, empires, and men, under the inexorable law of decay and change, sink into the dark sea of oblivion; but the principles of our Ritual are eternal. We treat man as a *social* being, and do not seek to affect his religious faith, or his obligations to his family or the State. The jewels that we garner are the tears we wipe away, and the sorrows we assuage.

Our annual revenues now reach one million of dollars, and our Lodges number nearly *sixteen hundred*, and the Order continues its onward progress as an unfaltering minister to the ills of life, and as a sympathizing friend of humanity. It is "*Like a tree planted by the rivers of water, that bringeth forth his fruit in his season; his leaf also shall not wither; and whatsoever he doeth shall prosper.*"

In thirteen years it has attained the rank of the third charitable order of the earth, and its growth is unparalleled in the annals of secret societies. The beautiful historic incident on which our noble founder erected this Pythian temple, has rung out like a silver bell through the storms of all the centuries; from whose music humanity shall catch fresh inspiration, and, toiling upward through the shadowy years, shall stand erect, at last, upon the mount of its transfiguration. Misfortune, misery, and death are in the earth, and are written in fearful emblems on the broad face of creation. We strive in the battle of life to uplift the fallen; to champion humanity; to be the true friend of man; to be his guide and hope; his refuge, shelter, and defence; softening down the asperities of life; subduing party spirit; and, by the sweet and powerful attractions of Friendship, Charity, and Benevolence, binding in one harmonious brotherhood men of all classes and all opinions.

The strongest language of gratitude would but feebly express my obligations to the leading Knights of the country for their unwearied courtesies and manifold acts of kindness to me, during the preparation of this MANUAL AND TEXT-BOOK.

FORT MADISON, IOWA,
March 31, 1877.

Jno. Van Valkenburg.

Jno. Van Valkenburg.

PAGE

Sketch of the Organization and History of K. of P. 17

Synopsis of the Origin and History of the K. of P. 58

Objects and Aims of Knights of Pythias..... 60

Manual of the K. of P..... 65

The First or Initiatory Rank of Page..... 65

The Second or Armorial Rank of Esquire..... 67

The Third or Chivalric Rank of Knight..... 68

Constitution of Supreme Lodge K. of P..... 72

By-Laws of Supreme Lodge K. of P..... 100

Rules of Order..... 102

General Laws of the Order..... 107

Appeals, 107; Ballot, 107; Benefits, 108; Cards, 108; Ceremonies, etc., 109; Charters, 109; Communications, 110; Constitutions and Laws, 111; Dues and Suspensions, 111; Meetings, 112; Officers — Eligibility of, 112; Officers — Duties of, 114; Passwords, 114; Penalties and Prohibitions, 115; Phraseology, 116; Privilege, 116; Regalia, 117; Register, 118; Rank and Membership, 118; Seal, 120; Miscellaneous, 120; Decisions made since the Semi-Annual Session, and which are Law until revoked by the Grand Lodge, 120.

Extract from Supreme Chancellor's Report, 1875.... 122

Supreme Lodge K. of P., Session of 1876..... 124

PAGE

SUPREME CHANCELLOR'S REPORT, AUGUST, 1876 126

INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS OF SUPREME LODGE OF THE WORLD 172

SUPREME LODGE K. OF P. OF 1877 174

SUPREME REPRESENTATIVES OF 1877 174

THE SUBORDINATE LODGE 176

How Commenced, 176; Petition, 178; Institution, 178; First Business Meeting, 179; Opening Lodge, 179; Work, with Order of Business, 180; Closing Lodge, 182; Work out of the Lodge, 182; Form of Minutes, 183; Synopsis of Parliamentary Law, 184.

DUTIES AND DEPORTMENT OF KNIGHTS 186

Lodge Attendance, 186; Dues, 188; Debate, 189; Correct Working, 189; Voting and Balloting, 190; Duties to Self, Family, and Others, 191.

COMMITTEES 192

General Duties of Committees, 192; Investigating Committee, 193; Committee on Finance, 194; Auditing Committee, 195; Committee to Visit the Sick, 195; Trustees, 195; Relief Committees, 196.

APPOINTIVE OFFICERS 198

Attendants, 199; Outer Guard, 199; Inner Guard, 200; Master-at-Arms, 200.

ELECTIVE OFFICERS 201

Keeper of Records and Seal, 201; Master of Finance, 202; Master of Exchequer, 204; Prelate, 205; Vice Chancellor, 205; Chancellor Commander, 206; Past Chancellor, 207.

GRAND LODGES 208

How Commenced and Constituted, 208; Members and Representatives, 209; Officers, 210; Grand Outer Guard, 212; Grand Inner Guard, 213; Grand Master-at-Arms, 213; Grand Keeper of Records and Seal, 213; Grand Master of Exchequer, 214; Grand Prelate, 214; Grand Vice Chancellor, 214; District Deputy Grand Chancellor, 215; Grand Chancellor, 215; Past Grand Chancellor, 216.

PAGE

SUPREME LODGE 216

Its Powers, how Constituted and Supported, 216; Officers, 218; Supreme Outer Guard, 218; Supreme Inner Guard, 219; Supreme Master-at-Arms, 219; Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal, 219; Supreme Master of Exchequer, 220; Supreme Prelate, 221; Supreme Vice Chancellor, 221; Supreme Chancellor, 221; Deputy Supreme Chancellor, 222; Past Supreme Chancellor, 223; Regalia and Jewels of other Members, 223.

FUNERALS 224

Regalia, 224; Order of Procession, 224; Funeral Services, 225.

UNIFORMS 227

Full Gala and Inspection Dress, 227; Ordinary Parade Dress, 227; Fatigue Dress, 227.

SPECIFICATIONS: — Coat, 227; Pantaloons, 227; Cloak, 227; Helmet, 228; Plume, 229; Cap, 229; Escutcheon and Lace, 229; Baldric, 230; Belt, 230; Sword, 230; Gauntlets, 231.

EMBLEMS OF OFFICIAL RANK 231

SHOULDER-STRAPS FOR OFFICERS: — Supreme and Past Supreme Chancellors, 231; Past Grand Chancellor, 232; Grand Chancellor, 232; All other Grand Officers, 232; Past Chancellor, 233; Chancellor Commander, 233; Vice Chancellor, 233; Other Subordinate Lodge Officers, 233; Distinctions, 234.

THE FLAG OF THE ORDER 234

THE BANNER OF THE ORDER 235

ODES AND CHANTS FOR THE ORDER OF K. OF P. 236

Opening Ode, 236; Closing Ode, 238; Initiatory Anthem, 240; Installation Ode (for Subordinate Lodges), 241; Dedication Ode, 242; Installation Ode (for Supreme and Grand Officers), 244; Welcome Song, 244; Welcome Song, 246; March for First Degree, 248; March for Second Degree, 249; March for Third Degree, 250; Grand March (for Reception of Grand Officers or Installation), 251; Clasp Hand in Hand, 252; United Now, 253; Grand Rallying Song, 254; Grand March of the K. of P., 256.

PAGE

BLANK FORMS USED BY K. OF P. 262

Form of Records of a Meeting, 262; Petition for Dispensation to Establish a Lodge, 263; Dispensation to Institute a Lodge, 264; Application for Membership, 265; Application for Rank of Esquire, 266; Application for Rank of Knight, 267; Certificate of Membership, 267; Admission by Card, 268; Reinstatement, 269; Committee Notice, 270; Notification of Election, 270; Notification of Rejection, 271; Notification of Indebtedness, 271; Notification of Suspension, 272; Official Receipt for Dues, 272; Notification of Reinstatement, 273; Notice of Rejections, Suspensions, etc., 273; Notification of Attendance, 274; Officers and Committees, 274; Summons, 275; Application for Dispensation, 275; Application for Installation, 276; Certificate of Good Standing, 276; Past Chancellor Credential, 277; Past Chancellor's Transfer Credential, 278; Representative Credential, 279; Petition for Charter, 280; Application for Card, 281; District Deputy Grand Chancellor's Commission, 282.

THE ENDOWMENT RANK 283

NAMES AND RESIDENCES OF GRAND OFFICERS, ETC. 297

GRAND JURISDICTION OF ARKANSAS 307

" " " " CALIFORNIA 308

" " " " COLORADO 315

" " " " CONNECTICUT 318

" " " " DELAWARE 319

" " " " GEORGIA 321

" " " " ILLINOIS 339

" " " " INDIANA 343

" " " " IOWA 345

" " " " KANSAS 365

" " " " LOUISIANA 369

" " " " MARYLAND 370

" " " " MICHIGAN 373

" " " " MINNESOTA 377

PAGE

Grand Jurisdiction of Mississippi 379
" " " " Missouri 380
" " " " Nebraska 382
" " " " Nevada 382
" " " " New Hampshire 385
" " " " New Jersey 389
" " " " Ohio 390
" " " " Pennsylvania 394
" " " " Rhode Island 400
" " " " Tennessee 404
" " " " Texas 411
" " " " Virginia 413
Province of Ontario, Canada 416
Hawaaian Islands 420

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Justus H. Rathbone, Founder of the Order of K. of P... 427
Hon. S. S. Davis, S. C. 430
William L. La Rose, P. G. C. & S. R. 433
M. H. McNary, D. S. C. 435
David Royal, P. C. 436
David Benjamin Woodruff, S. V. C. 436
Will T. Walker 439
N. C. Potter, G. K. of R. & S. 442
S. P. Oyler, S. R. 443
H. H. Morrison, S. R. 444
Hon. Erie J. Leech, P. G. C. & S. R. 445
H. W. Dodd, D. G. C. 447
Homer D. Cope 448
Edward L. Bartlett, P. G. C. & S. R. 450

PAGE
John Trump, P. G. C. & S. R. 451
J. W. Mavity, P. C. 452
Jacob Mulford, P. C. 453
Dr. Geo. W. Griffiths, P. G. C. & S. R. 454
Henry M. Small, D. S. C. 454
Judge G. W. Lindsay, P. G. C. & S. R. 455
Col. Samuel Sands Mills, P. G. C. & S. R. 456
Leroy S. Edwards, G. K. of R. & S. 464
Leroy S. Dungan, G. C. 465
Charles D. Lucas, G. C. 466
Hon. Jno. P. Swygard, G. K. of R. & S. 467
S. H. Goddard, P. G. C. & S. R. 467
Hon. Samuel Reed, P. S. C. 469
Hon. Stephen D. Young, P. G. C. 470
Jacob H. Heisser, P. G. C. & S. R. 471
Robert Allen Champion 472
Abram G. Levy, M. D., P. G. C. & S. R 473
Wm. Henry Burnett 477
David L. Burnett 478
Augustus C. Ulrich, P. G. C. & S. R. 479
Edward S. Kimball, M. D 479
Hon. H. D. Walker, P. G. C. and G. K. of R. & S. 480
Dr. John S. King 482
Col. Edward Badger, P. G. C. 483
Charles A. Lee, G. C. 485
Hon. P. S. Wren, G. C. 486
Alexander Allison, P. G. C. & S. R. 487
In Memoriam — Samuel H. Hines, the Pythian Martyr... 488

Supreme Lodge Knights of Pythias.

OFFICE OF THE

Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal,

Columbus, Ohio, August 26, 1876,
And Pythian Period XIII.

On the 26th day of August, 1876, the following amongst other proceedings were had by the Supreme Lodge of the World, Knights of Pythias, to wit:

"Whereas, There is a necessity for a more complete 'Manual and Text-Book' for our Order than any as yet promulgated; and whereas, we have heard with pleasure that such a work is in course of preparation by the Supreme Representative from Iowa, therefore be it

"Resolved, That we have full confidence in the ability of Supreme Representative Jno. Van Valkenburg, of Iowa, to prepare such a work, and trust that it may be completed at an early day."

The foregoing contains a full, true, and complete transcript of the proceedings of the Supreme Lodge of the World relative to the matter of a "Complete Manual and Text-Book" now in course of preparation by Supreme Representative Jno. Van Valkenburg, of Iowa.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the official seal, on this the 26th day of August, 1876.

JOSEPH DOWDALL,
S. K. of R. & S.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES

OF THE

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Adopted by the Supreme Lodge Knights of Pythias, August 16, 1877.

RECOGNIZING the universality of human brotherhood, its organization is designed to embrace the world within its jurisdiction — intended solely and only to disseminate the great principles of Friendship, Charity, and Benevolence, nothing of a sectarian or political character is permitted within its portals. Toleration in religion, obedience to law, and loyalty to government, are its cardinal principles. Misfortune, misery, and death being written in fearful characters on the broad face of creation, our noble Order was instituted to uplift the fallen; to champion humanity; to be his guide and hope; his refuge, shelter, and defence; to soften down the asperities of life; to subdue party spirit; and by the sweet and powerful attractions of the glorious trinity of Friendship, Charity, and Benevolence, to bind in one harmonious brotherhood men of all classes and all opinions. The brightest jewels which it garners are the tears of widows and orphans: and its *imperative* commands are to visit the homes where lacerated hearts are bleeding; to assuage the sufferings of a brother; bury the dead; care for the widow, and educate the orphan; to exercise charity toward offenders; to construe words and deeds in their least unfavorable light — granting honesty of purpose and good intentions to others; and to protect the principles of knighthood unto death. Its laws are reason and equity; its cardinal doctrines inspire purity of thought and life; its intention is "peace on earth, and good will toward man."

THE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS COMPLETE MANUAL AND TEXT-BOOK.

A Sketch of the Organization and History of the Knights of Pythias.

PERHAPS no other charitable organization in the country has labored under greater disadvantages, and brought forth more beneficial results. Organized during the heat of the late civil strife, when society was in a disrupted state, it has steadily advanced in numbers and in importance, and is now in a flourishing and prosperous condition. The beautiful lesson of friendship between Damon and Pythias is sought to be *practically* taught by a ritual which, for beauty and perspicuity of language, cannot be surpassed. The strong ties with which the members of the Order are bound together, the interesting and attractive ceremonies of the degrees, the unfailing interest shown for the welfare of the Order, and the generous manner in which the membership have ever responded to the appeals for charity have endeared their hearts more firmly to its principles, and taught them to believe that "true friendship can exist."

As the early history of the Order cannot fail to be interesting, I have collected from the books in possession of the Grand Lodge, sufficient to show its organization and progress.

The first record appearing upon the books of Washington Lodge, No. 1, reads as follows:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19, 1864,
"AT 'TEMPERANCE HALL,'
"FRIDAY EVENING.

"Upon agreement, a number of gentlemen met, and after some conversation upon the subject, they were called to order, and upon motion of Mr. J. H. Rathbone a chairman of the meeting was proposed, and Mr. J. T. K. Plant was unanimously called to the chair, and D. L. Burnett nominated as Secretary. After organizing as above, the object of the meeting was stated by Mr. Rathbone to be the organization or foundation of a society, its business and operations to be of a secret character, having for its ultimate object Friendship, Benevolence, and Charity. Before proceeding further, those present were requested to subscribe to an oath, laid down afterwards in the Initiatory. All present having signified their willingness to do so, the same was administered to them, by reading the same, by J. H. Rathbone. After the taking of the oath, on motion, it was resolved that this Order be styled the *Knights of Pythias*."

On motion a committee was appointed to prepare a Ritual of opening and closing a Lodge, and of initiation into the same. The Chair appointed as said committee Brother J. H. Rathbone, who reported a Ritual, which, upon being read, was adopted. After the adoption of the Ritual, the Lodge went into an election for officers, with the following result:

Brother J. H. Rathbone, *Worthy Chancellor;* Brother Joel R. Woodruff, *Vice-Chancellor;* Brother J. T. K. Plant, *Venerable Patriarch;* Brother D. L. Burnett, *Worthy Scribe;* Brother A. Van Der Veer, *Banker;* Brother R. A. Champion, *Assistant Banker;* Brother George R. Covert, *Assistant Scribe.*

The following officers were appointed by the Worthy Chancellor: Brothers M. H. Van Der Veer as Worthy Guide, A. Roderigue as Inside Steward, and as Choral Knights, Brothers Kimball, Roberts, D. L. and W. H. Burnett.

On motion the Worthy Chancellor appointed the following committee to prepare a Ritual for the First Degree, (now the Second Degree,) signs, etc.: Brothers Kimball, Champion, and W. H. Burnett, V. P. J. T. K. Plant, and W. C. J. H. Rath-

Upon this Bible the original members of the order of Knights of Pythias were obligated, Monday Evening, February 15. 1864; also the original members of Washington Lodge No. 1., Friday evening, February 19. 1864, at Washington, D.C.

Presented to the Supreme Lodge of the World Knights of Pythias August 24, 1876. by the Founder of the order.

J. H. Rathbone

This Bible was a gift to Mr. Rathbone, from his Mother, on his fifth birthday, October 29. 1844.

THE

English Version

OF THE

POLYGLOTT BIBLE

WITH

MARGINAL READINGS

PHILADELPHIA

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bone as chairman, added. Committees were then appointed to procure regalias, appliances, etc., after which the first meeting of the Order adjourned to meet again on the evening of the 23d of the same month to perfect the organization.

At the next meeting (on the 23d) the Committee on Degree Ritual presented a report, which was adopted, and ordered to be the will of the Lodge, and the committee discharged.

The various committees appointed at the previous meeting also reported, and a committee was appointed to procure a seal.

At the next meeting (27th February) various applications were received for membership. It also appears that at this meeting a committee of three, consisting of V. C. Woodruff, W. C. Rathbone, and Brother D. L. Burnett was appointed to prepare a Ritual of the Second (now the Third) Degree, which was soon after prepared by the committee, presented to the Lodge, and adopted. At the meeting on the 24th of March, the Lodge proceeded to an election for officers to serve the ensuing quarter, and in addition to the officers elected, Brothers Woodruff, M. A. Van Der Veer, and Roderigue were elected Representatives to the Grand Lodge, which was organized on the 8th of April by members of Washington Lodge. On the 21st of April, at a regular meeting of Washington Lodge, Brother J. H. Rathbone's resignation of office and membership in the Order was presented, read, and accepted.

Brother Rathbone, at the time of his resignation, occupied the position of Venerable Patriarch, he having been the first Chancellor of Washington Lodge. The fact of being a Past Chancellor, it would seem, did not require him to fill the office of Venerable Patriarch, for after his resignation was received and accepted, the Lodge went into an election to fill the vacancy, and Brother D. L. Burnett, formerly a Scribe of the Lodge, was elected and duly installed into the office. The minutes of the Lodge up to this time indicate that the office of Venerable Patriarch was the third office in the Lodge, the duties of which were to deliver the obligations and open and close the Lodge with prayer. The Degrees were at this time known as the Initiatory and First and Second Degrees.

The Grand Lodge, which was organized on the 8th of April, with J. T. K. Plant as Grand Chancellor, and A. Van Der Veer as Grand Scribe, set about forming Lodges elsewhere, and providentially succeeded in locating one at the Navy-Yard, known as Franklin Lodge, No. 2, with the following Charter members:

Robert I. Middleton, *Venerable Patriarch;* Daniel Carrigan, *Worthy Chancellor;* Edw. Fox, *Vice-Chancellor;* Clarence M. Barton, *Scribe;* James Gill, *Banker;* Nicholas Wayson, *Guide;* Joseph H. Lawrence, *Inner Steward;* Hudson Pettit, *Outer Steward;* Edward Dunn, James W. Kelly, Jasper Scott, George Norton, J. H. Wheeler.

The Lodge was duly instituted on the 12th of April, at the Anacostia Engine House, by the officers of the Grand Lodge.

The history of this Lodge needs no comment. It is the history of the Order, which it saved from destruction after her sister Lodges around her had ceased to exist. From its very organization the members took a lively interest in its welfare, and determined that it should become the "Excelsior Lodge" of the Order. For nearly eight months it struggled along, the only Lodge of the Order in the country; its little membership meeting with rebuffs and sarcasms, and, worse than this, the stinging sin of ingratitude from the hands of one who had solemnly sworn to maintain and defend its principles.

On the 19th of May, 1864, the Grand Lodge organized Columbia Lodge, No. 3, located at Temperance Hall; on the 2d of June, Potomac Lodge, No. 4, was also organized at Temperance Hall, and afterwards located at Island Hall, on the Island; on the 1st of February, 1865, Alexandria Lodge, No. 1, of Virginia, was organized through the efforts of Brother John H. King, of Franklin Lodge, then engaged in the United States naval service near Alexandria. Brother King was appointed Deputy Grand Chancellor of the State of Virginia.

The Lodges were at this time in a bad financial condition, but doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances. Potomac and Columbia Lodges ceased holding meetings in the latter part of April in consequence of being unable to secure a quorum; the minutes of Washington Lodge also show that for

months at a time no meetings were held, in consequence of not being able to secure the number of members necessary to transact business. Alexandria Lodge ceased holding meetings in July, and at the annual session of the Grand Lodge in June, 1865, but two Lodges were represented, Washington and Franklin.

At that session the following Grand Officers were elected and installed:

Clarence M. Barton, No. 2, *Grand Chancellor;* Joseph H. Lawrence, No. 2, *Vice Grand Chancellor;* Edward Dunn, No. 2, *Grand Marshal;* Wm. Whitney, No. 1, *Scribe;* Dr. J. R. Keasbey, No. 1, *Banker;* John W. Cross, No. 2, *Herald;* A. Van Der Veer, No. 1, *Prelate;* R. V. Henry, No. 1, *Inner Guardian;* J. Titcomb, No. 1, *Outer Guardian.*

The Grand Lodge held its last session on the 13th of June, 1865; Washington Lodge, No. 1, ceased holding meetings in July of the same year, and petitioned Franklin Lodge to receive the members who were in good standing at the dissolution of the Lodge; which was done a short while afterward. A few of them were members of Potomac Lodge that had been received in membership in a similar manner by Washington Lodge. Franklin Lodge, No. 2, upon the 1st of August, 1865, was the only Lodge in existence, the Grand Lodge having become defunct from necessity — it not being deemed advisable to continue its organization with but one Subordinate Lodge. Franklin Lodge, however, exercised all the functions of a Grand Lodge, its past officers installing the newly elected officers of their Lodge each quarter. The work, regalia, etc., in possession of Washington Lodge at the time of its decease were turned over to Franklin Lodge on the 28th of September, upon the payment of $18.75, the sum necessary to pay one quarter's rent of hall due by that Lodge.

At the close of the year 1865 Franklin Lodge was in a prosperous condition, with a membership of nearly sixty, and nearly $200 in the treasury. They had sustained a loss during the year, through their Banker, of $255.55.

At the beginning of the year 1866, the membership made a

determined effort to either resuscitate the old Lodges or establish new ones. The business of the Order had heretofore been conducted in the Knight Degree, but by resolution of the Lodge, on the 5th of March, "it was ordered that after the last meeting in that month all business, except the conferring degrees, should be done in the Page Degree." During this month the Constitution of the Lodge was revised, and two hundred copies printed and circulated. The funds on hand at the expiration of the first quarter in 1866 were still very small, amounting to but $123.45.

At a regular meeting, April 2, Financial Scribe Thomas Hamilton moved that a committee of five be appointed to canvass the city for the purpose of organizing a new Lodge of the Order. The following committee was appointed: Brothers Hamilton, Lawson, Cook, King, and Schlief. At the next regular meeting, April 9, the committee reported having procured fifteen names in favor of forming a new Lodge, and on the next meeting night, 18th of April, a charter was granted Mount Vernon Lodge, No. 5, by the Past Chancellors of Franklin Lodge, and the members duly initiated and instructed in the rites and ceremonies of the Order. The following officers of this Lodge were installed:

John I. Downs, *Venerable Patriarch;* Wm. L. Childs, *Worthy Chancellor;* John Daughton, *Vice-Chancellor;* George Schultz, *Recording Scribe;* Richard T. Sears, *Financial Scribe;* John Griggs, *Banker;* Wm. A. Cooper, *Guide;* Charles Gardiner, *Inner Steward;* John Bauman, *Outer Steward.*

The installation work was revised, and a committee appointed to prepare a design for regalia. A committee was also appointed to write copies of the Ritual for Mount Vernon Lodge.

The Ritual in use at the time, and from the foundation of the Order, was in manuscript, and in but few respects like the present one. At the close of each degree there was no charge or lecture, save an impromptu lecture at the close of the Second Degree, then styled the First. The grips, signs, etc., were imperfect, and the obligations but repetitions of each other.

On the 30th of April, 1866, the following petition was received in Franklin Lodge:

"WASHINGTON, D. C.
"FRANKLIN LODGE, NO. 2.

"OFFICERS AND BROTHERS:

"I respectfully make application for membership in Franklin Lodge, No. 2. Having been the sole originator of the Order, and a member in good standing of Washington Lodge, No. 1, now defunct, I make this application from a pure love of the Order and a desire to see it prosper, and I wish to devote my energies to the above purpose.

"Respectfully yours, in F., C., and B.,
"P. C. J. H. RATHBONE."

P. C.'s J. W. Cross, King, and Barton as a committee examined the application, reported favorable, and it was unanimously received. P. C.'s Dunn, Cross, and Barton then conducted Brother Rathbone into the Lodge, introducing him to the W. C. and members. Upon invitation Brother Rathbone then gave a history of the organization of the Order, his connection with it in 1864, and his reasons for resigning his office and membership, etc.

The need of a perfect Ritual, in order to make the ceremonies more interesting and attractive, had long been felt, and at this meeting of the Lodge the following committee was appointed to revise the Ritual, and if possible report at the next meeting night: Past Chancellors Rathbone, Barton, Dunn, Cross, Cook, F. S. Lawson, and Brother Cooksey of Franklin Lodge, and F. S. Sears and V. P. Downs of Mount Vernon Lodge. On the 14th of May the committee reported that the Ritual had been placed, by their sanction, in the hands of Brother Rathbone for revision, and that he had performed his duty and reported to the committee, who had unanimously approved of it. The report of the committee was received and adopted, and the Ritual now in use was read and adopted as the Ritual of the Order, by Franklin and Mount Vernon Lodges in joint meeting. It was also resolved at this meeting to reorganize the Grand Lodge.

REORGANIZATION OF THE GRAND LODGE.

On the 1st of May, 1866, pursuant to agreement, Past Chancellors Rathbone, Barton, Dunn, King, Cook, and Beech, of

No. 2, John I. Downs, of No. 5, and Representative Stromberger, of No. 5, met for the purpose of reorganizing the Grand Lodge, which had held no meetings since June, 1865. The offices of Grand Marshal, Herald, Prelate, and Inner and Outer Guardian, in vogue at that time, were discontinued, and the following officers were elected:

J. H. Rathbone, *Grand Chancellor;* Edw. Dunn, *Vice Grand Chancellor;* Clarence M. Barton, *Grand Recording Scribe;* John I. Downs, *Grand Financial Scribe;* John H. King, *Grand Banker;* Thomas W. Cook, *Grand Guide;* Levi Beech, *Grand Inner Steward;* John W. Cross, *Grand Outer Steward.*

On motion of G. R. S. Barton, the office of V. G. P. was made an appointive office for the first three months. The above officers were elected to serve the unexpired term of those whose tenure-of-office had ceased when the Grand Lodge became defunct in June, 1865 — the term expiring in June, 1866. At this meeting the signs, grips, passwords, etc., of the old work were changed by G. C. Rathbone, a secret cipher established, and a committee appointed to have the Rituals printed.

The next meeting was held on the 28th of May, all the officers being present except the G. O. S. Three Representatives from No. 5, Brothers Downey, Jordan, and Stromberger, were also present.

A committee was appointed to draft a Constitution, By-Laws, and Installation work; also one to secure a design for a charter and diploma of Subordinate Lodge members, and regalia for Grand Lodge members.

Joseph H. Lawrence, of No. 2, was appointed V. G. P. to serve the balance of the term.

P. G. C. J. T. K. Plant was expelled from the Order for divers reasons known to members of the Order. P. C. John H. King was appointed a committee of one to negotiate for and buy the work of the defunct Lodge in Alexandria.

An ineffectual attempt was also made at this meeting to declare null and void the proceedings of the old Grand Lodge, and change the numbers of Franklin and Mount Vernon Lodges to Nos. 1 and 2, respectively.

JUNE 4, 1866.

All the officers were present at this meeting, except the G. C., G. G., and G. I. S.

P. C. King offered a form of application to establish new Lodges, which was adopted.

P. C. King offered a design for apron-regalia for Subordinate Lodges, which was adopted. A communication was ordered to be sent to J. T. K. Plant, requesting him to deliver up the books, seal, and papers of the Grand Lodge.

A communication was read from Franklin Lodge, turning over to the Grand Lodge all the property of defunct Lodges in its possession, for the sum of $18.75, payable in three months' time.

P. C. Barton moved that the Grand Lodge transfer to Mount Vernon Lodge all the working material then in her possession. The motion was lost.

On motion, it was ordered that the V. P. of Subordinate Lodges be an appointed officer for the first term only, and all new Lodges be allowed four Representatives the first quarter, and three Representatives the three following quarters.

JUNE 18, 1866.

At this session P. C. John W. Cross declined to serve as G. O. S., which declination was received.

The new constitution and by-laws of the Grand Lodge were reported by the committee, and V. G. C. Dunn was appointed a committee to draft form of processions.

On motion, duly seconded, it was ordered "that in Subordinate Lodges the V. C. shall be addressed by all persons wishing to leave the room before the adjournment of the Lodge."

It was then ordered that the first annual and quarterly session of the Grand Lodge, for the coming fiscal year, be held at the room of Franklin Lodge, No. 2, on the second Monday in July.

Thus closed the last meeting held in the unexpired term — the Grand Lodge having in its possession the sum of sixty-one dollars — sixty of which had been loaned to her by the two Lodges, Franklin and Mount Vernon.

JULY 9, 1866.

An annual and quarterly session was held. The Grand Lodge met in due form. Absent, G. C., G. G., G. I. S., and G. O. S. The credentials of P. C. Childs and Representatives Stromberger, D. and B. Daughton, of No. 5, were received. The quarterly reports of Nos. 2 and 5 Lodges were then presented; No. 2 showed a membership of 43; General Fund, $112.16; Widow and Orphan Fund, $8.14; percentage, $7.13. No. 5 a membership of 96; General Fund, $222.54; Widow and Orphan Fund, $32.26; percentage, $22.25.

Mount Vernon Lodge had thus far been a complete success, and the manner in which their membership worked to extend the Order and its principles, cheered those who had been so long engaged in its behalf to renewed exertions. The Grand Lodge, too, began to feel that she had something to rely upon, and determined to put forth a stronger effort than ever before to advance the work.

At this session the following Grand Officers were elected to serve for one year:

Edward Dunn, No. 2, *Grand Chancellor;* John I. Downs, No. 5, *Vice Grand Chancellor;* Clarence M. Barton, No. 2, *Grand Recording Scribe;* W. L. Childs, No. 5, *Grand Financial Scribe;* John H. King, No. 2, *Grand Banker;* Jasper Scott, No. 2, *Grand Guide;* R. V. Henry, No. 2, *Grand Inner Steward;* Thomas W. Cook, No. 2, *Grand Outer Steward.*

Past Grand Chancellor J. H. Rathbone succeeded to the chair of Venerable Grand Patriarch, now made the highest office in the Grand Lodge. P. C. John H. King reported having negotiated for and purchased the work of the defunct Alexandria Lodge for $33.50; which sum was ordered to be paid. The P. C.'s report was received, and the committee discharged from further consideration of the subject. The following resolution was passed:

"*Resolved*, That all sums received from members of new Lodges, constituting them chartered members, are to be considered as received for initiation and degree fees."

JULY 12, 1866.

A special session was held. The following business was transacted: — The new printed Ritual was placed in the hands of a committee of three, P. C.'s Fox, Dunn, and King, and compared with the manuscript work. After the correction of a few typographical errors, the original manuscript was destroyed by fire. A communication was ordered to be sent to the two Lodges, requiring them to deliver up their manuscript Ritual, and receive in lieu five copies of the printed, free of expense. The supply standard was placed at five copies for $20. A Lodge applying for the second set to be furnished at $10.

On motion it was ordered that one card of the secret cipher be transmitted to the W. C. of each Lodge to transfer it quarterly to his successor. A bill of $57.50 was then presented for printing, examined by Finance Committee, and ordered to be paid.

JULY 16, 1866.

An adjourned annual and quarterly session was held. The manuscript work from the two Lodges were delivered to the Grand Lodge by the P. C., and a committee appointed to destroy them; which was done. A design for a charter, executed by P. C. John H. King, was exhibited, and a committee of four appointed to perfect the design for charter and diploma. Committee — P. C.'s King and Barton, and Representatives Daughton and Stromberger.

JULY 30, 1866.

A special session was held, P. G. C. Rathbone in the chair. A petition for a charter was received, with forty-three signers, to organize Liberty Lodge, No. 6, to be located at the Navy-Yard. The following were the officers of the Lodge:

Wm. P. Westwood, *Venerable Patriarch;* Thomas E. Pyles, *Worthy Chancellor;* John T. Smith, *Vice Chancellor;* A. C. Hoops, *Recording Scribe;* James Matthieson, *Financial Scribe;* Samuel Langley, *Banker;* Alonzo Shaw, *Guide;* Wm. Sissell, *Inner Steward;* W. Hardy, *Outer Steward.*

The charter was granted, and the gentlemen, being in waiting, were introduced and instructed in the mysteries of the Order.

AUGUST 8, 1866.

A special session was held, G. C. Edw. Dunn in the chair. P. C. Barton was appointed a committee of one to inquire into cost of printed charters.

On motion it was ordered "that the W. C. of each Subordinate Lodge should be notified that the printed Ritual should never be removed from the Lodge room, but should be open at any time, in the Lodge room, for perusal by any Knight in good standing."

The following was established as the working regalia of Subordinate Lodges: for Knights, plain red collar; Esquires, yellow collar; Pages, blue collar; for officers, plain red collar, with movable insignia of office upon them; for V. P., plain black collar, with Bible in metal upon it.

It was resolved that the apron-regalia, which was established at this session, should never be worn in the Lodge room, except in visiting or receiving sister Lodges, official visitation, and funerals.

The installation work of the Grand Lodge was here read by P. G. C. Rathbone, and adopted. The funeral services were also read and adopted, and P. G. C. Rathbone appointed to add a short prayer. P. C. Childs was appointed a committee to get up design for apron-regalia of Grand Lodge officers and members.

AUGUST 20, 1866.

A special session was held, G. C. Edw. Dunn in the chair. The committee on G. L. Officers' and Members' Regalia submitted a report, which was adopted, and the apron-regalia (now in use) made the established regalia of the Grand Lodge.

The committee on inquiring into the cost of printing charters submitted a report, when P. C.'s Barton and Cross were authorized to have fifty printed.

The following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That, in order to more fully instruct candidates in the mysteries of the Order, not more than six be allowed to be initiated and instructed in the several degrees at one time."

APPROPRIATIONS — $10 to Committee on Charters; $5 to P. C. John H. King for Charters.

AUGUST 24, 1866.

An application for a charter was presented to the Grand Chancellor to organize Webster Lodge, No. 7, signed by Harry Kronheimer, David Nachman, I. L. and H. L. Blout, E. Voight, D. L. Demelman, C. W. Okey, Wolf Kaufmann, J. Peyser, P. Peyser, and others. The charter was granted, and the Lodge organized on the 27th by the Grand Lodge Officers, at Franklin Lodge room.

AUGUST 29, 1866.

A special meeting was held, P. C. Edw. Dunn in the chair. A committee of three — P. C. Barton, Representatives Daughton and Stromberger — was appointed to procure a suitable hall for the meetings of the Grand Lodge.

Webster Lodge, No. 7, was loaned a full set of working material until the Grand Lodge should require it. An invitation was read and accepted from Mount Vernon Lodge, No. 5, to be present at their excursion to Mount Vernon and Glymont.

The burgee (now in use) was adopted, and P. C.'s Scott, Childs, and King appointed a committee to procure the burgee and lance.

The following resolution was adopted:

"That, hereafter, when a person applies for membership in a Lodge outside of his jurisdiction, a communication shall be sent to the Lodge nearest his residence asking for his character."

Webster Lodge was allowed to keep their charter open until the 21st of October.

APPROPRIATIONS. — $15 to Franklin Lodge to reimburse her for outlay for blanks, etc.; $1 for room rent.

TABLE

Showing the Condition of the Lodges at the close of the Quarter ending September 30, 1866.

	Membership.												
	Pages.	Esquires.	Knights.	Past Chancellors.	P. G. C.'s.	Total.	General Fund.	School, or Widow and Orphan Fund.	Total on hand.	Total Expended.	Paid for Relief of Sick.	Paid for the Burying of Brothers.	Percentage.
No. 2, Franklin.....	6	2	35	12	1	57	$191 49	$22 32	$231 81	$52 50	$24 00	.....	$12 75
No. 5, Mt. Vernon...	.....	.....	92	3	.....	95	118 81	44 42	170 44	209 61	20 00	$39 00	10 58
No. 6, Liberty.....	1	2	149	1	.....	153	271 00	52 82	323 82	204 43	.....	.....	47 54
No. 7, Webster.....	.....	1	17	1	.....	19	8 41	9 50	17 91	68 54	.....	.....	8 55
	7	5	293	17	1	324	$589 71	$129 06	$743 98	$535 08	$44 00	$39 00	$79 42

Total Membership, 324.

SEPTEMBER 7, 1866.

An adjourned special session was held at Temperance Hall, G. C. Edw. Dunn in the chair.

The Committee on Securing Hall reported having procured Temperance Hall at $3 per meeting night. The report was received. The following committees were appointed:

Election and Returns — P. C.'s Barton, Martin, and Losano. *On Grievance* — P. C.'s Cross, Henry, and Childs. *On Supervision* — P. C.'s Fox, Scott, and Childs.

Franklin Lodge, No. 2, requested that her charter be re-opened until fifty additional members be secured, each candidate to be admitted in a constitutional form, and be disqualified from receiving benefits for six months. The request occasioned considerable debate; after which it was granted, with the following amendment: "That hereafter no Lodge shall be allowed to open its charter after being once closed."

The Committee on Apron-Regalia reported having procured samples of the same from the manufacturers, and presented bills. The report was received and the committee discharged from the further consideration thereof. The following appropriations were made:

Hall Rent	$3 00
To Finish Burgee	10 00
Apron-Regalias (sample)	28 25
Total	$41 25

OCTOBER 8, 1866.

A regular quarterly session was held. G. C. Edw. Dunn in the chair. The proceedings of the previous quarterly and special sessions were read and approved. The credentials of the following Past Chancellors and Representatives were presented:

Thomas Hamilton, of No. 2; R. T. Johnson, of No. 5; W. P. Westwood and Thomas E. Pyles, of No. 6; Harry Kronheimer and I. L. Blout, of No. 7. Representatives, John Daughton, John M. Mitchel, and Josiah Gray, of No. 5; W. P. Allen, William Ready, and L. A. Tuell, of No. 6; H. L. Blout, J.

Peyser, and C. W. Okey, of No. 7; which were referred to the Committee on Election and Returns, which reported favorably thereon, and recommended their admission, which was concurred in. The Past Chancellors and Representatives Gray, Allen, Ready, Tuell, Blout, and Okey were then admitted and obligated.

The Committee on Burgee reported the same completed, at a cost of $10; the report was received, the committee discharged, and the burgee placed in the hands of Grand Banker King for the Grand Lodge.

P. C. Barton stated that he had in his possession a new Constitution which he had prepared, in view of the fact that the one in use was not sufficient to meet the demand for the proper government of the Lodges. The Constitution was, upon motion of P. C. R. T. Johnson, read by articles and sections, and had been read as far as Article VIII., Section V., when the Grand Lodge adjourned until the thirteenth.

OCTOBER 13, 1866.

The Grand Lodge met in due form, pursuant to adjournment, — G. C. Edw. Dunn in the chair. Representative John Daughton, of No. 5, was admitted and instructed. The new Constitution was again taken up, and the remaining articles and sections adopted; and the Constitution adopted in whole. Representatives from No. 6 moved that hereafter the Committee on the Good of the Order be appointed in open Lodge. Adopted.

P. C.'s Childs, Barton, and Representative Okey were appointed a committee to inquire into the expediency of having the Constitution printed. At this session G. R. S. Clarence M. Barton requested that his rank in the order be more clearly defined, he having been elected Grand Chancellor of the Order in June, 1865, and remaining as such until the Grand Lodge ceased its functions by the decease of all the Lodges, except Franklin. After debate upon the matter, it was resolved that P. C. Clarence M. Barton be known hereafter as a Past Grand Chancellor of the Order. The Grand Lodge then adjourned until 16th October.

OCTOBER 16, 1866.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Grand Lodge met in due form, G. C. Edw. Dunn in the chair. Representative Jacob Peyser, of No. 7, was admitted and instructed. P. C. Edw. Fox applied for the honors of a Past Grand Chancellor. After debate, the subject was laid on the table. Brothers J. Peyser, I. L. Blout, and Tuell were appointed a committee to have the funeral services printed. The following article was offered and read:

"That the Subordinate Lodges shall do all their work in the Knight Degree."

A motion was made to suspend the rules to take up the article for action upon it. The Chair decided the motion not in order. An appeal was taken from the decision of the Chair, and the Chair was sustained. The Grand Lodge then adjourned.

NOVEMBER 22, 1866.

A special session was held, P. G. C. Barton in the chair. The parts of the Constitution conflicting with the Ritual were taken up and stricken out. P. C.'s Barton, Westwood, and Kronheimer were appointed a committee to procure the officers' rosettes and emblems. The same committee was appointed to get up a design for working regalia of Grand Lodge.

The Committee on Funeral Services presented a prayer, which was read and adopted. Adjourned.

DECEMBER 28, 1866.

A special session was held, G. C. Edw. Dunn in the chair. The By-Laws of the Subordinate Lodges were presented and read by the G. R. S. The parts conflicting with the Constitution and Ritual were stricken out, and the By-Laws adopted; P. C.'s Barton, Martin, and Kronheimer were appointed a committee to examine the proof-sheets, and compare them with the original manuscript. Adjourned.

TABLE

Showing the Condition of the Subordinate Lodges, for the Quarter ending December 31, 1866.

NAMES.	Increase.	Decrease.	Membership.					Received During Quarter.				Exp'ded During Quarter.				On Hand.				Percentage to Grand Lodge.
			Pages.	Esquires.	Knights.	P. C.'s.	P. G. C.'s.	General Fund.	School Fund.	Special Tax.	Total.	Relief of Sick.	Funerals.	Relief of Distress.	Total Expended.	General Fund.	Widow and Orphan, or School Fund.	Special Tax,	Total.	
No. 2, Franklin.....	24	1	8	...	57	12	2	$167 09	$18 56	.....	$185 65	$4 00	.....	$2 50	$140 46	$218 12	$40 28	.....	$259 00	$16 70
No. 5, Mt. Vernon.	9	2	5	2	90	4	...	138 15	15 35	$74 50	228 00	32 00	$70 00	25 00	311 13	84 13	39 37	$82 11	205 61	13 81
No. 6, Liberty	9	...	4	1	157	3	...	214 73	196 97	158 00	569 70	.....	.....	15 00	410 94	161 91	249 79	158 00	569 70	22 24
No. 7, Webster.....	12	...	...	...	31	3	...	79 58	8 83	.....	88 38	.....	.....	.....	49 13	47 66	18 33	.....	65 99	7 95
	54	3	17	3	335	22	2	$599 55	$239 71	$232 50	$1071 73	$36 00	$70 00	$42 50	$911 66	$511 82	$347 77	$240 11	$1100 30	$60 70

Total Membership, 379.

JANUARY 14, 1867.

A regular quarterly session was held. The Grand Lodge met in due form, at Temperance Hall, V. G. C. John I. Downs in the chair. The minutes of the last quarterly, adjourned, and special sessions were read and approved. The credentials of the following Past Chancellors and Representatives were presented, and referred to the Committee on Election and Returns, who reported favorably thereon, and recommended their admission.

Past Chancellors — D. Carrigan and R. T. Lawson, of No. 2; R. T. Sears, of No. 5; John T. Smith, of No. 6; H. L. Blout, of No. 7. Representatives — F. Stromberger, John E. Herrill, and W. F. Garrett, of No. 5; Stephen Simonds, F. Prosperi, and William Ready, of No. 6; J. Peyser, Thomas Rich, and C. W. Okey, of No. 7.

Past Chancellors Carrigan, Smith, Sears, and Lawson, and Representatives Herrell, Garrett, Simonds, and Rich were admitted and instructed.

The committee also examined the quarterly reports, and reported favorably thereon. The report of No. 7 was not presented.

The Committee on Funeral Service reported having it printed, and presented a bill for the same; and they were discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

The Committee on Officers' Rosettes reported having secured them at a cost of $8.

The Committee on Working-Regalia for Grand Lodge members submitted a report; and after debate it was laid upon the table.

The committee on inquiring into the cost and expediency of having the Grand Lodge Constitution printed, submitted a report, that they could have one hundred copies printed at a cost of $32, and deem it expedient to have them printed at once.

P. G. C. Barton offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That hereafter, on the night of installation, the Worthy Chancellor of each Lodge shall appoint four officers, styled "Attendants," to serve during the quarter, and to be fined in case of absence — said Attendants to assist the officers of the Lodge during the initiation and conferring of the degrees.

After debate upon the resolution, the yeas and nays were called, and it was adopted by the following vote: Yeas—Past Chancellors Carrigan, Barton, Smith, Lawson, Cross, Childs, Westwood, Fox, Downs, Henry, Sears, and Beech; Representatives Simonds, Rich, Stromberger, Jacob Peyser, and Herrell. Nays—Past Chancellors Johnson, Pyles, and Hamilton, and Representative Garrett.

The following resolution was offered and unanimously adopted:

That, hereafter, previous to the installation of the Banker of Subordinate Lodges, he will be required to deliver the funds of the Lodge to his successor, in the presence of the Installing Officer.

The motion passed by the Grand Lodge on 7th of September, 1866, to prevent the charter of any Lodge from being opened after it had been closed, was then, upon motion, reconsidered, and on motion of P. C. John W. Cross, Webster Lodge, No. 7, was allowed to re-open her charter for the space of one year, and confer the Page, Esquire, and Knight Degrees for the sum of $5. P. C.'s Carrigan, Westwood, and Barton were appointed a committee to revise the installation work of Subordinate Lodges. P. C. Thomas Hamilton stated that he had collected a sum of money for the purpose of paying the necessary expenses to establish a Lodge of the Order in Pennsylvania. The list of names of those subscribing were presented by the P. C. The G. C. was empowered to pay over the amount to those who might be deputized to organize a Lodge outside the district. The following appropriations were made:

Printing Constitution of Grand Lodge	$32 00
Rosettes for Officers	8 00
Printing Funeral Odes	3 50
Hall Rent	3 00
Total	$46 50

The Grand Lodge adjourned until the 29th instant.

JANUARY 29, 1867.

The Grand Lodge met pursuant to adjournment, at Union Lodge Hall, and was opened in due form, G. C. Edw. Dunn in the chair.

The credentials of Representative Darnell, of No. 6, were received, examined, and the brother admitted and instructed.

The Committee on Printing reported having received twenty copies of the Grand Lodge Constitution, the remainder to be finished in a few days. The report was received.

The committee on comparing the proof-sheets of the Constitution and By-Laws of Subordinate Lodges with the original manuscript, reported that the proofs had been examined by them and were found to be filled with errors. They asked to be discharged; which was agreed to.

The Committee on Grand Lodge Working-Regalia submitted three different plans for consideration, and after discussion, the following was adopted as the working-regalia of the Grand Lodge: Past Grand Chancellors and Venerable Grand Patriarchs, black velvet collars, trimmed with gold. The letters P. G. C. worked in gold on the former, and a Bible in gold on the latter. For all officers' and Past Chancellors, a red velvet collar, trimmed with gold bullion. On the officers' collars their insignia will be worked in gold; for Representatives from Subordinate Lodges, a red velvet collar, trimmed with silver bullion.

The committee on getting up a form of installation for Subordinate Lodges (P. C.'s Carrigan, Barton, and Westwood) submitted a form, which was read, (the same now in use,) and, after a lengthy discussion, adopted by a vote of eleven to five.

The seats of Grand Guide Jasper Scott, and Grand Inner Steward R. V. Henry, were declared vacant according to the Constitution, they having been absent six sessions.

The Grand Lodge went into an election, and P. C. W. P. Westwood, of No. 6, was elected Grand Guide, and P. C. R. T. Johnson, of No. 5, Grand Inner Steward. Representative Herrell, of No. 5, asked the following interrogatories:

1. Is it lawful to assess the members of a Lodge $1 a head on the decease of a Brother, and turn the same into the treasury of the Lodge when there is no widow or children to receive it?

2. Has a Lodge a right to levy a tax on its members for any object not specified in the Constitution and By-Laws of said Lodge?

The interrogatories, after a lengthy debate, were referred to the Grievance Committee.

In reply to a question by Representative Stromberger, the Grand Chancellor decided that members of Subordinate Lodges had no right to know the business transacted by the Grand Lodge, unless officially informed of it.

After the transaction of other business, the Grand Lodge adjourned until 12th of February.

The following appropriations were made:

To Mount Vernon Lodge, for money loaned..... .....$30 00
To Hall Rent..... 5 00

FEBRUARY 12, 1867.

The Grand Lodge met pursuant to adjournment, and was opened in due form, G. C. Edw. Dunn in the chair.

The credentials of Representative H. V. Cole, of No. 7, vice Thos. Rich, resigned, were received, examined, and the brother admitted and instructed. G. G. Westwood and G. I. S. Johnson were duly installed in office.

The Committee on Printing Grand Lodge Constitution made a partial report, and asked for an appropriation of $3 to supply deficiency. The report was received.

The Committee on Rosettes and Emblems reported having procured the emblems at a cost of $16, and were discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

On motion of P. C. Daniel Carrigan, a copy of the printed Ritual, with the seal attached, was loaned to P. G. C. J. H. Rathbone until such times as the Grand Lodge should demand it.

The Grievance Committee, P. C.'s John W. Cross and R. V. Henry, to whom had been referred the interrogatories of Representative Herrell, on the 29th of January, reported as to the first interrogatory, "That no tax could be levied;" and as to the second, "That a Lodge has a right to levy a tax for any purpose

not specified in the Constitution and By-Laws; provided it be done by unanimous consent of those present."

P. C. Martin moved that the report of the committee be received and adopted. After discussion upon the subject, and various motions and appeals, P. G. C. Barton moved that the whole subject be postponed until the next session of the Grand Lodge; which was adopted.

P. G. C.'s Rathbone and Barton, and P. C. Carrigan were appointed a committee to have the Grand and Subordinate Lodge installation work printed.

P. C. Kronheimer offered the following resolutions, which were laid over according to rule:

Resolved, That no brother who is not in possession of the quarterly password shall be admitted to a seat, nor gain admittance into a sister Lodge.

Resolved, That hereafter all applicants for membership to the Knights of Pythias shall sign their names to the application, and if they are not competent to do so, they shall not be admitted to fellowship, and those now belonging to the Order who cannot write their names shall be disqualified from ever holding office in the Order.

On motion, and at the request of P. G. C. Rathbone, he was empowered to reorganize Washington Lodge, No. 1, by bringing it back into the Order in a constitutional form.

P. G. C.'s Rathbone, Barton, and G. C. Dunn were, on motion of P. C. Carrigan, appointed a committee to set to music the Initiatory Anthem.

A communication was read from Franklin Lodge, No. 2, presenting to the Grand Lodge their old Second and Third Degree work. The communication was received, and a vote of thanks tendered that Lodge.

Representative Darnell offered the following amendment to the Grand Lodge Constitution:

Article 4, Section 1. "That this Grand Lodge hold an annual session on the fourth Tuesday in July."

Representative Stromberger moved that the proceedings of the "Old Grand Lodge" be declared null and void, and a committee of three be appointed to procure a new seal.

P. C. D. Carrigan moved to lay it on the table, which motion was lost. After debate on the question, P. C. John W. Cross moved to postpone the matter until the second meeting night in August; which was adopted by a vote of fourteen to four.

A debate was here sprung in regard to the expulsion of P. G. C. J. T. K. Plant, and rank of P. G. C. Rathbone.

P. C. Westwood offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That notwithstanding any action to the contrary, V. G. P. J. H. Rathbone is hereby declared to be the senior Past Grand Chancellor of the Order.

The resolution was adopted.

P. C. John H. King offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That during installation, initiation, and conferring of degrees, all other business must be suspended, and no brother will be permitted to enter or retire from the Lodge room.

Also a resolution establishing the mode of balloting. Laid over according to rule. The voting sign of the Order was then established; and a new form of quarterly reports.

P. G. C. Barton stated that he had been for some time communicating with gentlemen in Philadelphia in relation to establishing the Order in that city, and was satisfied, from the tenor of their letters, that a Lodge of the Order could be organized there with good material. He asked an appropriation of money to proceed to Philadelphia at once, for the purpose of explaining the principles of the Order to those in that city who were willing to take hold of the matter and to arrange preliminaries previous to their making application for a charter.

On motion the sum of $20 was appropriated from the fund collected by P. C. Hamilton for the payment of P. G. C. Barton's expenses to Philadelphia — and the following Past Chancellors deputized to proceed to Philadelphia in case Brother Barton's efforts were successful: P. G. C. Rathbone, G. C. Edw. Dunn, P. C.'s John W. Cross and Daniel Carrigan.

On motion of P. G. C. Rathbone, the Subordinate Lodges were requested to turn out in procession, and escort the Grand Officers to the depot on the occasion. The Grand Lodge mem-

bers were also requested to turn out, and the following committee appointed to procure music: P. G. C. Rathbone and P. C.'s Childs and King.

P. C. J. W. Cross asked to be excused from serving on the Grievance Committee; which was agreed to.

The following appropriations were made:

Officers' emblems	$16 00
Deficiency on printed Constitutions	3 00
Blank notices for G. R. S.	4 00
Total	$23 00

Adjourned.

P. G. C. Barton left Washington on the 15th for Philadelphia. On arriving there he proceeded directly to several friends in the north-western part of that city, and, after a consultation upon the subject, they determined to organize a Lodge. A meeting was called at the residence of George Hensler, Esq., corner 15th and Brown Streets, who was chosen its chairman. The objects and principles of the Order were duly explained, and those present subscribed to the application. The name of the Lodge was fixed upon as Excelsior Lodge, No. 1, and the application was forwarded to the Grand Chancellor at Washington.

FEBRUARY 21, 1867.

A special session was held, G. C. Edw. Dunn in the chair, who stated that he had received a letter from P. G. C. Barton in Philadelphia, informing him of the success he had met with, and also enclosing the following application for a charter; which was read by G. R. S. *p. t.* D. Carrigan:

PHILADELPHIA, February 19, 1867.

To the G. C. and Members of the Grand Lodge,
Knights of Pythias, D. C.

The undersigned, residing in the city of Philadelphia, respectfully petition your honorable body to grant them a charter, or dispensation, to establish a Lodge of the Knights of Pythias, to be located in the 15th Ward, Philadelphia, said Lodge to be known as Excelsior Lodge, No. 1, Knights of Pythias, and under your jurisdiction.

Charter fee enclosed — $10.

WILBUR H. MYERS.....*Venerable Patriarch.*
FRED. COPPES.....*Worthy Chancellor.*
JOHN JAY FISHER.....*Vice Chancellor.*
WILLIAM A. PORTER.....*Banker.*
A. J. HUNTZINGER.....*Financial Scribe.*
G. GRAEF.....*Recording Scribe.*
J. W. HENCILL.....*Guide.*
JAMES McDEVITT.....*Inner Steward.*
JAMES HERMANN.....*Outer Steward.*

George Hensler, Wm. A. McCoy, Wm. R. Buddy, James Culbertson, C. Umstead, Jacob Allen, D. P. Miller, George C. Johnson, C. S. Williams, Robert Jeandelle, Samuel C. Barton, Wm. Allen, Louis Lampter, James Porter, P. Bodamer, P. J. Hallowell, Enoch McCabe, James Dunn, George W. Lauster.

The application was referred to the following committee for examination: P. C.'s Childs, Smith, and Scott, who reported favorable; when, upon motion, the charter was granted.

On motion it was resolved that the degree work presented to the Grand Lodge by Franklin Lodge, No. 2, be taken to Philadelphia and left in charge of Excelsior Lodge. A committee of one from each Lodge was also appointed to get everything in readiness, and it was resolved that those deputized on the 12th instant to proceed to Philadelphia, leave for that city on the 11.15 train, Saturday, February 23. Adjourned.

P. G. C. Rathbone, P. C.'s Carrigan, Cross, Smith, and others were escorted to the depot from Mount Vernon Lodge room, on the morning of the 23d of February, by Heald's Band and the members of the Order in regalia.

On arriving in Philadelphia, they were met by P. G. C. Barton and G. C. Dunn, (who had arrived two days before,) and along with their Philadelphia friends proceeded to the Hall of the Mechanic Fire Company, Brown Street, below 15th Street, and there organized Excelsior Lodge, No. 1, and installed their officers on the evening of the 23d of February, 1867.

FEBRUARY 26, 1867.

An adjourned quarterly session was held, P. C. Kronheimer in the chair.

The committee to organize Excelsior Lodge, of Philadelphia, reported the result of their labors, and were discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

The Committee on Music made a partial report, and were granted further time.

On motion of Representative Garrett, of No. 5, the motion by which the report of the Grievance Committee on the interrogatories of Representative Herrell was laid over until the next session, was reconsidered; and, after debate, the committee's report on the second interrogatory was stricken out, and their report on the first — that no tax could be levied — was adopted as the sense of the Grand Lodge.

The G. R. S. was authorized to forward a communication to No. 5 Lodge, informing them of the illegality of levying the tax of $1 upon their members on the decease of one of their brothers.

A communication was also ordered to be sent to P. C. T. W. Cook, in Philadelphia, requesting him to visit Excelsior Lodge and instruct its members in the work of the Order.

The following resolution, offered by P. G. C. Barton, was adopted:

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge, District of Columbia, shall pay the travelling expenses of one Past Officer of Excelsior Lodge, of Pennsylvania, to attend the Grand Lodge sessions for one year.

P. C. I. L. Blout offered a substitute for P. C. King's resolution in regard to the mode of balloting; which was adopted.

An appeal was read from Brothers F. Stromberger and J. T. Roland, of No. 5, protesting against a fine being levied upon them for conversing in the Lodge-room during initiation. Referred to the following committee: P. C.'s Henry, I. L. Blout, and Westwood.

A card of thanks was tendered the members of Excelsior Lodge, Philadelphia, for their kind and generous treatment of the Grand Lodge delegates while in that city.

Also one to Representative Stromberger for the aid he had given the brethren in preparing the necessary work.

And a card of thanks to the Subordinate Lodges for their turn-out on the occasion of escorting the delegates to the depot.

On motion P. C. John H. King was loaned the emblems of the Grand Lodge, to be used by Franklin Lodge, No. 2, on the occasion of visiting a fair at Odd-Fellows' Hall.

P. G. C. Rathbone moved that a committee of five be appointed to take into consideration the feasibility of erecting a hall in the city, to be known as the Hall of the Knights of Pythias; adopted, and the following committee appointed: P. G. C. Rathbone, and P. C.'s King, Childs, Westwood, and Kronheimer.

The Grand Lodge then adjourned until March 12th.

MARCH 12, 1867.

An adjourned quarterly session was held, G. C. Edward Dunn in chair.

The credentials of P. C. Wilbur H. Myers, and Reps. Fred. Coppes, Wm. A. Porter, and John W. Hencill, of Excelsior Lodge, Pa., were presented and referred to the Committee on Election and Returns; which reported favorable.

Reps. Coppes and Porter were then introduced and instructed.

The Committee on Music made a report, and requested an appropriation of $5 to supply deficiency.

On motion of P. C. J. S. Martin, the report was received, and the request granted; the Committee was then discharged.

An application for a card was read from J. N. Turpin, a former member of Washington Lodge, No. 1, and referred to P. C.'s Johnson, Kronheimer, and Carrigan.

The By-Laws of Excelsior Lodge, of Pennsylvania, were presented, read and approved, and that Lodge empowered to keep open its charter books until the first meeting in July.

The Committee on Printing Installation Work of Grand and Subordinate Lodges was empowered to have 100 copies printed.

The Committee on Supervision were, on motion of P. C. King, ordered to report at the next session all conflictions between the Ritual and Constitution.

APPROPRIATIONS. — $5.00 to Committee on Music.

Adjourned.

TABLE

Showing the Condition of the Lodges at the close of the First Quarter, ending March 31, 1867.

NAMES.	Increase.	Decrease.	Membership.					Received during Quarter.				Exp'ded during Quarter.				On Hand.				Percentage to Grand Lodge.
			Pages.	Esquires.	Knights.	P. C's.	P. G. C's.	General Fund.	School or Widow and Orphan Fund.	Special Tax.	Total.	Relief of Sick.	Funerals.	Relief of Distress.	Total Expended.	General Fund.	Widow and Orphan or School Fund.	Special Tax.	Total on Hand.	
No. 2, Franklin.....	19	1	...	...	78	13	2	$196 29	$21 81	$48 50	$266 60	$24 70	.....	$10 00	$189 00	$225 41	$62 69	$48 50	$336 60	$19 62
No. 5, Mt. Vernon..	10	6	5	3	91	5	...	237 29	26 36	92 25	355 90	.....	.....	.....	248 23	247 54	65 14	.....	312 68	23 73
No. 6, Liberty.....	17	...	7	7	162	5	...	334 16	38 57	156 95	529 68	.....	.....	.....	321 46	400 59	290 21	.....	690 80	33 41
No. 7, Webster.....	7	...	...	...	34	4	...	64 73	7 19	.....	71 92	.....	.....	.....	79 25	28 38	25 00	.....	53 38	6 47
No. 1 (Pa.) Excelsior.....	...	...	1	1	51	1	...	164 75	18 30	.....	183 05	.....	.....	.....	45 66	100 79	18 30	.....	119 09	16 47
	53	7	13	11	416	28	2	$997 22	$112 23	$297 70	$1407 15	$24 70	.....	$10 00	$883 60	$1002 71	$461 34	$48 50	$1512 55	$99 70

Total Membership, 470.

April 9, 1867.

The Grand Lodge assembled in quarterly session, and was opened in due form, G. C. Edward Dunn in the chair. Prayer by V. G. P. *pro tem.* Carrigan.

The proceedings of the adjourned and special sessions were read and approved.

The Committee on Election and Returns reported favorably on the returns of Nos. 2, 5, and 6, of D. C., and No. 1, of Philadelphia. The returns of No. 7, of D. C., were not presented.

The credentials of the following Brothers were found correct, and so reported by the committee: P. C.'s W. H. Myers, of Pa.; C. Hutzler, of No. 2; B. Daughton, of No. 5; James Matthieson, No. 6; Jacob Peyser, No. 7, and Reps. Allen, McInturff, and Gordon, of No. 6, and Okey, Cole, and Nattaus, of No. 7.

The following, being present, were admitted and instructed: P. C.'s Myers, Hutzler, Matthieson, and Daughton, and Reps. Allen, McInturff, and Cole.

The committee to whom was referred the application of J. N. Turpin for a card, made an unfavorable report, finding that at the time of the decease of Washington Lodge the Brother was not in good standing. The report was received and the committee discharged.

The Committee on Grievance, to whom was referred the appeal of Bros. Stromberger and Roland, of No. 5, reported that the cause of the Brothers being fined was of such a nature that it would not justify a fine, and that the Brothers were fined contrary to custom and law, there being no legal charges brought against them for the offence at the time. The report was received and adopted, and the committee discharged.

Applications for cards from T. Harry Donahue, of late Washington Lodge, and John P. Lucas, of late Potomac Lodge, were read and referred to the following committee: P. C.'s Fox, Matthieson, and Daughton.

An application for card was also received from Isaac N. Bowen, a Past Chancellor of late Alexandria Lodge; which, on the recommendation of P. C. John H. King, was granted.

A communication was read from Excelsior Lodge, of Philadelphia, informing the Grand Lodge of the election of their officers for the ensuing quarter. Also, one tendering the thanks of their Lodge to the Grand Lodge for their generous treatment of their Representatives at the last Grand Lodge session.

And one from Franklin Lodge, No. 2, notifying the Grand Lodge that fifty additional members had been secured by that Lodge, according to the rules prescribed by the Grand Lodge. Also, one from same Lodge, notifying the Grand Lodge of P. C.'s who were in arrears.

The communications were received and noted.

On motion, the action of Excelsior Lodge, in re-electing the same officers for the ensuing quarter, was sustained.

An appeal was read from A. F. Altemus, of No. 7 Lodge, claiming that H. V. Cole had been unconstitutionally elected Financial Scribe of that Lodge, and that he (Altemus) was entitled to the office; referred to the Grievance Committee.

The amendments to the Grand Lodge Constitution — offered by P. G. C. C. M. Barton, and Rep. Darnell, on the 29th January — were then taken up and adopted, making the time for holding the quarterly session on the 2d Tuesday of each quarter, and the annual session on the 4th Tuesday in July.

The resolutions of P. C. H. Kronheimer, proposing an amendment to the Grand Lodge Constitution, which were presented on 12th of February, were taken up, and, after discussion, were rejected.

The amendment offered by Rep. Stromberger, that "No Brother shall be eligible to the office of W. C. until he has served one term in each subordinate office, commencing with the office of Financial Scribe, and progressing upward," was taken up, and, after lengthy debate, adopted. A vote by Lodges being called, resulted as follows: Affirmative — Mount Vernon, Webster, Excelsior; Negative — Franklin and Liberty.

The following committee was appointed to devise a P. C.'s and Rep.'s Degree for the Grand Lodge: G. C. Edward Dunn, P. G. C. C. M. Barton, and P. C.'s Myers, Childs, Westwood, and Kronheimer.

The following committee was appointed to inquire into the expediency of giving an excursion for the benefit of the Grand Lodge: P. G. C. Barton, and P. G.'s Childs and Kronheimer.

The following appropriations were made:

Installation Work (printing)	$26 00
Hall Rent	4 89
C. M. Barton, travelling expenses	10 00
W. H. Myers, " "	10 00
Total	$50 89

RECEIPTS.

Percentage from Subordinate Lodges	$99 70
Cards	4 50
Total	$104 20

The Grand Lodge then adjourned.

MAY 14, 1867.

A special session was held, Grand Banker John H. King in the chair.

On motion, the vote by which the amendment of Rep. Stromberger to the Constitution was effected at the last session, was declared null and void, the vote on the amendment having been taken by Lodges, when Article XVIII. of the Grand Lodge Constitution required all amendments to be approved by a vote of two-thirds of the members present entitled to vote, before they became a part of the Constitution.

The Committee on the application of John P. Lucas for card, made a favorable report, and a card was granted.

The Committee on Supervision reported conflictions between the Ritual and Constitution.

The Committee on Grievances reported upon the appeal of A. F. Altemus, that he was entitled to the office of Financial Scribe, and that Brother Cole * was not.

The reports were received and adopted.

* At the beginning of the quarter, Brother H. V. Cole was installed into office by the Grand Chancellor, the objections to the contrary notwithstanding.

Bro. John Meyer, formerly a member of the late Potomac Lodge, applied for a card, and P. C.'s Westwood, Johnson, and Childs, were appointed a committee upon it.

Receipts, card of John Meyer, $1.50.

The Grand Lodge then adjourned.

JUNE 17, 1867.

A special session was held, G. C. Edward Dunn in the chair.

An application for a charter to organize Columbia Lodge, No. 8, was presented, accompanied with the charter fee and requisite number of signers — the Lodge to be located in the south-western part of the city of Washington, D. C. The application was dated May 10, 1867, and signed as follows: Wm. H. Signor, Geo. H. Kepplar, James T. Davis, Wm. T. Hall, Geo. W. Sewell, James B. Shearer, G. W. Barkman, J. H. Truett, and J. R. N. Curtin. The application was received, referred to the appropriate committee, which reported favorably, and the charter granted; previous to which the name of Columbia was stricken out, and the applicants ordered to be informed that the name of Washington or Columbia could not be used by a new Lodge, there being two defunct Lodges bearing those names.

Receipts, charter fee, $10.00.

The Grand Lodge then adjourned.

JUNE 25, 1867.

A special session was held for the purpose of organizing Friendship Lodge, No. 8, G. C. Edward Dunn in the chair. A committee was appointed to wait on the applicants and procure a list of their officers. The committee reported the following: V. G. P. (past officer), J. R. N. Curtin; Worthy Chancellor, John H. Kepplar; V. C., Geo. W. Sewell; Banker, Jas. Shearer; R. S., W. T. Hall; F. S., W. H. Signor; Guide, L. B. Grimes; I. S., Jas. L. Davis; O. S., Geo. W. Barkman. The above officers, and several members, were then introduced and instructed in the mysteries of the several Degrees.

Adjourned.

REPORT

Showing the Condition of the Lodges at the end of the Quarter and Year, June 30, 1867.

NAMES.	Increase.	Decrease.	Membership.					Received during Quarter.				Exp'd during Quarter.				On Hand.				Per Centage to Grand Lodge.
			Pages.	Esquires.	Knights.	P. C's.	P. G. C's.	General Fund.	School, or Widow and Orphan Fund.	Special Tax.	Total.	Relief of Sick.	Funerals.	Relief of Distress.	Total Expended.	General Fund.	Widow and Orphan or School Fund.	Special Tax.	Total on Hand.	
No. 2, Franklin.. ...	10	1	10	1	81	14	1	$151 73	$16 85	$49 75	$218 33	$16 00	.....	.....	$60 37	$365 26	$79 54	$49 75	$494 55	$15 17
No. 5, Mt. Vernon.	7	2	5	4	94	6	..	155 21	17 24	81 16	253 61	36 00	.....	.....	104 93	378 98	82 38	.....	461 36	15 52
No. 6, Liberty.....,	11	4	6	7	171	5	...	283 62	31 51	140 75	455 88	52 00	.....	.....	345 76	479 70	324 72	.....	804 42	28 36
No. 7, Webster.....	8	2	...	...	40	5	...	67 78	6 77	.....	74 55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70 12	6 16
No. 8, Friendship..	.....	...	...	...	16	1	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28 00	.....
No. 1 (Pa.) Excelsior.....	199	...	9	22	196	2	...	622 76	69 19	.....	691 95	.....	.....	.....	283 28	412 77	87 49	.....	500 26	62 27
	235	9	30	34	598	33	1	$1281 10	$141 56	$271 66	$1694 32	$104 00	.....	.....	$794 34	$1636 71	$574 13	$49 75	$2358 71	$127 48

Total Membership, 694.

JULY 9, 1867.

A regular quarterly session was held. The Grand Lodge assembled in due form, G. C. Dunn in the chair. Prayer by V. G. P., *pro tem.*, Edward Fox.

The minutes of the last quarterly and special sessions were read and approved.

The Committee on Election and Returns reported the returns of Nos. 2 and 6 correct, and those of No. 1, of Pa., and Nos. 5 and 7, of D. C., incorrect — the former not having the W. C.'s signature attached, and the two latter having no seals affixed. The report was received and adopted by a vote of 18 to 3.

The credentials of the Past Chancellors and Representatives were then examined by the committee, and the following were admitted and instructed. P. C.'s John Schultz, No. 2; J. R. N. Curtin, No. 8; F. Wood, No. 5; A. Shaw, No. 6; C. W. Okey, No. 7; Reps. Allen, McInturff, and Garrett, No. 6; Wilbourne, Dykes, and Kepplar, No. 8; and Cole, Clark, and Altemus, of No. 7.

The following committees, being unable to report, were discharged: on Regalia, Excursion, and Degree Work.

A communication was read from Excelsior Lodge, of Pennsylvania, asking the Grand Lodge to confer the Past Chancellor's Degree upon all of their first installed officers, in order to advance the work in Philadelphia; that they be empowered to make their R. S., B., and O. S. yearly officers; and that they be empowered to hold a new election for officers to serve the balance of the quarter. Ordered to be recorded.

P. G. C. Barton offered the following:

Whereas, Excelsior Lodge, No. 1, of Philadelphia, organized but little more than four months since, and now numbering 300 members, in order to more fully carry on the work begun in Philadelphia, have respectfully made application to this Grand Lodge for a dispensation to make their first officers Past Officers; *and whereas*, the Grand Lodge of D. C., fully recognizing the great interest Excelsior Lodge has taken in endeavoring to spread the Order; and desiring to extend to them all the facilities in our power for so doing: therefore, be it

Resolved, That John Jay Fisher, Wm. H. Wartman, Geo. W. Pugh, Wm.

A. Porter, John W. Hencill, James McDevitt, Jos. Hermann, and John Brown, M. D., be, and they are, hereby declared to be Past Chancellors of the Knights of Pythias, of the State of Pennsylvania, entitled to all the amenities and privileges of Past Chancellors of the Order.

On motion, the rules were suspended, to take up the resolution. An amendment was offered to insert after the names, the names of the Recording Scribes and Bankers of Nos. 5, 6, 7, and 8 Lodges, which was laid on the table. The resolution then passed, after debate, by a vote of 17 to 7.

On motion, Friendship Lodge, No. 8, was allowed to keep open their charter six months from its date.

A communication was read from Union Lodge, No. 11, I. O. O. F., instructing the Grand Lodge to turn over all money for hall rent to Parker Hall Sweet, Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Odd-Fellows, until further orders.

Communications were read from Mount Vernon Lodge — one requesting a new First Degree Work, in lieu of the one taken by the Grand Officers to Philadelphia, and one requesting a charter from the Grand Lodge, in lieu of the one granted by the Past Chancellors of Franklin Lodge. The requests contained in the communications were granted.

Representative Garrett offered the following:

Resolved, That Article 6, Section 9, requiring elective officers of Subordinate Lodges to serve in the capacity of O. S., and progress upward to the Chair of W. C., be annulled, and insert " from Financial Scribe."

A motion was made to suspend the rules, to take up the resolution; which was laid on the table. The resolution was laid over.

Representative Allen offered the following:

Resolved, That Recording Scribe Theodore Sniffin, of Liberty Lodge, No. 6, Knights of Pythias, be, and is hereby entitled to receive the Grand Lodge Degree.

The resolution was taken up, discussed, and then laid upon the table.

Several amendments to the Grand Lodge Constitution were then offered by P. G. C. Barton, and laid over.

The Grand Lodge then went into nominations for Grand Officers, with the following result:

For Grand Chancellor, P. C.'s Westwood, Carrigan, Childs, King, and P. G. C. Barton; for Vice Grand Chancellor, P. C.'s Carrigan, Kronheimer, Smith, Johnson, Sears, and King; for Grand Recording Scribe, P. C.'s Westwood, Okey, and P. G. C. Barton; for Grand Financial Scribe, P. C.'s Cross, Okey, Curtin, Wood, and Johnson; for Grand Banker, P. C.'s Martin, Westwood, and G. C. Dunn; for Grand Guide, Cross, Wood, Sears, Johnson, Okey, Kronheimer, and Curtin; for Grand Inner Steward, P. C.'s Westwood, Wood, Childs, Sears, and P. G. C. Barton; for Grand Outer Steward, P. C. Martin, and P. G. C. Barton.

On motion of P. G. C. Barton, a committee on printing was appointed, with full power to have all necessary printing done for the Order. P. G. C. Barton, P. C. Carrigan, and P. C. Okey, Committee.

Receipts, $65.21; expenditures, for hall rent, $9.37.

The Grand Lodge then adjourned.

JULY 15, 1867.

A special session was held, G. C. Edw. Dunn in the chair.

An application for a charter for Keystone Lodge, No. 2, of Philadelphia, was received, dated June 29, 1867 — charter fee enclosed, and twenty-six signatures attached.

On motion of P. C. D. Carrigan, the charter was granted, and P. C. Harry Kronheimer deputized to proceed to Philadelphia on the following Thursday and install the officers and initiate the members of the new Lodge.

RECEIPTS — Charter fee $10 00
EXPENDITURES — Travelling expenses to H. Kronheimer 10 00

Adjourned.

JULY 23, 1867.

An annual session was held. The Grand Lodge assembled and was opened in due form.

PRESENT: J. H. Rathbone, *Venerable Grand Patriarch;* Edw. Dunn, *Grand Chancellor;* C. M. Barton, *Grand Record-*

ing Scribe; Wm. M. Childs, *Grand Financial Scribe;* John H. King, *Grand Banker;* Wm. P. Westwood, *Grand Guide;* R. T. Johnson, *Grand Inner Steward.*

Prayer by V. G. P. J. H. Rathbone.

The proceedings of the regular quarterly and special sessions were read and approved.

The credentials of P. C.'s Coppes, Wm. A. Porter, and Reps. Wallace, Curry, and Ashe, of Excelsior Lodge, No. 1, of Philadelphia, were found correct, and the Brothers admitted and instructed.

The Committee on Printing reported having procured 200 copies blank Quarterly Reports, 200 Odes, and 100 Withdrawal Cards. The report was received.

The report of the Finance Committee was, upon motion of P. C. R. T. Johnson, laid over until the adjourned session, and Rep. Allen, of No. 6, appointed to serve upon the committee in place of P. C. Childs, who declined — the committee now standing as follows: P. G. C. Rathbone and P. C. Scott and Rep. Allen.

An application for a charter for Chosen Friends Lodge, No. 3, of Philadelphia, dated July 20, 1867, was then read — charter fee enclosed, and signed by the requisite number.

The charter was unanimously granted, and the G. C. appointed D. G. C. W. H. Myers, P. C.'s Coppes, Porter, and Hencill, of Pennsylvania, and G. G. Kronheimer, of D. C., to initiate and install the new Lodge.

On motion of P. C. Coppes, Keystone Lodge, No. 2, was empowered to keep open their charter until October 26, 1867.

P. C. R. T. Johnson moved that the action of the Grand Lodge in February last, (26th,) declaring illegal the action of Mount Vernon Lodge, in levying the $1 tax upon its members, in the case of the death of a Brother, be repealed. After considerable debate upon the subject, the motion was adopted.

P. C. C. W. Okey moved the nomination of officers be reopened; lost.

On motion of P. C. J. S. Martin the Grand Lodge went into an election for officers for the ensuing year. P. C.'s Porter and Coppes, of No. 1, Pa., were appointed tellers.

P. G. C. Barton withdrew his name for the office of Grand Chancellor, and the first ballot resulted as follows, viz.: Carrigan, 14; Westwood, 13; Childs, 7; King, 3 — no choice. P. C.'s Childs and King withdrew their names. Second ballot: Westwood, 22; Carrigan, 16; necessary to a choice, 20. P. C. Westwood was therefore declared elected Grand Chancellor.

For Vice Grand Chancellor, P. C.'s Smith and King withdrew their names, and the ballot resulted as follows: Carrigan, 19; Kronheimer, 10; Johnson, 7. P. G. Carrigan was declared elected Vice Grand Chancellor.

For Grand Recording Scribe, P. G. C. C. M. Barton was unanimously elected. There being no opposition candidate, P. G. C. Rathbone cast the vote of the Lodge.

Grand Financial Scribe — First ballot: Cross, 8; Okey, 13; Wood, 9 — no choice. Second ballot: Cross, 10; Okey 13; Wood, 8 — no choice. P. C. Wood withdrew his name. Third ballot: Okey, 19; Cross, 12. P. C. Okey was declared elected Grand Financial Scribe.

For Grand Banker, P. G. C. Dunn withdrew his name, and there being but one nominee — P. C. J. S. Martin — he was declared unanimously elected. There being no opposing candidate, P. G. C. Rathbone cast the vote for the Grand Lodge.

Grand Guide, P. C. Sears withdrew his name. First ballot: Cross, 4; Wood, 6; Kronheimer, 12; Curtin, 5 — no choice. Second ballot — P. C. Curtin withdrew — Cross, 4; Wood, 8; Kronheimer, 14. P. C. Kronheimer was declared elected Grand Guide.

For Grand Inner Steward — Wood, 17; Childs, 1. P. C. Wood was declared elected.

For Grand Outer Steward, the following nominations were made: P. G. C. Rathbone and P. C. Lawson. The vote stood as follows: P. G. C. Rathbone, 11; P. C. Lawson, 13. The latter was declared duly elected.

G. C. Dunn then installed his successor, who, in turn, installed the remaining newly elected officers.

On motion of P. G. C. Rathbone, the thanks of the Grand Lodge were tendered to the late Grand Chancellor, for his efficiency during the past year.

Several amendments to the Ritual were then offered by P. G. C. Barton, and laid over according to rule.

The case of Croton Fletcher was also disposed of, by empowering any Lodge in the District to initiate and confer the three degrees upon him for five dollars.

The following rates of tariff, for Grand Lodge revenue, were determined upon:

Withdrawal Cards, each	25
Odes, each	5
Ritual—1st set	$20 00
" 2d set	10 00
Installation Work, per set	1 50

The following resolution was offered and adopted:

Resolved, That members of defunct Lodges who were not in good standing at the time of the decease of their Lodge, and who apply for admission into the Order, can receive a card from this Grand Lodge by paying the amount standing against them upon the books of their respective Lodges.

The Grand Lodge adjourned until August 15.

RECEIPTS.

Chosen Friends Lodge, No. 3, Pa., charter fee	$10 00
Excelsior Lodge, No. 1, Pa., percentage	62 27
" " " Rituals	20 00
Total	92 27

APPROPRIATIONS.

To Printing Committee		$30 00
C. M. Barton, services		25 00
P. C. F. Coppes, of Pa., travelling expenses		10 00
Total		65 00
During the year the Lodges had paid to the Grand Lodge as percentage	$389 77	
The total receipts for the year were	576 79	
Total expended	347 01	
Leaving a balance in hands of newly elected Banker of		$229 78

The Order now numbered eight Lodges, namely, Franklin, No. 2; Mount Vernon, No. 5; Liberty, No. 6; Webster, No.

7; and Friendship, No. 8, of the District of Columbia; and Excelsior, Keystone, and Chosen Friends, of Philadelphia.

The quarterly report of No. 1 Lodge, of Philadelphia, showed that the experiment of planting the Order outside of the District had by no means been a failure; but, on the contrary, its principles seemed to be disseminated as if by magic, and those who embrace them, saw, by the very simplicity of the work, and the practical lessons taught by the Ritual, a glorious future for the Order in the State of Pennsylvania and elsewhere.

CLARENCE M. BARTON, P. G. C.,
Grand Recording Scribe.

OFFICERS' TERM EXPIRING JULY, 1868.

Edw. Dunn, *Venerable Grand Patriarch;* Wm. P. Westwood, *Grand Chancellor;* Daniel Carrigan, *Vice Grand Chancellor;* Clarence M. Barton, *Grand Recording Scribe;* C. W. Okey, *Grand Financial Scribe;* Joseph S. Martin, *Grand Banker;* Harry Kronheimer, *Grand Guide;* Francis Wood, *Grand Inner Steward;* Richard Lawson, *Grand Outer Steward.*

Residence of Grand Chancellor — Georgia Avenue, bet. 3d and 4th Streets East.

Residence of Grand Recording Scribe — 9th Street East, one door below E Street South, Washington, D. C.

ADDENDA.

The original meeting, when the work of the Order of the Knights of Pythias was first read, took place at the house No. 369 F Street, between 8th and 9th Streets, Washington, D. C.; the following gentlemen being present (as the members of a musical association known as the "Arion Glee Club"): Messrs. R. A. Champion, E. S. Kimball, D. L. Burnett, W. H. Burnett, Roberts, and Driver. Each of these gentlemen were then and there duly obligated by Mr. Rathbone, and afterwards resolved themselves into individual committees to obtain the names of proper persons to form the first Lodge. This meeting took place Monday evening, February 15, 1864, and on the following Wednesday morning Mr. Rathbone informed Mr. J. T. K. Plant of

the object of the meeting, and solicited him to join the Order. Mr. Rathbone had, however, read the Ritual to Mr. R. A. Champion, privately, at his own room, a few evenings previous to the above meeting.

The Ritual was written by Mr. J. H. Rathbone, originally, in the town of Eagle Harbor, Houghton (now Keewenaw) County, Lake Superior, Michigan, in the winter of 1860 and 1861.

A Synopsis of the Origin and History of the Knights of Pythias.

THIS young and growing Order originated in the city of Washington, D. C., upon the 19th day of February, 1864, the first Lodge of the Order being instituted at that date, at Temperance Hall, in that city; upon the 8th of April following a Grand Lodge for the District of Columbia was organized, and commenced the organization of Subordinate Lodges. Franklin Lodge, No. 2, was instituted under a charter from the Grand Lodge upon the 12th of April, 1864; upon the 19th of May, 1864, Columbia Lodge, and upon the 2d day of June, in the same year, Potomac Lodge were organized. In the following year, upon February 1st, Alexandria Lodge was constituted at that city in the State of Virginia, and from that time up to the spring of 1866 but little progress or increase of the membership was had. Upon the 18th day of April, 1866, Mount Vernon Lodge, in the District of Columbia, was organized, and in May following, the ritual and work of the Order was revised, and the Order, so far as its work is concerned, placed substantially upon the basis that it occupies to-day. Upon July 30th of this year, a new lodge, to be known as Liberty Lodge, was instituted at the Navy-Yard. Upon the 23d day of February, 1867, Excelsior Lodge, No. 1, was properly instituted at the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, and in July following Keystone Lodge was organized in the same city. These Lodges were the

cradle of the Order in the territory that to-day is the banner State of the Order, there being in the State of Pennsylvania at this time four hundred and thirty lodges, with a membership of over forty thousand members. In November of this year the Order was introduced into the State of Maryland by the organization of Golden Lodge and Monumental Lodge, in the city of Baltimore. In the next month, December 12th, 1867, Lodges Nos. 1 and 2, the first at Mount Holly, the second at Camden, introduced the Order into the State of New Jersey.

Early in the year 1868 the Order obtained a footing in the State of Delaware by the instituting of Lodges Nos. 1, 2, and 3. In April, 1868, the Order was introduced into the State of Louisiana. On June 9th, 1868, a convention of delegates, appointed from the States in which the Order had obtained a lodgment, convened at the city of Washington, D. C., adopted a constitution under and by which the Supreme Lodge of the World was organized, and established as the head of the Order, upon the 11th day of August following. In May of this year Rathbone Lodge was duly organized in the city of New York, thus introducing the fraternity to the Empire State. In a short time the Order made its advent into the golden State of California, next into the State of West Virginia, and upon the 3d of December it entered into the State of Nebraska. During the years 1867 and 1868 lodges were instituted in the States of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, and other New England States; also in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Kentucky, in all of which it has and holds a large and growing membership; also in the States of Missouri and Kansas; and closely following upon this, the heyday and vigor of its youth, it has gone on from conquering to conquest until it has obtained a footing and a home in nearly all the States and Territories of the Union, passed into the British Provinces of North America, and has a name and a home in the Islands of the sea; crossed the Atlantic Ocean and founded lodges in the kingdom of Great Britain. This is a hurried history of its rise, its youth, its young and vigorous manhood. To-day it has a membership of over one hundred thousand, and it can hardly be said to be of age,

for this is but the XII. Pythian Period. Based upon the old story of Damon and Pythias, it seeks to inculcate the worth and beauty of such a friendship. Its cardinal principles are Friendship, Charity, and Benevolence; its mottoes and teachings, Be generous, brave, and true.

Objects and Aims of Knights of Pythias.

ANYTHING that has for its object the advancement of human happiness or human intellect; anything that tends to the melioration of the condition of mankind, or to lessen the ills and miseries incident to human life; anything that draws closer the ties of human sympathy, and strengthens the bonds of brotherhood between man and man, is not only worthy of approbation, but of the warmest support and admiration. That such are the objects of the Knights of Pythias, none who have taken the trouble to investigate its principles and operations will attempt to deny. When the Almighty Architect of the Universe spake, and this sphere which we inhabit burst into light and loveliness, every fundamental principle on which our Order is based was stamped with the signet of Omnipotence upon her young and unstained being there to remain in legible and enduring characters as constituent elements of her perpetuity and existence. FRIENDSHIP then wove her silken bonds; CHARITY breathed forth her strains of mutual sympathy and confiding tenderness; while BENEVOLENCE — above — around — beneath — shed forth her blaze of living light, as pure and unsullied as the rays that emanate from the throne of the eternal God. Upon these three pillars rests the structure of our Order — around them cluster our brightest hopes and fondest anticipations. Here the venerated patriarchs of our ancient and honorable institution, in by-gone days, have worshipped; and with unstained hands have transmitted down through the lapse of time the sublime mysteries, the sacred rights, the solemn and eternal truths unfolded to

those who enter within the arena of our Temple, and bow as sincere supplicants to the inner veil of our altars.

We shall prove that the Order of the Knights of Pythias is calculated for the most extensive moral good. It is evident, that in order to collect an assemblage of persons, and continue and increase them as a body, there must be two powerful motives of action: first, curiosity to collect; secondly, pleasure and some useful end in view to continue them. The singularity of the title of "Knights of Pythias," is better adapted to excite curiosity than any other; it fills the mind with a desire to know what is meant by it, and such desire is seldom appeased until the mystery is unravelled by becoming a brother — Friendship, Charity, and Benevolence, all combine to fill the mind of every new member with satisfaction and surprise, far exceeding his most sanguine expectations.

Some Useful End in View to Continue Them. — The principles of the Knights of Pythias are those of humanity and religion: its object is to promote the general good of mankind, and spread abroad the lights of morality and knowledge; it not only benefits the common cause of philanthropy, but insures to its members in the hour of adversity and tribulation, a source of safety and comfort that none, save the arm of Omnipotence, can destroy.

A parent's affection may change; the friendship of the world may turn to hatred, and even love may be transformed to loathing and disgust, but the ties that bind us together are never sundered; our claims of brotherhood are only dissolved by death — no, not even death can rend them — they descend to the widow and orphan. The language of our Order is more potent than any strain of eloquence that ever fell upon the human ear. A stranger, penniless and friendless, in a foreign land, breathes its tones, and his necessities are relieved. Sickness comes and lays its paralyzing hand upon him, and though no friends or relatives are near, a brother of the "mystic tie" administers to his wants and soothes his distresses. The sick among our brethren are not left to the cold hand of public charity; they are visited, and their wants provided for out of the funds they themselves have

contributed to raise, and which, in time of need, they honorably claim, without the humiliation of suing parochial or individual relief — from which the freeborn mind recoils with disdain, until overwhelmed in insufferable want and misery. We are obliged, if need be, to perform the last solemn offices to the remains of a departed brother, and see him consigned with respectful decency to the bosom of our mother earth. To the living, our fraternal solicitude is no less exercised. It is our enjoined duty to watch over the conduct of our brethren, even in their common intercourse with men, as well as one with another; and to remonstrate with those who wander from the paths of rectitude, or trespass upon the rules of morality. In all ages and in all countries, our Order has stood forth the champion of liberty and religion; wherever she has erected an altar for her worshippers, she has also dedicated a temple to science and refinement. It is not necessary to go back and trace the progress of our Order from its establishment down to the present period, or point out in detail its deeds and history. Suffice it to say, that thousands of years ago, the Egyptian astrologer found in our temples the secrets of astronomy; and the Chaldean shepherd, in his midnight watch, as he gazed upward to the starry heavens, drew from our oracles the sublime truth, that there were worlds unknown, incalculable and immense, and that over all presided an unknown and mysterious, yet Omnipotent power. Since that time, during succeeding centuries, we behold an Eastern Magi — the devout Jew — the intellectual and versatile Greek — the proud and haughty Roman — bending at its shrine and burning incense upon its altar. Emerging from the gloom of the Middle Ages, we see in it the animating spirit in the revolution that succeeded, and rolling onward with the tides of science and civilization — from nation to nation, from country to country — it has crossed the Atlantic, and found on freedom's soil a fostering hand and genial clime. True it is, that storms have howled around; and at times we behold it glimmering like the pale of morn, "between light and darkness on the horizon's verge;" yet the storm has passed away, and again it has burst forth in renewed strength and beauty. Protected by the shield of Omnipotence,

it has set at defiance the power of despotism, the machinations of bigotry, and the wily intrigues of the fawning hypocrite.

It has been said that ours is a secret Order, and that secrecy is disconsonant with innocence. True it is that we are in part a secret society — but is secrecy a crime? The world itself, the universe, the God of eternal truth, are surrounded with an impenetrable veil that no mortal eye ever pierced; and shall it be denied that these exist because their arcana are not revealed at our bidding? Shall we pronounce them evil because their operations are hidden from our view, and above all, our comprehension? Again, who can define the mind? who unfold its constituent elements and hidden springs? The earthquake — at whose shock nations tremble, and countries become desolate — has been accounted for, and its most secret particles revealed and analyzed. The lightning, that plays in bright yet fearful beauty amid the storm, has been traced home to the bosom of the cloud which it left, and its minutest principles investigated and developed; but who has traced to its home the lightning of the mind? Who analyzed those mental earthquakes that have shaken the moral world to its very centre, and diffused light and knowledge amid the abodes of ignorance and superstition? And shall the emanation of genius, the music of the poet's lyre, the conceptions of the gifted intellect, the tones of spirit-stirring eloquence, be rejected because the sources from whence they emanated are hidden from our view, and beyond the reach of our intellect? So far from secrecy being an objection to our Order, we claim it as a recommendation. It is the mystic tie that binds us together in indissoluble brotherhood; prompting us to deeds of virtue and benevolence; it comes and entwines itself around our fraternity, like the refreshing, yet invisible breeze, that at summer noontide fans our forehead, invigorating the system with its coolness, and gladdening our hearts with its freshness and purity. In this respect we have the sanction of ages. We challenge any one to point out a single nation or people, whose career is sketched on the page of history, among whom there did not exist secret institutions. To go further, there is not an enlightened government now existing on the globe,

that does not permit the legislative councils to resolve themselves into a secret conclave. Even in our own country, under our own constitution, Congress can close its doors, and sit for days — for weeks — for months — concocting measures of vital importance to forty millions of freemen, and should any member of that body dare to reveal its operations, he would subject himself to the severest censure, if not expulsion.

To be initiated as a member of our Order is not, as many suppose, "to take a leap in the dark." The fundamental principles of the Order are before the world; its deeds are not concealed from public scrutiny; while the Constitution and Laws of our society are within the reach of all who wish to examine them. But there are mysteries within the inner veil of our altars, that none except the members of the fraternity are permitted to behold. Solemn and sublime truths are here inculcated that have never reached the ear of any, save those who have proved themselves worthy of the sacred trust. They have remained there for ages, hallowed archives in the sanctuary of our temple — and have never crossed its portals; and there we hope they will ever remain, unsullied, inviolate, and untarnished.

Our Order is the handmaid of virtue and religion, and it must flourish; it calls into life and action the best and holiest feelings of our nature, and success must crown our efforts. Poets have bound their brows with wreaths of immortality; orators have reared eternal monuments to their names; conquerors have had their trophies, but the pathway to glory of these is often watered by the despairing tears of the widow and orphan, whilst the trophies which lay at the feet of our altars, are the result of the principles of "good will toward men," and the proud achievements of lives spent in the cause of benevolence and virtue, unsullied by crime and unstained by a tear, unless it be a tear of gratitude and joy. Our course is onward, and we may look forward with confidence to a day, not far distant, when our society shall find an abiding place in every village and hamlet of our land, and the smoke of our altars shall go up from a thousand hills.

FRIENDSHIP.

MANUAL OF THE K. OF P.,

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE

JEWELS, REGALIA, ETC., USED BY THE ORDER.

The First or Initiatory Rank of Page.

MANKIND in nearly every undertaking is in the dark at the commencement, and dependent upon the wisdom and leadership of others. So it is with you before you have been initiated into our mysteries. As you believe in a Supreme Being, and are of sound health, and have announced your desire to be admitted within the portals of our Order, it will be well for you to stop and consider the weighty duties that will devolve upon you after you have become a member. Be sure that no mere idle curiosity or selfish desire to obtain the benefits of the Order is leading you to take this step. Remember that when you have once taken upon yourself the solemn and binding obligations, you cannot recede from their demands. There is yet time for you to halt should you hesitate in your purpose.

If it is your desire to proceed, start with every determination to be obedient to the requirements of the Order, keeping in view the fact that purity of heart and rectitude of conduct are essential to admission into the First or Initiatory Rank of Page. It is necessary that you should be in the right possession of your mental faculties, so that you may be able to comprehend the lessons as the increasing light dawns upon your mind. You are in the presence of true and tried brethren, who are ready and willing to impart to you a portion of their secrets; be just to

them and to yourself, and exercise due care, lest you impart to the unworthy that which belongs to the Order. You may be called upon to relieve brothers when they are in distress; when you see that one is in danger, it will be your duty to warn and do all in your power to aid and succor him; to obey the laws of the Order as laid down in the Constitution and By-laws, and to the best of your ability live up to all the requirements of the Order. But we feel that you will prove true to your promises, and will prove a faithful friend in time of need, a good companion, and an exemplary Page; and that your life will always conform to your motto of Friendship.

But you must press on to a further knowledge of our mysteries; and as Friendship is your motto, practise universal fraternity and benevolence to your brothers of the chivalric Order and all worthy people, no matter where they may live or what may be their station in life. Let those virtues expand in your mind until they are as broad as the blue canopy of heaven, as obligatory upon you as your word of honor, and as spotless as was that of Damon and Pythias. But give heed to the lessons that are being imparted, as it will be necessary for you to become proficient in all that pertains to this degree, so that you may be able to make yourself known to brethren of this Rank.

From the earliest days of antiquity, friendship has been the corner-stone of secret societies. Men have banded themselves together in every age for the purpose of practically testing this great principle, until at the present time fraternal societies are established over the entire earth. One of the most notable examples of pure friendship was that of our ancient prototype and honored patron, Pythias. Without being solicited on the part of Damon, he gave himself up as a hostage for his friend, and submitted to imprisonment, so that Damon might hasten to his home, which was miles away, to arrange his affairs and bid a last, long farewell to his family, ere he was executed by the order of Dionysius. Damon pushed forward to his home, and after performing his task was on the point of returning, when he discovered that his slave had slain his horse. This, with other adverse circumstances, prevented his arriving as soon as expected.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,
know that
The Supreme Lodge of the World

SUPREME LODGE
AUG. 11. 1868. FEB. 19. 1864.
KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

hereby issues this

MEMORIAL CHART

and general and authentic PATENT *of the Order, bearing its imprint seal*
to Grand and Subordinate Lodges of this chivalric Order,
to evidence over a proper official seal that our

KNIGHTLY BROTHER

FRIENDSHIP

BENEVOLENCE

has been regularly initiated in the First or "Page" rank,
proved in the Second or armorial rank of "Esquire"
and charged in the Third or chivalric rank of "Knight."

and enrolled as a member on the day of A.D. 18 P.P.
of LODGE No.
of the Grand Jurisdiction of

In Testimony whereof, *we have caused to be affixed the official signatures*
of the proper officers, attested by the seal of the Lodge

V.C. C.C.
K. of R. & S.

CHARITY

K P

Thos. Eyster, Lith. Phila.

CHARITY.

Pythias did not murmur, nay, he rejoiced that his friend had been belated. The time arrived, and just as Pythias was to be offered up for his friend, Damon arrived. Dionysius was struck with amazement at such a faithful exhibition of friendship, and revoked the sentence of death. May the teachings of that day remain green in our memories, and let us emulate their example in our every-day walk, and in our intercourse with our fellow-men, so that when we are called upon by the grim monster, Death, to accompany him through the dark valley, we can do so, conscious that we bear no ill will toward any, and those we leave behind will bless our memory.

REGALIA.—You are now entitled to wear a blue collar.

The Second or Armorial Rank of Esquire.

HAVING served a proper time as a Page, and by your strict fidelity to the principles of the Order gained a reputation among the members of this chivalric Order and your fellow-men, that will commend you as a proper person to receive the Rank of Esquire, we see no reason why you should not proceed in your worthy endeavor to be admitted into full fellowship with the Esquires, especially should no legal objection be urged. As you are an aspirant, you should impress upon your mind the necessity for exercising the greatest circumspection, so that you may keep inviolate all that is intrusted to your care; to be always ready to warn an Esquire of approaching danger, and to render unto him and his family all the aid in your power in the hour of their distress. Having fully impressed this upon your mind, you should so regulate your life that those beholding your acts may say that you are "truly an Esquire indeed." The Esquire in the days of chivalry was the shield-bearer or armor-bearer to the Knight. He was a candidate for the honor of Knighthood, and stood in the same relation to the Knight as the

Page did to the Esquire. The Esquire was a gentleman, and had the right of bearing arms on his own shield or escutcheon. You have been promoted from the rank of Page to that of Esquire, and it will now be necessary for you to keep your honor, which is your shield, so bright that he who would reflect aught against the purity of your intentions or actions will be blinded by the dazzling reflection of your injured honor.

It is well for mankind in general to be cautious and circumspect in all their dealings, and especially now is it your duty to be so. You should be watchful over your actions, lest in an unguarded moment you do that which you would forever regret; exercise discretion, not only in your conversation in the Lodge, but in your every-day life; be careful in the transaction of your business, that you may do justice to your employers, customers, and yourself; but with all your business be not forgetful to exercise a watchful care over the interests of your family, that they may not be deprived of the necessaries of life, and permit them to enjoy such other blessings as are within your power to bestow. While you exercise due caution and circumspection, be careful that you do not prove uncharitable toward the frailties and shortcomings of your fellow-men, remembering that he who does not show charity toward others should not expect it in return. But we have no fear but what the lessons that you have received will remain indelibly fixed in your mind, and that you will exemplify them in your every-day life.

REGALIA. — You are now privileged to wear a yellow collar.

The Third or Chivalric Rank of Knight.

YOU have been initiated into the Rank of Page, proved in the Rank of Esquire, and are now ready to demand admittance into the Third or Chivalric Rank of Knight, provided you pass a favorable ballot and have the requisite moral courage to

BENEVOLENCE.

persevere. You have already learned the necessity of practising Friendship and Charity toward your fellow-men, obedience to those in authority, while you are to be always on your guard lest you do that which you will regret. You may be required to put those virtues to a practical test, and it will be well, before you advance further, to consider whether you possess the requisite courage to meet and overcome any obstacle that may be in your path; to prove that you possess such a friendship as was exhibited by Pythias toward Damon, or the caution displayed by the slave of Damon in killing his master's horse. Ponder the subject well before you enter into that which you think you cannot fulfil, but bear in mind that he who practises the lessons that are taught in the preceding degrees, and yields implicit obedience to their mandates, will emerge unscathed and be victorious in the end.

As you have duly weighed the consequences, and still persist in your demand to be admitted to the Rank of Knight, pay particular attention to all that is said and done, and your mind will become enlightened as you advance in its mysteries. The lessons of caution that you have learned in the preceding degrees will prevent you from making any unlawful discoveries to the uninformed.

There are times in every man's life when it is necessary for him to have full control of all his faculties; when it is essential for him to exercise prudence, caution, and courage. There are some who would place obstacles in the way of our advancement, or impose tasks for us to perform that it would be impossible for us to overcome, or almost certain death for us to attempt. There are others, who, from an inborn friendship, are willing to bear the burdens and lessen the trials and hardships of their fellow-men, even though they be strangers. But life at its best is no easy task. Trials and temptations beset us on every hand. The king of the powers of darkness is ever on the alert to lead mankind into trouble. All along our pathway are deadly foes, who are ready, without a moment's notice or warning of their intentions, to sting us with their envenomed fangs. The remains of our fellows who have fallen by the wayside, surround us on all sides in our journey through the wilderness of life; and human

hyenas are lurking in the pathway of others, anxiously awaiting their fall that they may strip them of their possessions. But he that is possessed of true bravery and fixed determination of purpose, is respected and honored by even those who would rejoice in his downfall. Keep your eye always fixed on the symbol of the Cross, for before it the great arch-enemy of mankind bows in mute despair.

Many of the seeming obstacles of this life that loom up mountain high before our imagination, prove to be mere mole-hills when we attempt to overcome them. We are surrounded by seeming dangers, that only need prudence and courage to overcome. They are placed here to test our faith, and if we are obedient to the mandate of a higher power, and attack them bravely, they will vanish like shadows before our sight.

Having been obedient, and courageously overcome every obstacle, you are now entitled to our cordial greeting; you have now attained the highest rank that can be bestowed on you in the Lodge, and have shown by your example that you are willing to obey all lawful mandates, and that you are possessed of both moral and physical courage. You are now expected to be bold and courageous in defending the rights of a brother; upholding the authority and good name of the Order; and in practising the principles of Friendship, Charity, and Benevolence. He "is only truly brave who fears nothing so much as doing a shameful action, and dares resolutely and undauntedly go where his duty, no matter how dangerous, may call him." What if the uninitiated and skeptical should deride you, stand by your principles and your Order; by so doing you will let the world know that any missile hurled at them is the same as being hurled at yourself. You thus not only uphold the principles of our beloved Order, but you cement yourself in closer bonds of union with the Brotherhood.

We have no fear but what, with the lesson of true courage, as taught by Pythias, impressed upon your mind, you will ever be ready to extend the strong arm of friendship toward your brethren, and uphold the truly courageous.

Regalia. — The regalia of this degree is red.

JEWEL. — A solid three-inch triangle of white metal, with oval escutcheon resting thereon; the oval escutcheon to be of yellow metal, or enamelled in proper emblematic colors. The letters F. C. B. to be struck in corners of triangle, or if fastened on to be of yellow metal. On the back of the triangle is an impress denoting its official issuance; also a place for the name, number, and location of Lodge to be engraved. The holder of the shield is to be of yellow metal, with pin or lock for fastening, and shield on front for engraving name thereon. The jewel is to be worn on the left breast (with coat buttoned) in sight, or on left side of coat lappel if the coat is unbuttoned, but always to be in plain sight. They can be worn in Lodge without other working regalia, if the Brother is in uniform; or at any celebration or parade when in uniform. If not in uniform, their use is prohibited in any way, shape, manner, or form.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

OF THE

SUPREME LODGE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

OF THE WORLD.

Adopted at the Session held at Pittsburg, Pa., Session of 1874. *Pythian Period XI.*

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

SUPREME LODGE. — POWERS.

SECTION 1. The Supreme Lodge is the source of all true and legitimate authority in the Order of Knights of Pythias wheresoever established; it possesses original and exclusive jurisdiction and power —

1. To establish, regulate and control the Forms, Ceremonies, written and unwritten Work, and to change, alter and annul the same, and to provide for the safe-keeping and uniform teaching and dissemination of the same.

2. To provide, print, and furnish all Rituals, Forms, Ceremonies, Cards and Odes, Charts and Certificates.

3. To prescribe the form, material, and color of all Regalia, Emblems, Jewels, and Charts, and to designate the uniform of the Order.

4. To provide for the emanation and distribution of all pass-

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,

know ye that

The Supreme Lodge of the World

MEMORIAL CHART

and general and authentic [illegible] of the Order, bearing its imprint seal

to Grand and Subordinate Lodges of this chivalric Order,

to evidence over a [illegible] official seal that our

KNIGHTLY BROTHER

_____

has been regularly initiated in the First or "Page" rank,

proved in the Second or armorial rank of "Esquire"

and charged in the Third or chivalric rank of "Knight."

FRIENDSHIP

BENEVOLENCE

and enrolled as a member on the ____ day of ____ A.D. 18__ P.P. __

of _____ LODGE No. ____

and thereafter admitted and instructed as of the high, honorable and past official rank of

PAST CHANCELLOR

and his name blazoned as such on the Grand Roster of Gold of the Grand Lodge of the Grand Jurisdiction of _____

In Testimony whereof, we have caused to be affixed the official signatures of the proper officers, attested by the seal of the Lodge.

_____ V.C.

_____ C.C.

_____ K. of R. & S.

CHARITY

K

P

Thos. Hunter Lith. Phila.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

know that

The Supreme Lodge of the World

hereby issues this

MEMORIAL CHART

and general and authentic Diploma of the Order, bearing its imprint seal

to Grand and Subordinate Lodges of this chivalric Order,

to evidence over a prime official seal that our

KNIGHTLY BROTHER

_____

has been regularly initiated in the First or "Page" rank,

proved in the Second or armorial rank of "Esquire"

and charged in the Third or chivalric rank of "Knight."

FRIENDSHIP

BENEVOLENCE

and enrolled as a member on the _____ day of _____ A.D. 18 _____ P.P. _____

of _____ LODGE No. _____

and thereafter admitted and instructed as of the high, honorable and past official rank of

PAST CHANCELLOR

and his name blazoned as such on the Grand Roster of Gold of the Grand Lodge of the Grand Jurisdiction of _____ as also appearing by proper record of having been in regular form admitted, instructed, and invested with the work and prerogatives of the Supreme rank of

PAST GRAND CHANCELLOR

by the Supreme Lodge of the World.

In Testimony whereof, we have caused to be affixed the official signatures of the proper officers, attested by the seal of the Lodge.

_____ V.C. _____ C.C.

K. of R.&S.

CHARITY

K

P

The Hunter Lith. Phila.

words, and regulate the mode and manner of using the same, and generally to prescribe such regulations as may be necessary to secure the safe and easy intercourse and identification of the brethren.

5. To establish the Order in States, Districts, Territories, Provinces or countries where the same has not been engrafted.

6. To provide a revenue for the Supreme Lodge by means of a representative tax on each Grand Lodge and charges for supplies furnished by it, and dues from Subordinate Lodges under its immediate jurisdiction.

7. To provide for annual returns from each Grand Lodge, and for semi-annual returns from each Subordinate Lodge under its immediate jurisdiction.

8. To hear and determine all appeals from Grand and Subordinate Lodges, when the same are properly brought before it in accordance with the regulations of the Order, and to provide by legislation for the enforcement of its decisions.

9. To enact laws and regulations of general application to carry into effect the foregoing and all other powers reserved by this Constitution to the Supreme Lodge or its officers, and such as may be necessary to enforce its legitimate authority over Grand and Subordinate Lodges under its immediate jurisdiction.

10. To charter Grand Lodges and to define the territorial extent of their jurisdiction, and to charter Subordinate Lodges not within the territorial jurisdiction of any Grand Lodge, and to provide a Constitution for each Subordinate Lodge under its immediate jurisdiction.

ARTICLE II.

HOW CONSTITUTED.

SECTION 1. The Supreme Lodge shall consist of:

1. All Past Supreme Chancellors.
2. Past Supreme Chancellor.
3. Supreme Chancellor (presiding officer).
4. Supreme Vice Chancellor.

5. Supreme Prelate.
6. Supreme Master of Exchequer.
7. Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal.
8. Supreme Master at Arms.
9. Supreme Inner Guard.
10. Supreme Outer Guard.
11. Two Supreme Representatives from each Grand Lodge under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Lodge, until there are 20,000 members belonging to one Grand Lodge; and one Supreme Representative for each additional 10,000 members; *Provided*, That no Grand Lodge shall be entitled to more than four Supreme Representatives.

SEC. 2. Supreme Representatives must be Past Grand Chancellors in good standing in their respective Grand and Subordinate Lodges, and shall be elected as follows: At the next annual election after the adoption of this Constitution, and annually thereafter, each Grand Jurisdiction shall elect in the mode provided for electing Grand Lodge Officers in the Constitution of the respective Grand Lodges, one Supreme Representative to serve for two years; *Provided*, That each Supreme Representative now admitted shall continue in office to the expiration of his present term. In the case of the vacancy in the office of Supreme Representative, from death, removal, or any other cause, the Grand Lodge which he represented shall determine how such vacancy shall be filled. At the organization of any new Grand Lodge two Supreme Representatives shall be elected, one to serve for one year and one to serve for two years. *And, provided further*, Where any Grand Jurisdiction is entitled, under the provisions of this Constitution, to more than two Supreme Representatives, the additional Representative or Representatives shall be elected bi-annually, in conformity to this Constitution, and in such a manner that if there are four Representatives the terms of two thereof shall expire each alternate year.

Each Officer and Supreme Representative shall be entitled to one vote in determining any question before the Supreme Lodge, and each Past Supreme Chancellor shall be entitled to discuss any question, but not to vote.

SEC. 3. All Past Grand Chancellors duly recognized by the Supreme Lodge, shall be admitted to its sessions and be entitled to seats therein, but shall not be entitled to speak unless by permission of the Supreme Lodge, and shall not be entitled to vote.

SEC. 4. No one shall be eligible to any office in the Supreme Lodge unless he has been duly admitted to the Supreme Lodge by being either a Representative or a Past Grand Chancellor.

ARTICLE III.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The Past Supreme Chancellor shall have charge of and supervise the arrangement of the altar or any other necessary floor work.

SEC. 2. The Supreme Chancellor shall exercise, as occasion may require, all the rights appertaining to his high office, in accordance with the usages of the Order. He shall have a watchful supervision over all Lodges, Grand and Subordinate, and see that all the constitutional enactments, rules, and edicts of the Supreme Lodge are duly and promptly observed, and that the dress, work, and discipline of the Order everywhere are uniform.

Among his special prerogatives are the following:

To call Special Sessions of the Supreme Lodge, or Conventions of Supreme Officers in Council.

To visit any Grand or Subordinate Lodge under the immediate jurisdiction of this Supreme Lodge, and to give such instructions and directions as the good of the Order may require, always adhering to the obligatory usages of the Order. To cause to be executed and securely to preserve and keep the official bonds and securities of the Supreme Master of Exchequer and Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal.

To grant Warrants of Dispensation during the recess of the Supreme Lodge, for the institution of new Subordinate Lodges, which Dispensations to be in force until taken up by Charters granted in lieu thereof by a properly instituted Grand Lodge,

and to promptly notify the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal of the issuing of said Warrants of Dispensation.

To grant Warrants of Dispensation, during the recess of the Supreme Lodge, for the institution of Grand Lodges in States, Countries, Districts, or Territories where the same have not been established.

To manage the contingent fund of the Supreme Lodge, and suspend or remove any derelict or contumacious officer for *cause*, he having right of appeal to the Supreme Lodge, and to fill any vacancy by appointment until filled by regular election.

To appoint and commission a Deputy Supreme Chancellor for special purposes of instituting Grand Lodges and installing their officers, or otherwise, as may be required, in all States, Districts, Territories, or Countries where Lodges are established, and not having any Grand Lodge. He shall, at the next regular session, present a full report of his acts during the recess of the Supreme Lodge. He may hear and decide such questions of law as may be submitted to him by Grand and Subordinate Lodges, under the immediate jurisdiction of this Supreme Lodge, and all such decisions shall be binding upon the bodies submitting the same, until fully passed upon and disaffirmed or reversed by this Supreme Lodge.

SEC. 3. The Supreme Vice Chancellor, in the event of the death, removal, or physical incompetency of his superior, shall act as Supreme Chancellor; at all other times he shall perform such duties as may be assigned him by the Supreme Lodge or the Supreme Chancellor.

SEC. 4. The Supreme Prelate shall open and close the Supreme Lodge with prayer, and perform all obligatory ceremonials as prescribed in the Ritual or usages of the Order, and such other duties as comport with his office.

SEC. 5. The Supreme Master of Exchequer shall render to the Supreme Chancellor a quarterly statement of the condition of funds in his hands, and make to the Supreme Lodge, at its regular sessions, a true and perfect account of his doings, together with an account of all moneys received and disbursed, giving items in detail — the earnings thereon accrued from interest or

other investments; to pay all orders drawn on him by the Supreme Chancellor, properly attested by the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal. For the faithful performance of his duties, he shall give bond, to be executed and approved before his installation, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, with unexceptionable securities, or otherwise the office to be declared vacant, and filled by election.

SEC. 6. The Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal shall keep a just and true record of all the proceedings of the Supreme Council and Lodge at each session, and transmit annually to each Grand Lodge as many copies thereof as the Lodge has Past Grand Chancellors and officers, and one copy for each Subordinate Lodge in their several jurisdictions, and one to each Lodge under the immediate jurisdiction of the Supreme Lodge. He shall collect all the revenues of the Supreme Lodge, and pay over the amount to the Supreme Master of Exchequer whenever it reaches the sum of $100. He shall preserve the archives, have charge of the seal, books, papers, and other properties of the Supreme Lodge, and deliver the same to his successor when required so to do by the Supreme Lodge. He shall prepare all Charters for Grand Lodges; notify officially all Grand Lodges and officers and members of the Supreme Lodge of all sessions of the Supreme Lodge; carry on the necessary correspondence of the Lodge; keep a register which shall contain a list of all Dispensations and Charters granted to Grand, or Warrants of Dispensation issued by the Supreme Chancellor for Subordinate Lodges, and a record of all Past Grand Chancellors and Representatives entitled to seats in the Supreme Lodge. He shall attest all necessary official papers and documents; perform such other duties as are required by the laws and regulations of the Order, and as the Supreme Chancellor or Supreme Lodge may from time to time direct. He shall be furnished with an office, and shall have regular office hours, and give notice to all Grand Lodges of the time at which he will so attend, and at each session present a report of the general condition of the Order to the Supreme Lodge. He shall have power to provide himself, at the expense of the Supreme Lodge, with such books, papers,

and stationery as are necessary for the fulfilment of his duties, and keep in his office a copy of the seal of each Grand and Subordinate Lodge. He shall submit a quarterly trial balance to the Supreme Chancellor for examination, as also render to each regular session of the Supreme Lodge, *full* and exhaustive copies of his accounts with the Grand and Subordinate Lodges, etc., of and during the *whole* term of recess passed. He shall receive for his services the sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum, payable quarterly. For the faithful performance of his duties he shall give bond, to be executed and approved before his installation, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, with unexceptionable securities, or otherwise the office to be declared vacant, and filled by election.

SEC. 7. The duties of the Supreme Master-at-Arms, Inner and Outer Guards, are such as are traditionally appropriate to their respective stations, or such as may be assigned them by the Supreme Lodge.

SEC. 8. All Deputy Supreme Chancellors (of jurisdictions in which there are no Grand Lodges) shall install the officers of all Subordinate Lodges within their jurisdictions, or cause the same to be done, and perform such other duties as the Supreme Chancellor may direct.

ARTICLE IV.

SESSIONS.

Sessions of the Supreme Lodge shall be held annually, at such time in the months of April, May, June, July, or August as the Supreme Lodge may at each annual session determine; *Provided*, That if the Supreme Lodge neglects to fix any special time, it shall convene on the third Tuesday of April.

The place for the holding of each annual session shall be fixed at the preceding annual session; *Provided*, That if no place is fixed by the Supreme Lodge, the annual session shall be held in the city of Baltimore.

ARTICLE V.

COMMITTEES.

SECTION 1. The following Committees shall be appointed annually by the Supreme Chancellor:

Committee on Laws and Supervision.
Committee on Finance.
Committee on Appeals and Grievances.
Committee on Credentials and Returns.
Committee on Mileage.
Committee on State of the Order.
Committee on Written Work.
Committee on Unwritten Work.
Committee on Printing.
Committee on Dispensations and Charters.

SEC. 2. The Committee on Laws and Supervision shall, when such subjects are presented to the Supreme Lodge and duly referred to them, inquire into all cases of infraction of the established laws and regulations of the Order, and recommend such measures as they may deem expedient for correcting the innovation, and further consider and have charge of all matters coming within the purview of that committee.

SEC. 3. The Committee on Finance shall examine the accounts of the Supreme Master of Exchequer and Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal, at each session, and whenever required so to do by the Supreme Lodge. They shall examine and pass upon all bills presented to the Supreme Lodge when in session, and, if correct, report, if approving the same, for economy or creating a remedy by legislation for all extravagant expenditures. They shall make estimates for and recommend appropriations of moneys for general or specific purposes during recess of the Supreme Lodge, and bring down an approximate estimate, based on past results, of the probable revenue likely to accrue; and no expenditures of any character shall be made in excess of the appropriations then made until the next regular session.

SEC. 4. The Committee on Appeals and Grievances shall hear all appeals and grievances from Grand Lodges or members of Lodges referred to them by the Supreme Lodge, or Supreme Chancellor, and report thereon with the utmost dispatch.

SEC. 5. The Committee on Credentials and Returns shall examine and report on the returns of the Grand Lodges and Subordinate under the immediate jurisdiction of the Supreme Lodge, and the Credentials of all Past Grand Chancellors and Representatives to the Supreme Lodge.

SEC. 6. The Committee on Mileage shall compute the mileage and per diem of all Supreme Officers and Representatives, at each regular or special called session, making out a proper, complete, and accurate roll of the same, and report the amount to which each one on the roll is entitled; and no order shall be drawn for the same until said report is indorsed by a majority of the Committee.

SEC. 7. The Committee on State of the Order shall examine and report upon such portions of reports of the Supreme Officers and D. S. C.'s, so far as the same relate to the state of the Order, and upon such other matters as may be referred to them, presenting in their reports an exhibit of the condition and progress of the Order, and recommending such measures for the good and prosperity of the whole Order as they may think the circumstances require.

SEC. 8. The Committee on Written Work shall examine and report upon such parts of reports of the Supreme Officers or other matters referred to them pertaining to all Written Work of the Order of a public nature, covering Regalias, Jewels, Charts, Certificates, Shields, Uniforms, Equipments or Public Ceremonials, Forms for and details of matters not properly of a secret nature.

SEC. 9. The Committee on Unwritten Work shall examine and report upon such reports of the Supreme Officers or other matters referred to them of a nature that may be strictly private, or in consonance and keeping with the duties of the name of the committee.

SEC. 10. The Committee on Printing shall have general super-

visory charge of and examine into all matters referred to or coming within the purview of their duties as suggested by their name; make all contracts not otherwise provided for, compare materials, qualities, and prices, analyze all bills submitted for printing, binding, and supplies, establish a standard style, quality, and grade of same, and report their findings and recommendations to the Supreme Lodge.

SEC. 11. The Committee on Dispensations and Charters shall examine into all proper matters referred to them from the Supreme Officers' reports; they shall examine and report on all petitions for Warrants of Dispensation issued by the Supreme Chancellor for Subordinate or Grand Lodges, or applications for Charters for the same, approving or disapproving of the issuing of the same, and other general Dispensations, or D. S. C.'s Commissions issued during recess of the Supreme Lodge.

SEC. 12. Each of the above-named Committees shall consist of three members, and when serving on actual work during a recess, by order of the Supreme Lodge or of the Supreme Chancellor, shall have their necessary expenses paid.

ARTICLE VI.

MODE OF FORMING A GRAND LODGE.

SECTION 1. All Subordinate Lodges in jurisdictions where no Grand Lodge exists, shall be under the immediate control of this Supreme Lodge until the formation of a Grand Lodge for that jurisdiction, and shall pay to the Supreme Lodge, while under its control, fifty cents *per capita* tax on each member annually.

SEC. 2. When there are five or more Subordinate Lodges established and in working order in any jurisdiction, they, through the Deputy Supreme Chancellor thereof, may petition the Supreme Chancellor, who shall cause the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal to notify each of the Lodges of that jurisdiction to elect two Representatives for the unexpired balance of the year, up to the 31st day of December following, on the first

meeting night of the Lodge after the receipt of the communication.

SEC. 3. The Past Chancellors of the five or more Lodges, together with the Representatives elect, shall meet at such place as may be specified by the Supreme Chancellor, and proceed to organize a Grand Lodge by electing a Past Grand Chancellor, Grand Chancellor, Grand Vice Chancellor, Grand Prelate, Grand Master of Exchequer, Grand Keeper of Records and Seal, Grand Master at Arms, Grand Inner Guard, Grand Outer Guard, all of whom must be Past Chancellors.

SEC. 4. The Grand Lodge, as soon as organized, shall elect two Representatives to the Supreme Lodge, as prescribed in Section 2, Art. II. of the Constitution, and the said Representatives are hereby declared Past Grand Chancellors.

SEC. 5. A notice of their organization, together with a list of their officers, shall be forwarded to the Supreme K. of R. and S., through the Supreme Chancellor, and the latter officer shall install, or cause to be installed, by a Deputy Supreme Chancellor, the officers-elect of said Grand Lodge; after which it shall proceed to frame a Constitution and By-Laws for its own government, not inconsistent with the laws promulgated by this body.

ARTICLE VII.

OF GRAND LODGE.

SECTION 1. Grand Lodges exist by virtue of a Charter or Dispensation issued by authority of the Supreme Lodge, or Supreme Chancellor during its recess. They shall conform to the Ritual, Forms, Ceremonies, Work, Regalia, Jewels, Uniform, Charts, Shields, and Certificates, and regulations prescribed by the Supreme Lodge, in accordance with this Constitution, and shall (subject to the provisions hereof and right of appeal) have exclusive original jurisdiction over all Subordinate Lodges within their territorial limit, and over the members attached to the same.

SEC. 2. All power and authority not herein reserved to the Su-

preme Lodge, is hereby delegated to the Grand Lodges, the Supreme Lodge, however, reserving to itself the right, at any time, by proper amendments, duly adopted, to this Constitution, to resume any additional power necessary to promote the well-being and harmony of the Order.

SEC. 3. Each Grand Lodge shall adopt a Constitution for its own government, and also a Constitution for its Subordinates, which Constitutions shall be in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution and the laws made in pursuance hereof. The Constitutions of Grand Lodges, and all amendments thereof, shall not go into effect until submitted to and approved by the Supreme Chancellor or Supreme Lodge.

SEC. 4. Grand Lodges shall be composed only of Past Chancellors; but said Grand Lodges may provide for a representative system, and may limit the rights and privileges of Past Chancellors on the floor of the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 5. The officers of a Grand Lodge shall be as prescribed in Sec. 3 of Art. VI. of this Constitution, who shall be elected or appointed as the Constitutions of the respective Grand Lodges may prescribe, and who shall hold office for the term of one year.

SEC. 6. Charters of Grand Lodges may be revoked, and Grand Lodges suspended, by the Supreme Lodge, for non-conformity to the Work, Ceremonies, or Ritual adopted by the Supreme Lodge; for disobedience to its legal mandates, and for improper conduct.

ARTICLE VIII.

OF SUBORDINATE LODGES.

SECTION 1. Subordinate Lodges exist by virtue of Dispensations issued by the Supreme Lodge through the Supreme Chancellor, or Charters granted in lieu thereof, or directly by the appropriate Grand Lodge; but to each Grand Lodge, when formed, belongs the exclusive right to issue Charters to Lodges instituted within its prescribed territorial jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. Grand Lodges shall prescribe a Constitution for the

Subordinate Lodges within their jurisdiction; but the following obligatory general rules or principles shall be incorporated into each Subordinate Lodge Constitution:

1. A Lodge shall never consist of less than seven members of the Knight rank, and shall hold stated meetings at least once a week, at such an hour as may from time to time be determined upon; *Provided*, That each Grand Lodge may allow meeting at longer intervals by a regular dispensation.

2. Not less than seven members of the Knight rank shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, including one qualified to preside; and if seven members only be present, no appropriations of money shall be made, unless it be by unanimous consent.

3. The Lodge shall transact all its business in the Knight rank, except the actual conferring of the Page or Esquire rank.

4. The officers of a Subordinate Lodge shall be as provided in the Ritual of the Order.

5. Nominations for the elective officers may be made on the night preceding, and on the night of election.

6. Officers shall be installed at the first regular meeting in the new term, if unforeseen circumstances do not prevent; but no officer shall be installed unless he has fully paid to his Lodge the amount of all dues and claims of whatsoever nature then accrued.

7. All vacancies by death, removal, suspension, resignation, or otherwise, shall be filled in the manner of the original selection, to serve the residue of the term, and officers so serving shall be entitled to the honors of the term.

8. No person shall be initiated into a Lodge of this Order who has not reached the legal age of majority in the country where the Lodge is located, nor unless he be a white male, of good moral character, sound in health, and a believer in a Supreme Being. Every application for membership must be accompanied with the initiation fee, the amount of which shall be fixed by each Grand Lodge; *Provided*, That in no case shall the three ranks be conferred in North America for a less amount than ten dollars; *Provided, further*, That the Supreme Chancellor be,

and is, hereby authorized and empowered, upon the application of a Grand Lodge through its proper officers, to issue his Dispensations authorizing and permitting such jurisdiction to confer the three ranks of the Order for a sum not less than six dollars.

9. Applications for initiation must be signed by the petitioner, stating his age, residence, and occupation, and endorsed by two Knights in good standing, who are members of the Lodge, which must be entered on the records, and the petition referred to a committee of three for investigation (neither of whom shall have recommended him), whose duty it shall be to report on the character and qualifications of the petitioner at a regular meeting. The applicant shall then be balloted for, by secret ball ballot, and, if approved, he may be admitted.

10. Should two black balls appear against a candidate, the ballot shall be renewed immediately. Should two or more appear on the second ballot, he shall be declared rejected, and no other ballot shall be taken in his case for the space of six months thereafter.

11. One week must elapse between the conferring of the Ranks *in all cases*, except the first four meetings of a new Lodge; but in *every* instance one week must elapse between the application and the conferring of the initiatory rank of Page.

(The above paragraph shall not apply to cases where Dispensations are granted by a proper Grand Officer, or through his Deputy.)

12. Any Brother of the Order, in good standing, desirous of becoming a member of a Lodge, shall make application as in the case of an uninitiated person, and accompany same with his withdrawal card from the Lodge of which he was last a member, or the card granted by the Grand Lodge in lieu thereof, which shall be referred to a committee of three, whose duty it shall be to report as to the standing and qualifications of the applicant at a regular meeting. The Brother shall then be balloted for by secret ball ballot, as in the case of an initiate. Any Brother who may have lost his card can have the same renewed by applying to the source from which it emanated.

13. No proposition for membership shall be withdrawn, unless by consent of the Lodge, after it has been referred to a committee, and all cases so referred shall be balloted for upon the report of the committee, whether it be favorable or unfavorable.

14. A candidate for membership, residing in a jurisdiction other than the one in which his proposition is offered, shall not be initiated without the written consent of the Lodge nearest his residence.

15. No rank shall be conferred on a Brother who is a non-resident of the jurisdiction, or who is a member of another Lodge, without first obtaining the permission of the Lodge to which the Brother is attached.

16. No rank shall be conferred, under any pretence whatever, unless the same shall have been previously paid for.

17. Applications for withdrawal cards shall be made, either personally or in writing, to a Lodge, and a card thereupon shall be granted; *Provided*, The Brother be clear of the books, free from charges made or pending, and there be no other valid objection.

18. Any withdrawal card may be revoked by a Lodge granting the same, or ordered vacated by the proper Grand Lodge, or Grand Chancellor, at any time, for cause appearing, and when so revoked for the purpose of impeachment or trial, the person holding said card shall again become subject to the Lodge which issued same, in so far as concerns said impeachment or trial. Refusal to comply with proper citation in this connection shall constitute contempt.

19. A withdrawal card can be renewed if lost or destroyed accidentally, and satisfactory evidence adduced from the holder and applicant, by the Lodge having granted the same, and upon such terms as the Lodge may determine.

20. Each Lodge shall have a seal with appropriate devices, which shall be affixed to such cards, as well as to all official documents emanating from the Lodge.

21. A member who is one year in arrears shall be declared suspended; *Provided*, Said member is not under charges.

22. Lodges shall provide for carrying into effect the beneficial

character of the Order, by providing for the payment of weekly benefits in case of disability, and funeral benefits in case of the death of a member; and weekly benefits shall not be less than one dollar per week, nor funeral benefits less than twenty dollars.

OF DELINQUENT OR DEFUNCT LODGES.

SEC. 3. Any Grand or Subordinate Lodge may be suspended or dissolved, and its Charter or Dispensation forfeited to the Supreme or the proper Grand Lodge:

1. For improper conduct.

2. For neglecting or refusing to conform to the Constitution, Laws, or Enactments of the Supreme or its Grand Lodge, or the general laws and regulations of the Order.

3. For neglecting or refusing to make its returns, or for non-payment of dues or taxes to the Supreme or its proper Grand Lodge. But the Charter or Dispensation shall not be forfeited in either of the above cases, until the Lodge shall have been duly notified of its offence by the Supreme or proper Grand Keeper of Records and Seal, and suitable opportunity given to answer the charges made against it.

4. For neglecting to hold the regular stated meetings as provided by law, without a proper Dispensation therefor, or unless prevented from doing so by some unforeseen circumstance.

5. By its membership diminishing, so that less than a constitutional quorum may be left.

ARTICLE IX.

QUORUM OF VOTES.

A majority of the Grand Lodges shall constitute a quorum to transact business; and a member of a Grand Lodge whose returns for the year and Supreme Representative tax have not been regularly and annually forwarded to the proper Supreme officers on or before the first day of March prior to any session of the Supreme Lodge, shall in no case be entitled to a vote, either by being an officer or Supreme Representative.

ARTICLE X.

REVENUE.

Each Grand Lodge shall pay to the Supreme Lodge the sum of $75 annually for each Representative to which they are entitled, and each Grand and Subordinate Lodge shall pay for supplies such sums as may be fixed in the By-Laws of the Supreme Lodge, and all work or supplies so ordered must be paid for when ordering, or on date of delivery.

ARTICLE XI.

MILEAGE.

The Supreme Lodge shall pay the mileage and necessary expenses of its officers and Representatives to and while in Supreme session, unless otherwise provided for.

The mileage shall be at the rate of four cents per mile, and four dollars per day during the actual session of the body.

ARTICLE XII.

REGALIA.

The Regalia of the Supreme, Grand, and Subordinate Lodges shall be such as is prescribed by the Supreme Lodge or adopted and approved from time to time at the regular sessions of the Supreme Lodge.

ARTICLE XIII.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OBLIGATORY.

All Constitutional provisions contained in all Articles, Sections, or paragraphs of this Constitution and By-Laws are obligatory, in every sense, on all Grand and Subordinate Lodges,

Knights of Pythias, and all Grand or Subordinate Lodge laws in contravention or conflict herewith are rendered void of effect and illegal in enforcement, or, if enforced, are acts of contumacy, liable and subject to proper punishment.

ARTICLE XIV.

LAWS, WHEN IN FORCE.

All laws, enactments, or legislation of the Supreme Lodge, become of force from date of passage and publication.

ARTICLE XV.

SUPREME REPRESENTATIVES' REPORTS.

Supreme Representatives' written reports to their Grand Lodges or Grand officers are official in so far as rendering a Supreme law operative in its effect prior to the issuance of the Journal of Proceedings or a General Order, and may be recognized until said Journal of Proceedings or General Orders are issued, when said general promulgation and issuance of the Journal or Orders, if differing from their reports in letter, spirit, or construction, it (Journal or Orders) must be immediately conformed to in every respect.

ARTICLE XVI.

PASSWORDS.

The Supreme Chancellor shall have exclusive right of creation and promulgation of all passwords proper and fitting for the case involved — to rescind, call in, and change the same, if circumstances require, or the exigencies of the case warrant — prescribe their application and use.

ARTICLE XVII.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The Supreme Chancellor may authorize and establish the Order in foreign countries, arrange for and assent to the institution of Grand Lodges therein, under proper reservations for mutual advantage, but, in all instances, exacting and holding intact the spirit, letter, and intent of this Constitution and By-Laws.

ARTICLE XVIII.

ANNUAL RETURNS.

Each Grand Lodge, under the control of the Supreme Lodge, as also all Subordinate Lodges in any State, country, island, or territory, where there is no Grand Lodge legally at work or properly instituted, shall make out annual returns of its work and business in accordance with the form sent or delivered to them by the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal, or other proper officer, and forward the same, with the legal dues or tax from that body to the Supreme Lodge, to said Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal, on or before the first day of March of each year, or, in default thereof, such Grand Lodge shall forfeit its right to representation at the next session of the Supreme Lodge.

ARTICLE XIX.

APPEALS AND WRITS OF ERROR.

SECTION 1. All appeals and writs of error, taken from the action or decision of a Grand Lodge, or a Subordinate Lodge under the immediate jurisdiction of the Supreme Lodge of the World, to said Supreme Lodge, as hereinafter provided, shall be received and passed upon by said Supreme Lodge, in its capacity of a court of last resort; but in all cases, the action or decision of a Grand Lodge, or a Subordinate Lodge under the immediate

jurisdiction of the Supreme Lodge, shall be final and conclusive until reversed by this Supreme Lodge, on appeals or prosecutions of a writ of error therefrom, as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. An appeal may be taken from the action or decision of any Subordinate Lodge under the immediate jurisdiction of the Supreme Lodge of the World, to said Supreme Lodge, by any member of such Subordinate Lodge, or by any other person whose rights have been denied by such action or decision, upon giving written notice to said Subordinate Lodge, of said appeal, within two weeks from and after such action or decision.

SEC. 3. With the consent of a Grand Lodge, an appeal may be taken by any Subordinate Lodge, or member under its jurisdiction, from any action or decision of such Grand Lodge, to the Supreme Lodge of the World; *Provided*, however, that such consent shall not be necessary, when a suspended or dissolved Lodge, after having surrendered to its Grand Lodge all its effects, books, and property, appeals from such decision: *and, provided further*, that any action or decision of a Grand Lodge, where is drawn in question any provision of the Constitution, or any enactment or authority of the Supreme Lodge of the World, and the action or decision is against the validity of such provision, enactment, or authority, may be examined and reversed or affirmed in the Supreme Lodge of the World, upon a writ of error, to the same extent as could have been done upon an appeal legally taken from such action or decision.

SEC. 4. Such writ of error, as provided for by the last section, may be issued by and upon petition to either the Grand Chancellor of the Grand Lodge, the action or decision of which is sought to be reviewed, the Supreme Chancellor or the Supreme Lodge of the World, in the case provided for in the last section, and in the order only as above named in this section.

SEC. 5. Consent of a Grand Lodge to appeal must be obtained at the same session at which the action or decision from which such appeal is sought to be taken, was had, and the proper record upon such appeal must be transmitted, properly attested, to the next session of the Supreme Lodge thereafter; *Provided*, that the Supreme Lodge may, in extreme cases, allow the appeal to be

entertained at not later than its next following session thereafter. The same rules shall also apply in the prosecution of a writ of error.

SEC. 6. The Supreme Lodge of the World may also adopt such additional rules and regulations as may be deemed necessary and proper to fully carry into effect the foregoing provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XX.

APPLICATION FOR GRAND LODGE CHARTERS.

Grand Lodges working under Dispensation issued by the Supreme Chancellor must apply in regular course, by petition, for their Charter, at the first regular session after their institution; which petition shall be accompanied by their Reports, Constitution, and By-Laws, all of which shall be referred to the proper committees, when, the reports being favorable, and the Committee on Charters and Dispensations reporting and recommending that a Charter be issued, and the Supreme Lodge concurring therein, the Charter shall then be issued, but not otherwise.

ARTICLE XXI.

DEPUTY SUPREME CHANCELLOR — HONORS.

Any Knight to whom a commission as Deputy Supreme Chancellor shall be issued, in any State, country, territory, or island where the Order is not already established, or if so, where no Grand Lodge exists, shall be entitled to, and receive the rank of Past Chancellor; and if in a territory where the Order exists, and a Grand Lodge is instituted while he is in charge thereof, he shall be entitled to, and receive at the hands of this Supreme Lodge, the rank and grade of Past Grand Chancellor therefor; except as above or as otherwise provided in this Constitution, the grade or rank of Past Grand Chancellor shall not be conferred upon any Past Chancellor who has not served as Grand Chancellor; *Provided*, That German D. D. G. C.'s, whose juris-

diction is co-extensive with their State, have been elected or appointed by the Grand Lodge, and who serve for three successive years, shall be entitled to the rank of P. G. C.

ARTICLE XXII.

DEPUTY SUPREME CHANCELLORS.

All Past Grand or Past Chancellors of *full* rank, regularly authorized and commissioned by the Supreme Chancellor to institute Grand Lodges, or to travel under his instructions to exemplify the Work, shall be known, commissioned, and styled Deputy Supreme Chancellors.

ARTICLE XXIII.

EXPENSES OF INSTITUTING.

The necessary expenses incident to travelling to any point and back to original starting-point, for the purpose of instituting any Subordinate or Grand Lodge, by the Supreme Chancellor or his Deputy, shall be paid by the Lodges instituted.

ARTICLE XXIV.

RANK CREDENTIALS.

All Knights having Past Rank removing from one jurisdiction to another, and desiring to affiliate on a withdrawal card, must also present a Rank credential to entitle him to the same.

ARTICLE XXV.

BALLOT — BLACK BALLS.

Grand Lodges may legislate in their local law to prescribe that one black ball may reject, in cases of application for member-

ship, but shall not increase the same to more than as prescribed in the Supreme maximum of *two*.

ARTICLE XXVI.

SEALS.

All Grand and Subordinate Lodges shall have an appropriate seal, bearing proper devices thereon, name, number, and location of the Lodge, with the date of its institution thereon, a good copy or impression of which shall be deposited with the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal.

ARTICLE XXVII.

COMPILED PROCEEDINGS.

It shall be obligatory on all Grand and Subordinate Lodges of this Order to have a full volume of Supreme Lodge Proceedings and Laws as issued on hand, for ready reference on law or usage points; and hereafter, for any and all new Subordinate Lodges, one full copy or set of Supreme Lodge Proceedings shall constitute an indispensable part of their supplies to be sent out and paid for. All "sets" of Work, etc., as herein enumerated, shall constitute the legal number to be issued by any and all Grand Lodges or officers, which shall neither be added to nor taken from by them; and all Work delivered to Grand and Subordinate Lodges or officers ordering the same, must be paid for on date of delivery, free of expense to the Supreme Lodge.

ARTICLE XXVIII.

ELECTIONS — SUPREME LODGE.

The Supreme Lodge officers shall be elected bi-annually by ballot. A majority of all the votes present shall be necessary to constitute a choice. In case of a tie, the balloting shall continue

until a choice is made; the name of the Brother receiving the lowest number of votes at each balloting shall be withdrawn. Any officer who may be absent at the time of installation, unless excused by the Supreme Lodge, or by sickness, his office shall be declared vacant, and another and immediate election held to fill the vacancy; but if the absent officer-elect has been excused, or is ill, then the Supreme Chancellor may be empowered to install during recess, at his convenience.

ARTICLE XXIX.

TRAVELLING SHIELDS.

Travelling Shields, for the use of Brethren, can only be used or recognized when procured from the Supreme Lodge, and are of the prescribed and legal form, as adopted, and under its restrictions as made for general or special use, by Grand Lodges, and from them issued to the Subordinate Lodges for issuance to members, *except* it be where no Grand Lodge is in existence, or recognized by this Supreme Lodge, and in such cases from the Deputy Supreme Chancellor in charge of said State or Territory.

ARTICLE XXX.

UNIFORM AND REGALIA.

All Supreme, Grand, or Subordinate Lodge officers appearing in the prescribed uniform of the Order indicative of their rank, and wearing the proper and prescribed official Jewel on their left breast; or,

All Past Supreme, Grand, or Subordinate Lodge officers appearing apparelled in a like manner, wearing the proper and prescribed Past Official Jewel on their left breast; or,

Any and all Knights appearing and apparelled in a like manner, with the Knight's Jewel on his left breast, shall be considered in full and complete regalia for all Lodge conventions, meetings, or session purposes, being entitled to admission to, and seat within,

any Lodge of the Order (if otherwise qualified and entitled to admission) wherever existing. But in the absence of the uniform, the Jewel alone shall not be considered sufficient regalia, except for officers of Subordinate Lodges in their conventions and at their stations; and the following shall be the Regalia, when used, of the several bodies as below, to wit:

The Regalia of the Supreme Lodge shall be as follows:

For Past Supreme Chancellor — A purple collar; skirted with scarlet and white; the scarlet to be inside, to be trimmed with helmet, globe, and tassels, lace and fringe of gilt bullion. Jewel, of white and yellow metals, to be worn pendant thereto, with the words Past Supreme Chancellor, enamelled or engraved on the border.

For Supreme Chancellor and Supreme Vice Chancellor — Collars of purple, skirted with scarlet, of the same form, style, and trimming (including helmet and globe) as the sitting Past Supreme Chancellor. Jewels to be of yellow and white metals, as provided and adopted, of the same device in emblems, unless otherwise specifically stated, as those worn by the corresponding officers of Grand and Subordinate Lodges, and to be worn suspended from the collar, in the same manner as above stated, or used in prescribed manner for them.

For remaining Supreme Officers — Same as specified for Supreme Chancellor.

For Supreme Prelate — White collar, skirted with scarlet, trimmed with gilt lace and bullion fringe and tassels. On the right breast of the collar shall be embroidered in gilt bullion a visored helmet, with axe and lance crossed, illustrative of the name and general character of the Order. On the left breast shall be embroidered in gilt bullion a globe, emblematical of universal fraternity, and the supreme authority of this Lodge. The Jewel, of white and yellow metals, shall be as prescribed and adopted, to be worn suspended from the collar where the ends are united, or suspended on the left breast in open sight if in uniform and detached from Regalia.

For Supreme Representatives — The same as P. G. C.'s, with "S. R." upon the right-hand side of collar, in gilt bullion, with

Jewel pendant, or as otherwise prescribed for members in uniform.

No Past Officer, Representative, or member, shall be allowed to enter the Supreme Lodge when in session, unless properly uniformed and jewelled, or clothed in the established regalia of his rank, according to these prescriptions, with Jewel appended thereto: *Provided*, any Past Chancellor, officer, or member presenting himself at the door of any Lodge of the Order properly uniformed, as prescribed by the Supreme Lodge law, with the Past Official, Official, or Knight's Jewel on his left breast, in open sight, shall be recognized as in proper regalia, and be entitled to admittance, if otherwise qualified.

The working Regalia of Grand Lodges shall be as follows, to wit:

P. G. Chancellors — Black velvet collar, trimmed with gold lace and fringe, and P. G. C. embroidered in gold on left side, with the approved and adopted Jewel pendant.

P. Chancellors — Red velvet collar, trimmed with gold fringe, and adopted and approved Jewel pendant.

Representatives — Same as Past Chancellors, rosette with number of Lodge on left side, and approved and adopted Jewel pendant. Said rosette to be furnished by the Subordinate Lodge represented.

Officers — Same as Past Chancellors, with the prescribed insignia of office of their rank, adopted and approved Jewel pendant: *Provided*, any officer, Representative, or Past Chancellor, presenting himself properly uniformed, as prescribed by the Supreme Lodge law, with the Past Official or Official Jewel on his left breast, in open sight, shall be recognized as in proper regalia, and be entitled to admittance, if otherwise qualified.

The working Regalia of Subordinate Lodges shall be as follows, to wit:

For Pages, a blue collar; for Esquires, a yellow collar; for Knights, a red collar. Officers' Regalia — For C. C., a collar of scarlet velvet, with silver fringe one and a half inches long, and silver lace border on inner edge half inch wide, with Jewel pendant; for V. C., the same as the C. C., with Jewel pendant;

for Prelate, a black velvet collar, trimmed same as C. C. and V. C., with Jewel pendant; for M. of E., the same as the V. C., omitting the fringe, with Jewel pendant; for M. of F., the same as the M. of E., with Jewel pendant; for K. of R. and S., the same as the M. of F., with Jewel pendant; for M. at A., the same as the K. of R. and S., with Jewel pendant; for I. G., the same as the M. at A., with Jewel pendant; for O. G., the same as the I. G., with Jewel pendant; for P. C., the same as the C. C., with gold fringe, with Jewel pendant; or, in other words, plain collars, the same as the above in every particular, *except* the embroidered emblems as heretofore used, and in their place the adopted metal Jewels hanging pendant thereto: *Provided*, that any and all Lodges, of this Order, wherever hereafter started, on and after July 1, 1874, shall procure and use only the plain Regalia and prescribed metal Jewels (if desiring both), or Jewels alone; that any and all Lodges now having and using the Regalia *with* the "embroidered emblems" *on* them, may do so until worn out, but when replacing them, either in part or whole, shall conform strictly to the provisions as herein expressed and above set forth; conditioned that no part of this provision shall be so construed by any authority to prevent Lodge officers, when working, using the Jewels alone, without any Regalia, or any Lodge now having and using the style of Regalia with embroidered emblems thereon, from using the metal Jewel in connection therewith. *Provided*, any Past Chancellor, officer, or member, presenting himself properly uniformed, as prescribed by the Supreme Lodge law, with the Past Official, Official, or Knight's Jewel on his left breast, in open sight, shall be recognized as in proper Regalia, and be entitled to admittance, if otherwise qualified. "*Provided, further*, any Past Supreme Officer, Supreme Officer, Supreme Representative, Past Supreme Representative, Past Grand Officer, Grand Officer, Past Chancellor, and Subordinate Lodge Officer, and Knight wearing the Jewel of his rank on the left lappel of the coat in a Lodge, shall be considered in full Regalia."

ARTICLE XXXI.

SUSPENSION OF LODGES.

The Supreme and each Grand Lodge may provide for and order the revocation of any or all Dispensations or Charters and suspension of Subordinate Lodges under their jurisdiction for violations of this Constitution, Supreme Lodge orders, enactments, legislation or decisions, or their Grand Lodge constitutional provisions, local laws, or Grand Chancellor's official mandates during recess.

ARTICLE XXXII.

TERMS.

A term of the Supreme Lodge shall be two years, and the terms of Subordinate Lodges working immediately under the control of the Supreme Lodge shall be six months, and the terms of Grand Lodges shall be one year, and that the terms of Subordinate Lodges working under the control of Grand Lodges, shall be remitted to the several Grand Jurisdictions. *Provided*, that no term of a Subordinate Lodge shall be less than six months.

ARTICLE XXXIII.

AMENDMENTS.

No alteration or amendment to the Constitution of the Supreme Lodge shall be made unless presented at a regular session, and adopted by a two-thirds vote at the next succeeding regular session: *Provided*, That no change shall be made in the Written or Unwritten Work unless the same lay over from one session to another, nor then, unless four-fifths of the Representatives concur therein. *Provided always, however*, that the Supreme Lodge shall have the power to exercise a *special prerogative* to alter or amend any part or portion of the foregoing Constitution, by unanimous consent, whenever the interests of the Order so demand.

BY-LAWS.

All printed or other materials furnished by the Supreme Lodge to any Grand or Subordinate Lodge, members thereof, or other parties, for creating a revenue for the Supreme Lodge, shall be known under the general heading of "supplies;" which said supplies shall be furnished as may be from time to time specified, changed, altered or amended by legislation at the regular sessions, but which for the time being shall be as follows, to wit:

SUPPLIES TO GRAND LODGES.

Dispensation Fee to Grand Lodges	$30 00
Charter Fee	20 00
Charter Plates for Subordinates	2 00
Grand Lodge Rituals, $5 each, per set of 5	25 00
Rituals for Subordinate Lodges, each	2 00
Installation Books for Subordinate Lodges, each	40
Odes for Subordinate Lodges, each	5
Odes for Grand Lodges, each	10
Bound Journals of Proceedings of Supreme Lodge, in paper	1 00
Compiled Proceedings of Supreme Lodge, in leather	5 00
Odes of the Order, set to Music, per book	20
Dedication Ceremonies, per book $1 each, per set	5 00
Travelling Shields	20
Withdrawal Cards	25
Grand Lodge Jewels, per set	
Subordinate Lodge Jewels, per set	
Knights' Jewels, each	
Knights' Charts, per 100	
" " " 75	
" " " 50	
" " " 25	
" " " 10	
" " each	
Past Chancellor's Charts, per 50	

Past Chancellor's Charts per 25.....
" " " " 10.....
" " " " 5.....
" " " each .....
Past Grand Chancellor's Charts, per 20. .....
" " " " " 10. .....
" " " " " 5. .....
" " " " each.....

SUPPLIES TO SUBORDINATE LODGES UNDER THE IMMEDIATE JURISDICTION OF THE SUPREME LODGE.

Dispensation Fee	$15 00
Rituals, per set of 5	20 00
Installation, per set of 5	3 00
Odes, 10 cents each, per set of 50	5 00
Bound Journals of Supreme Lodge Proceedings, in paper.	1 00
Compiled Proceedings, in leather	5 00
Odes of the Order, set to Music, 40 cents per book; per set of 5	2 00
Travelling Shields	40
Withdrawal Cards	50

Subordinate Lodge Jewels, per set.....
Knights' Jewels, each.....
Knights' Charts, per 100.....
" " " 75.....
" " " 50.....
" " " 25.....
" " " 10.....
" " each.....
Past Chancellor's Charts, per 50.....
" " " " 25.....
" " " " 10.....
" " " " 5.....
" " " each.....
Past Grand Chancellor's Charts, per 20.....
" " " " " 10.....
" " " " " 5.....
" " " " each.....

Rules of Order.

1. The presiding officer having taken the chair, the officers and members shall take their respective seats, and at the sound of the gavel there shall be a general silence.

2. At the appointed hour the Supreme Chancellor shall organize the meeting, by directing the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal to call the names of the officers of this Supreme Lodge. After which he shall make report of the number of Grand Lodges from which Representatives are present; when, if a quorum be present, the Supreme Chancellor shall call on the Supreme Prelate to address the Supreme Ruler of the Universe in prayer. The Supreme Vice Chancellor and the Supreme Master at Arms shall then examine the Representatives present, and report to the Supreme Chancellor, and, if correct, the Supreme Chancellor shall direct the members to clothe themselves with their regalia and take their seats, after which the Supreme Vice Chancellor, at the request of the Supreme Chancellor, shall proclaim the Lodge duly opened.

3. The business shall be taken up in the following order: The Supreme Lodge shall be opened in due form.

4. The Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal will report on the certificates of Representatives, which shall be referred to the proper committee.

5. The Supreme Chancellor shall appoint a Committee on Credentials and Returns, and a Committee on Allotment of Seats — each committee to consist of three members. Both of said committees shall report without delay, and said reports shall be acted upon and disposed of before any other business is transacted.

6. On the adoption of the report of the Committee on Credentials and Returns, recommending the admission of the Past Grand Chancellors and Representatives, they shall be admitted in form.

7. The minutes of the last annual and intervening meetings shall be read and passed upon.

8. The report of the Supreme Chancellor as to his acts and doings during the recess of the Supreme Lodge shall be presented.

9. The annual reports of the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal, and Supreme Master of Exchequer, shall be presented.

10. The Supreme Chancellor shall then appoint the following committees, each to consist of three members, viz. :

Committee on Law and Supervision.
Committee on Finance.
Committee on Appeals and Grievances.
Committee on Mileage.
Committee on State of the Order.
Committee on Written Work.
Committee on Unwritten Work.
Committee on Printing.
Committee on Dispensations and Charters.

11. The jurisdictions shall be called in their order of seniority, when any legitimate business may be presented.

12. Petitions shall be presented, read, and referred.

13. Reports of Standing Committees to be called by the Supreme Chancellor in the order of their appointment.

14. Reports of Special Committees.

15. Miscellaneous business.

16. The above order of business may be transposed or dispensed with, at the discretion of the Supreme Lodge. When the business of the session is concluded, the Supreme Prelate shall offer a prayer, and the Supreme Vice Chancellor shall proclaim the Supreme Lodge duly closed.

17. Voting for officers shall be by ballot. All other voting shall be *viva voce*, or by yeas and nays, as the Supreme Lodge may determine.

18. On the call of two jurisdictions, the yeas and nays shall be taken on any question, and when taken shall be entered on the journal.

19. No motion shall be subject to debate until it has been seconded and stated by the chair. It shall be reduced to writing at the request of any member.

20. When a question is before the Supreme Lodge, no motion shall be received, unless it be to adjourn; the previous question, to lie on the table, to refer, to postpone indefinitely, to postpone to a certain time, to recommit, or to amend; and the motions just enumerated shall take precedence in the order of enumeration. The first three shall be decided without debate.

21. When a subject has been indefinitely postponed, it cannot again, during the same session, be taken up and considered; nor can a subject which the Supreme Lodge has refused to reconsider be taken up at that session.

22. On a call of Representatives of three Grand Jurisdictions, a majority of the Supreme Lodge may demand that the previous question shall be put, which shall always be in this form: "*Shall the main question be now put?*" and, until it is decided, no further debate shall take place, and the vote shall be taken, first, on any amendments that may be pending, and next on the final question.

23. When the reading of any paper or other matter is called for, and the same is objected to by any member, it shall be determined by vote of the Supreme Lodge, without debate.

24. Before putting a question, the presiding officer shall ask, "*Is the Supreme Lodge ready for the question?*" If no member rises to speak, and a majority of the Supreme Lodge are ready for the question, he shall rise and put it. While the presiding officer is putting a question, or addressing the Supreme Lodge, none shall walk out of or across the room, nor entertain private discourse; and after he shall have risen to put it, no member shall speak upon it.

25. The presiding officer, or any other member doubting the decision of a question, may call for a division of the Supreme Lodge; but a division cannot be called for after the chair has announced the result of a vote.

26. No member shall be permitted to speak or vote unless clothed in regalia according to his rank and station, and occupying his seat at the place designated for him.

27. During the progress of a ballot for an officer, no motion can be entertained, or debate or explanation permitted.

28. Every officer and member shall be designated by his proper title or office according in the Order.

29. Every member, when he speaks or offers a motion, shall rise and respectfully address, and be recognized by the presiding officer; and while speaking, he shall confine himself to the question in debate, avoiding all personalities and indecorous language, as well as all reflections upon the Supreme Lodge or any of its members.

30. Should two or more members rise to speak at the same time, the Chair shall decide which is entitled to the floor; and no member shall interrupt or disturb another while speaking, unless to call him to order for words spoken.

31. If a member, while speaking, shall be called to order, he shall, at the request of the Chair, take his seat until the question of order is determined, when he may proceed again.

32. The decisions of the Chair, on points of order, may be appealed from by any member, which point of order shall be reduced to writing; and in such cases the question shall be, "*Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the Supreme Lodge?*"

33. No member shall speak more than once on the same question, until all the members wishing to speak have had an opportunity to do so; and no one shall speak more then ten minutes on any question, unless by permission of the Supreme Lodge.

34. When a petition, memorial, or communication is presented, a brief statement of its contents shall be made by the introducer or the Chair; and, after it has been read, a brief notice of its purport shall be entered upon the journal.

35. When a blank is to be filled, the question shall be taken first upon the highest sum or number, and the longest or latest time proposed.

36. Any member may call for the division of a question, when the sense will admit.

37. After any question, except one of indefinite postponement, or one which the Supreme Lodge has refused to reconsider, has been decided, any two members who voted in the majority may, at the same or next session, move for a reconsideration thereof;

but no discussion of the main question shall be allowed until reconsidered.

38. No matter shall be considered at any morning session of the Supreme Lodge, until all the committees shall have had an opportunity of presenting reports.

39. A committee appointed at one session to perform a duty, are bound to report, although some of the members of the committee have ceased to be members of this body.

40. Any member has a right to protest, and to have an epitome of his protest spread upon the journal, if in respectful language.

41. Every member is bound to vote, serve on committees, and accept nominations, unless excused by vote.

42. No member shall be allowed to cast his vote after a ballot has been announced.

43. No more than two amendments to a proposition shall be entertained at the same time; that is, an amendment, and an amendment to an amendment, and the question shall be first taken on the latter.

44. Any proposition offered for reference to any standing or special committee of this body, which shall require an entry in full upon the journal, shall be submitted in duplicate, either in print or in manuscript; and if in writing, they shall be on paper not less in size than half a page of foolscap. All resolutions and legislative measures belonging to or within the purview of any standing or special committee of this body, shall be referred in the regular order to said committees, before reported on and submitted by them for action thereon by the Supreme Lodge.

45. The Supreme Chancellor shall appoint a standing committee on rules, to whom shall be referred all amendments thereto, and all questions of order not otherwise disposed of.

46. The election of officers shall take place on such day of the session as the Supreme Lodge may determine.

47. The installation of officers shall be after the business of the session at which the election takes place has been completed.

48. Cushing's Manual shall be our standard for parliamentary law, in the absence of any rule governing our action.

49. Proposals to add to, amend or alter these rules, shall be submitted in writing, and lay over at least one day, when a majority vote shall adopt or reject.

General Laws of the Order.

The following Laws, Resolutions, and Decisions have been adopted, and are OBLIGATORY upon all Lodges in this Jurisdiction.

JAMES S. FARRINGTON, G. C.

APPEALS.

1. *a.* No appeal from a Subordinate Lodge to the Supreme Lodge taken from the action of a Grand Lodge shall be entertained by this Supreme Lodge without the previous consent of the Grand Lodge from which such appeal is taken. — Jour. S. L., pp. 536, 586.

b. All appeals to the Supreme Lodge and accompanying papers shall be sent to the S. R. and C. Scribe, at least one month previous to the annual session of the Supreme Lodge. And the S. R. and C. Scribe shall at that time place all appeals and accompanying papers in the hands of the Chairman of the Committee on Appeals, to enable said committee to carefully review the same; also, the law bearing upon them, and report fully and promptly to the Supreme Lodge at its session. No appeal shall be entertained by this Supreme Lodge if not in compliance with the foregoing, except by vote of the Supreme Lodge.—Jour. S. L., p. 563.

BALLOT.

2. *a.* A ballot properly taken, that results in the election or rejection of a candidate for membership "cannot be reconsidered" by the Lodge, neither can the Chancellor Commander treat it as if not taken. The consent of the Grand Lodge must first be procured before a re-ballot can be had in such cases. — Decision G. C., Jour. G. L., Mass., April, 1870.

BENEFITS.

3. *a.* It is competent for a Grand Lodge to prescribe a definite period of time within which Subordinate Lodges shall pay benefits. — Jour. S. L., pp. 588, 595.

b. The term "Benefits," as used in Subordinate Lodge Constitution, means all advantages and privileges.—Jour. S. L., pp. 531, 585.

c. It is the duty of the Relief Committee to officially inform a brother who becomes sick, and is not entitled to benefits, that he is not entitled, stating the cause, in order that he may, should he consider himself aggrieved by the action of the Lodge, proceed without delay to have his case considered. — Decision G. C., Jour. G. L., Mass., April, 1870.

d. A Subordinate Lodge cannot so frame their By-Laws so as to deprive a Knight of sick or funeral benefits for one year after attaining that rank.—Jour. S. L., 1877, pp. 1373, 1428.

CARDS.

4. *a.* In explanation of the privileges of members holding Withdrawal Cards, as the Card of itself is a recommendation to the confidence of all Knights throughout the world, a brother has a right to deposit it wherever his inclination may lead, and his application be acceptable. The stipulation of a year's time to make choice of a Lodge is a sufficient guarantee against any attempt to abuse its purport. But one view can be taken of the liability of a member in the matter of asking for his Card, viz.: He is indebted to the Lodge for the amount of the price of the same when applied for; and to secure any action, said fee must accompany the application. — Jour. G. L., Mass., July, 1871, pp. 11, 27, 28.

b. Withdrawal Cards are to be considered the property of the Lodge where they may be deposited, and remain in the charge of such Lodge.—Jour. G. L., Mass., July, 1871, pp. 52, 55, 56.

c. Any Withdrawal Card may be revoked by the Lodge granting the same, at any time, for cause appearing. — Jour. S. L., pp. 535, 586.

d. Any member of the Order desiring to assist in the formation of a new Lodge, and signing an application for such purpose, must, upon the institution of such Lodge, present his Withdrawal Card from his Lodge. — Jour. S. L., p. 225.

e. A Withdrawal Card can be renewed after it has run out, by the Lodge having granted the same, and upon such terms as the Lodge may determine. — Jour. S. L., pp. 468, 613.

f. A Past Chancellor of this Grand Lodge holding a Withdrawal Card from a Subordinate Lodge good for one year is entitled to a seat in this Grand Lodge. — Jour. G. L., Mass., Nov., 1870, p. 33.

CEREMONIES, ETC.

5. *a.* The Dedication Ceremonies of the Order may be given in public.—Jour. S. L., p. 229.

b. The amended "O. B. N." in the Installation Ceremonies shall apply only to the office of Chancellor Commander. — Jour. S. L., pp. 534, 599.

c. When the Order attends funerals, the line of march shall be taken up in the following order:

First. The O. G., bearing a sword, followed by the Pages, Esquires, and Knights in the order as laid down.

Second. The I. G., bearing a sword.

Third. K. of R. and S., M. of F., M. of E., (three abreast,) each bearing the emblems of their respective offices.

Fourth. M. A. bearing a Staff.

Fifth. C. C. and V. C., each bearing the emblems of their respective offices.

Sixth. P., supported by two P. C.'s.

Seventh. P. C.'s and P. G. C.'s.

On arriving at the grave, the Procession halts and opens order, when the coffin and mourners pass through, and the Procession follows the corpse in a reversed position. — Jour. S. L., pp. 403, 414.

CHARTERS.

6. *a.* Fee for Dispensation for a new Lodge to be $20.00, and for the Charter, $5.00, making total Charter Fee $25.00.—Jour. G. L., Mass., July, 1871, p. 35.

b. No Charter shall hereafter be granted to any Lodge until its account be balanced or settled on the books of the G. R. and C. S. — Jour. G. L., Mass., July, 1871, p. 37.

c. No Subordinate Lodge shall be allowed to dissolve or surrender its Charter by vote so long as nine members remain willing to sustain the Lodge except by permission of the Grand Lodge, or during the recess of the Grand Lodge, by the Grand Chancellor of the Jurisdiction.—Jour. S. L., pp. 563, 592, 594.

d. A Lodge has not the right to work without having its Charter or Dispensation present in the Lodge Room. — Jour. S. L., pp. 564, 585.

e. Charters can be granted only by the Grand Lodge at regular sessions—Jour. G. L., Mass., 1872, pp. 108, 139.

COMMUNICATIONS.

7. *a.* The legal method of communication from the Supreme authority to the Subordinate Lodges of the several Jurisdictions where Grand Lodges have been instituted, is through the Grand Lodge. — Jour. S. L., pp. 618, 630.

b. In the Order of Business of each Subordinate Lodge, the reading of Communications, Notices, etc., shall take place directly after the call of the Roll of Officers and reading of the minutes of previous session. — Decision G. C. Farrington, Jour. G. L., Mass., Jan., 1872, pp. 75, 157.

c. All amendments to the By-Laws of Subordinate Lodges must be sent to the office of the Grand Lodge, *in duplicate* and properly attested, for approval. Each amendment must show the section to be amended in full and also the section as amended in full. — Decision G. C. Farrington, Jour. G. L., Mass., Jan., 1872, pp. 75, 157.

d. Applications for Dispensations, must state for what purpose, giving number as defined in Art. XV., Sec. 1, of the Constitution printed in these proceedings and the reason for the application. — Decision G. C. Farrington, Jour. G. L., Mass., Jan., 1872, pp. 75, 157.

e. Lodges requesting Decisions on questions of law or usage, or applying for Dispensations, MUST SEND THE REQUEST IN

OFFICIAL FORM, viz.: with the signatures of the Chancellor Commander and the Keeper of Records and Seal, and the Seal of the Lodge attached. — Decision G. C. Farrington, Jan., 1872.

CONSTITUTIONS AND LAWS.

8. *a.* The laws of the Supreme Lodge go into effect immediately after their adoption, unless otherwise specified. — Jour. S. L., pp. 619, 620.

b. The obligatory portions of the Constitution for Subordinate Lodges adopted by the Supreme Lodge apply to *all* Subordinate Lodges. — Jour. S. L., pp. 536, 579.

c. A Grand Lodge has the right to alter or amend the Constitution for the government of Subordinate Lodges at any regular session. — Jour. S. L., pp. 576, 587.

d. The verbal instructions from the G. C., G. P., or D. D. G. C.'s, shall be considered binding, when given in a Lodge room or the Grand Lodge office. — Jour. G. L., Mass., 1872, p. 165.

DUES AND SUSPENSIONS.

9. *a.* A Lodge has a right to assess its members for any purpose for the good of the Order. — Jour. G. L., Mass., 1872, pp. 38, 39.

b. A Brother owing one year's dues, his suspension cannot be stayed for the time being, by his paying $1.00 on the same. — Jour. G. L., Mass., 1872, p. 104.

c. A Brother being in arrears for the space of twelve months, and ready to be suspended, no Brother can ask for further time, nor can the Lodge by vote grant the same.—Jour. G. L., Mass., 1872, p. 104.

d. No Grand Lodge possessess the power to levy assessments upon its Past Chancellors. — Jour. S. L., pp. 197, 203.

e. A Brother suspended for non-payment of dues ceases to be a member of the Order until reinstated. — Jour. S. L., p. 225.

f. A member of a Subordinate Lodge cannot be suspended for non-payment of dues, until he is one year in arrears. — Jour. S. L., pp. 531, 585.

g. When a member is twelve months in arrears, he should be notified thereof, if his residence is known, and the fact of his suspension declared by the Chancellor Commander, in open Lodge, and a record thereof made on the minutes. — Jour. S. L., 1778, p. 1372.

h. A member is not suspended from the Lodge when twelve months or more in arrears for dues, if no declaration of his suspension is made by the Chancellor Commander. The record of the declaration made is the proper evidence of his suspension. The declaration of suspension is as binding as is suspension, and a part of it. — Jour. S. L., 1877, p. 1372.

i. The membership of a member who is twelve months or more in arrears for dues, and no declaration of his suspension having been made by the Chancellor Commander, is not severed. — Jour. S. L., 1877, p. 1372.

MEETINGS.

10. *a.* Grand Lodges have the power to hold either annual or semi-annual sessions as they may elect. — Jour. S. L., p. 202.

b. Grand Lodges holding annual sessions only, shall have power to nominate officers for election at each annual session.— Jour. S. L., p. 219.

c. Power is vested in the Grand Chancellors of the several Jurisdictions to grant dispensations for Subordinate Lodges to hold semi-monthly meetings, when in his opinion the interests of the Lodge demand it. — Jour. S. L., pp. 536, 578.

d. Subordinate Lodges must hold one stated meeting in each week. — Decision G. C. Farrington, Circular No. 5, April 24, 1872. Approved, G. L., Mass., Jour., July, 1872, pp. 95, 138, 157.

e. A Lodge cannot resolve itself into Secret Session and exclude Visiting Brothers, until after it has gone through with the regular order of business and closed the business of the Lodge. — Decision G. C. Miller, Jour. G. L., Mass., July, 1871, p. 58, Jan., 1872, p. 41.

OFFICERS — ELIGIBILITY OF.

11. *a.* The law making only a Past Vice Grand Chancellor or a Past Grand Chancellor eligible to the position of Grand Chancellor, is hereby repealed. — Jour. S. L., pp. 389, 417.

b. The retiring Grand Chancellor of each Grand Lodge shall become a Past Grand Chancellor without any regard to the length of time he has served in that office. — Jour. S. L., p. 55.

c. Any Jurisdiction choosing to re-elect a Grand Chancellor, or to elect a Past Grand Chancellor to the position of Grand Chancellor, is required to select, at the end of his second term, one Past Chancellor on whom the rank of P. G. C. shall be conferred; said election to take place on the floor of the Grand Lodge. — Jour S. L., p. 99.

d. Upon the re-election of a Grand Chancellor, and the G. V. P. declines serving the second term, the vacancy must be filled from among the Past Grand Chancellors. — Jour S. L., pp. 469, 613.

e. To be eligible to the office of C. C., a Knight must have served one FULL term as V. C., and also one FULL term in some elective or appointive office. — Decision G. C. Farrington, Circular No. 5, April 24, 1872. Approved, G. L. Mass., July, 1872. — Jour. pp. 95, 138, 157.

f. Any Knight in good standing, having served one *full* term in an appointive office, shall be eligible to the office of V. C. — Constitution for Subordinates adopted by Supreme Lodge, session 1871.

g. A Brother having served a term as *Trustee* or *Attendant* does not thereby become eligible for the office of V. C. — Decision G. C. Farrington, Jour. G. L. Mass., 1872, pp. 75, 157.

h. The honors of the same office can be given to but one person for the same term. — Jour. S. L., pp. 564, 585.

i. To fill vacancies in elective offices it is competent for a Subordinate Lodge to nominate, elect and install at the meeting on which the vacancy occurs. The words "original selection," contained in Sec. 6, Art. 3, Con. for Sub. Lodges, refer to the manner of voting, to wit: by ballot. — Jour. S. L., pp. 566, 625.

j. The C. C., V. C., K. of R. and S., M. of F. and M. of E. are not eligible to serve as Trustees of the Lodge; being the executive and financial officers of the Lodge, their acts may be subject to examination, and it would not be right or proper for either of them to pass upon their own official doings. — Decision G. C., Jour. G. L., Mass., April, 1870.

k. The Vice Chancellor or Past Chancellor who may occupy the chair of the Chancellor Commander, in the absence of the Chancellor Commander, is invested, for the time being, with all the power and authority of that officer. — Decision G. C., Jour. G. L., Mass., April, 1870.

l. A Brother having served a term as Chancellor Commander, at the installation of his successor, is *entitled* to the rank, but is not a Past Chancellor in full, until he has been obligated and instructed; he may, however, wear a P. C.'s regalia in his own Lodge, during the interim between the time of service and the Grand Lodge Session. — Jour. S. L., pp. 468, 613.

m. A Past Chancellor *elect* is not entitled to the honors of that rank, until he receives the rank in the Grand Lodge. — Ruling G. C. Miller, Jour. G. L., Mass., July, 1871, p. 57.

n. A new Lodge can be allowed but *one* Past Chancellor at its institution. — Jour. G. L., Mass., 1872, pp. 109, 139.

OFFICERS — DUTIES OF.

12. *a.* The law relative to the duties of officers is so changed as to make it the duty of the M. of F. to notify members who are in arrears for dues, etc., and the duty of the K. of R. and S. to sign all orders on the M. of E. — Jour. S. L., pp. 564, 598.

b. The K. of R. and S. of subordinate Lodges are instructed to immediately notify the G. R. and C. S. of any and all changes of officers. — Jour. G. L., Mass., July, 1871, pp. 52, 55.

c. Grand Scribes must forward to the Supreme Scribe the Representative tax of their several Grand Lodges, at least twenty days before the session of the Supreme Lodge. — Jour. S. L., p. 410.

PASSWORDS.

13. *a.* All passwords in the Order shall emanate from this Supreme Lodge, and shall be uniform throughout the country. — Jour. S. L., pp. 18, 101.

b. A member who is not in possession of the S. A. P. W., and not entitled to it under the local laws, cannot remain in the Lodge when opening, or when in session.—Jour. S. L., 1877, pp. 1372, 1428.

c. The term P. W. is to be communicated to Knights only.—Jour. S. L., p. 229.

PENALTIES AND PROHIBITIONS.

14. *a.* When by a vote of any Grand Lodge the G. C., or any other member, is authorized to demand the surrender of any books, papers, or other effects of a Subordinate Lodge, and any officer or member, or officers or members, shall refuse to deliver the same, he or they shall forever be excluded from membership, if the said Subordinate Lodge should be reinstated, or such a demand be subsequently rescinded by a Grand Lodge. — Jour. S. L., pp. 90, 94.

b. No member can be expelled from the Order, but may be suspended for an indefinite number of years.—Jour. S. L., p. 18.

c. Representatives and Past Grand Chancellors from jurisdictions which have not paid all dues and demands against them, shall not be entitled to vote or speak in the Supreme Lodge. — Jour. S. L., p. 426.

d. Hereafter no Past Chancellor or Representative shall be admitted to this Grand Lodge, unless the reports of their respective Lodges are handed or delivered to the Grand Scribe three days previous to the meeting of this Grand Lodge. — Jour. G. L., Mass., July, 1871, p. 41.

e. At all future sessions of this Grand Lodge, any Grand Officer or Representative who may neglect to attend the sessions of this body, or who shall leave the same before the close of the session without permission from the Grand Lodge or Grand Chancellor, shall forfeit his mileage for the session. — Jour. G. L., Mass., July, 1871, p. 54.

f. Mileage of Representatives to the Grand Lodge is abolished. — Jour. G. L., Mass., 1872, pp. 58, 161.

g. No vouching is allowed in the Order under any circumstances. — Jour. S. L., p. 229.

h. No member of the Order has the right to make use of the name of the Order publicly in any manner for pecuniary benefit, except in advertising periodicals, supplies, or regalia for the Order. — Jour. S. L., p. 229.

PHRASEOLOGY.

15. *a.* The word "kneel," wherever occurring in the Funeral Services or Ritual, except in the ceremonies of the Rank of Page, is hereby stricken out, and the word "stand," or "standing," inserted in its or their places. — Jour. S. L., p. 599.

b. The word "degree," or "degrees," wherever appearing in the Ritual, Laws, Installations, or Odes, or when used in connection with the Order of the Knights of Pythias, or its legislation or workings, to be struck out, and the word "rank" inserted in its or their place. — Jour. S. L., pp. 561, 598.

c. The title "*Sir*" Knight should not be used. — Jour. S. L., pp. 563, 598.

d. Hereafter the term "Pythian Period" shall be used by each Subordinate Lodge immediately after any date given of day, year, or month of the vulgar era, as follows: "This, the —— day of —— A. D. 187–, and of *Pythian Period* the ——" in all official documents, or communications emanating therefrom. The date of the Pythian Period shall date back, and commence on the 19th of February, 1864; and each and every year thereafter, and to come, shall succeed in regular numerical order, commencing on the 19th day of February of each year. — Jour. S. L., pp. 364, 385.

e. Grand and Subordinate Lodges are recommended to abjure and drop the words "Passed" and "Raised" and substitute therefor the words "Prove" and "Charge" in all official documents, dispensations, or charters hereafter issued, and also recommend said rectification to those already issued, wherever possible or practicable so to do. — Jour. S. L., pp. 365, 385.

PRIVILEGE.

16. *a.* No person but the Outer Guard is allowed in the anteroom at the opening of a Lodge. — Jour. S. L., p. 229.

b. No Lodge shall refuse admission to any Brother of the Order in good standing who may present himself for admission, except they present him a written communication stating their objections as a Lodge (which must be sustained by a two-thirds vote) and also send to the Lodge of which the Brother is a

member a copy of the same.—Decision G. C. Miller, Jour. G. L. Mass., July, 1871, p. 58, Jan., 1872, p. 41.

c. A Past Chancellor who is present as a visitor in a Lodge has no privileges beyond any other visiting Brother. He cannot claim the right, on account of his rank in the Order, to address the Lodge on any subject whatever. The Lodge may confer the privilege for the occasion, or may extend an invitation to any member of the Order, who has attained the rank of Knight, to address the Lodge. —Decision G. C., Jour. G. L., Mass., April, 1870.

d. When a Lodge is conferring rank, and the candidate is in the lodge-room, or during the opening or closing ceremonies, Brothers cannot pass in or out; but at all other times they can do so. —Jour. G. L., Mass., July, 1871, p. 58, Jan., 1872, p. 41. —Decision of G. C. Miller.

REGALIA.

17. *a.* All portions of the uniform or outside regalia, as established by the action of this Supreme body at its session, held in Philadelphia, A. D. 1871, P. P. the 8th, *except helmet, oriflamme, gorget and cloak,* be and is hereby declared in its present shape and detail the permanent uniform or outside regalia for the use of this Order, and which shall not be changed, mutilated, or reduced in any sense of substitution for the space and term of ten years from the date of this present session. —Jour. S. L., p. 630.

b. At funerals the following rosette may or shall be worn in lieu of other regalia, viz.: *By Knights, Esquires and Pages.* — Round rosette, black, flat centre, 1½ inches in diameter, with white metal struck up or silver embroidered escutcheon, surrounded by two rows of ½ inch black satin ribbon, the joint made by the ribbon joining the centre of the rosette, to be covered with ¼ ligne silver braid, the completed rosette to be three inches in diameter. Suspended from the under side of the rosette a white silk ribbon, 2½ inches wide and 4½ inches long, with name and number of Lodge, and the letters K. P. printed

upon it in black, the white ribbon to be covered with black crape. *By Past Chancellors* — Same as for members, but gilt escutcheon. *By Officers* — Same as for members, but substituting the emblem of their respective offices for the escutcheon in centre of the rosette. — Jour. S. L., pp. 620, 631.

REGISTER.

18. *a.* All Subordinate Lodges shall have a register or book in their ante-room, in which all Visiting Brothers and members shall enter their names, with the name and number of their Lodge, before entering the Lodge. — Jour. G. L., Mass., July, 1871, pp. 53, 55, 56.

RANK AND MEMBERSHIP.

19. *a.* The Supreme Lodge recognizes no higher rank or ranks of the Order than those now established in the ritual of the Order. — Jour. S. L., p. 17.

b. After an application for membership has been received by the Lodge and referred to the Investigating Committee, it cannot be withdrawn, but must go to ballot. — Decision G. C. Miller, Jour. G. L., Mass., July, 1871, p. 58, Jan., 1872, p. 41.

c. No Lodge can initiate into the Order a person whose residence is in any other city or town without permission from the Lodge located there, neither can a Lodge initiate a person whose residence is outside of this jurisdiction without permission from the Grand Lodge or Grand Chancellor of this State, also of the State in which the candidate shall reside. — Decision G. C. Miller, Jour. G. L., Mass., July, 1871, p. 58, Jan., 1872, p. 41.

d. Lodges of one jurisdiction have no right to initiate residents of another jurisdiction into the Order, except by consent of the Lodge nearest to which the applicant resides. — Jour. S. L., p. 580.

e. Membership in a Subordinate Lodge takes place upon the Candidate attaining the rank of Knight, and then, only upon his subscribing his name to the Constitution and By-Laws of the Lodge, that action being imperatively required before he can

become entitled to share in the privileges, benefits, and responsibilities of the Order. Decision G. C. Farrington, Circular, No. 5, April 24, 1872. — Approved, G. L., Mass., Jour., 1872, pp. 95, 138, 157.

f. A Brother on whom the rank of Page has legally been conferred can cause application to be made to the Lodge on the same evening for the rank of Esquire, by payment for the same to the M. of F., who must give notice to the Lodge, when open in the rank of Knight, that the Brother has made such payment. And when the rank of Esquire has been conferred, not less than one week from the date of receiving that of Page, he may, in like manner, pay for and cause application to be made for the rank of Knight; but not less than one week must elapse between the conferring of ranks (except in cases of Dispensation), after the Charter has been closed. — Decision G. C., Jour. G. L., Mass., April, 1870.

g. Persons who are unable to write are not eligible for membership in the Order. — Jour. S. L., pp. 177, 204, 229.

h. Maimed persons cannot be admitted to membership in Subordinate Lodges of the Order. — Jour. S. L., p. 202.

i. The term "maimed persons" signifies persons who are physically or mentally unable to comply with the "Ritual and Work" of the Order. — Jour. S. L., p. 472.

j. If, at any time after a candidate has been elected to receive rank in this Order, and before having received the same, any member of the Order who is in good standing, shall enter a written protest against the candidate receiving the rank, the C. C. shall refer the protest to a committee of five, who shall investigate the case and report to the Lodge at the next stated meeting; if the committee shall report in favor of sustaining the appeal, a vote shall be taken; and if two-thirds of the members present voting shall vote to adopt the report of the committee, the protest shall be sustained, and the candidate shall be debarred from receiving the rank for six months, after which time he may apply for rank and membership as before. — Jour. G. L., Mass., July, 1871, p. 42.

k. A member that is maimed by the loss of an arm or otherwise is eligible to office in a Grand or Subordinate Lodge, if in good standing.—Jour. S. L., 1877, p. 1372.

SEAL.

20. *a.* The impression of the seal of a Lodge on an official document must, in all cases, be *printed or embossed* to be legal. A paper seal pasted on will not be recognized. — Decision G. C. Farrington, Jour. G. L., Mass., Jan., 1872, pp. 75, 157.

MISCELLANEOUS.

21. *a.* All State jurisdictions under the control of this Supreme Lodge are prohibited from accepting the name of any living person as the name of a Lodge in their respective jurisdictions. — Jour. S. L., pp. 85, 95.

b. Lodges composed of colored persons cannot be formed under the jurisdiction of this Supreme Lodge, nor can colored persons be admitted as members of any Subordinate Lodge of this Order. — Jour. S. L., pp. 379, 383.

c. Representatives' and Past Chancellors' Certificates must be forwarded to the office of the Grand Recording and Corresponding Scribe at least ten days prior to the regular sessions of the Grand Lodge. — Decision G. C. Farrington, Jan., 1872.

d. At all subsequent sessions of this Grand Lodge, all resolutions and motions of length must be submitted in writing, upon half sheets of paper, letter size, the paper to be provided by the G. R. and C. S. — Jour. G. L., Mass., July, 1871, p. 55.

e. The resolution adopted Nov. 10, 1868, requiring German Lodges to render their proceedings in the English language is hereby rescinded. — Jour. S. L., p. 221.

f. Subordinate Lodges are required to procure such books and blanks as are of general use in the Order from the Grand Lodge. — Jour. G. L., Mass., 1872, pp. 109, 139.

DECISIONS MADE SINCE THE SEMI-ANNUAL SESSION, AND WHICH ARE LAW UNTIL REVOKED BY THE GRAND LODGE.

22. *a.* Any Knight in good standing having attained the rank of Past Chancellor, has a right to take part in a debate in a

Subordinate Lodge of which he is a member, clothed in either a Past Chancellor or Knight Regalia, except he hold the *office* of Past Chancellor, in which case he *must* wear a Past Chancellor's Regalia. — Decision G. C. Farrington.

b. A Brother under trial has a right to object to any member appointed on a Committee to try him, but his objections must be stated to the Lodge. If the Lodge sustains the objections, the member of the Committee objected to shall be set aside, and a new appointment made to fill the vacancy. — Decision G. C. Farrington.

c. A Brother, against whom charges are pending, has a right to speak on any question before the Lodge, and is entitled to all the rights and privileges of the Order during the pending of the charges. — Decision G. C. Farrington.

d. No Brother has a right to say that he voted on an application for Rank or Membership in the affirmative. If one could do so, all could who so voted, and consequently it would thus be known who cast the negative ballots. — Decision G. C. Farrington.

e. Decision made at the July Session, 1872, p. 165, is so far modified as to read, the "Board of Grand Officers" comprises the *Elective Officers* only. — Decision G. C. Farrington.

f. Dispensations may be granted by the Grand Chancellor, to empower Subordinate Lodges to elect a Knight to any office in such Lodge, *provided* all qualified Brothers refuse to serve.— Decision G. C. Farrington.

g. The C. C. has no authority to give the S. A. P. W. to other than a member of his own Lodge who is square on the books, except to a member of another Lodge who shall present a *written request* therefor from the Lodge of which he is a member, signed by the C. C., attested by the K. of R. and S., and the seal of said Lodge; and prior to the Brother receiving the P. W., he must fully prove by examination that he is in possession of the work of the Order from Page to Knight inclusive; said examination to be made by the C. C. or a P. C. authorized by him. A receipt for dues is not of itself sufficient authority, in the case of a visiting Brother, for the S. A. P. W. to be given by the C. C.

(or in his absence the presiding officer) who alone is authorized to communicate the same. The P. W. can only be given for the term which the request covers.—Decision G. C. Farrington.

h. Any person who may have been suspended from membership in this Order for non-payment of dues, making application for reinstatement within one month from the date of suspension, can be balloted for at a stated meeting upon motion of any member present; but after one month has elapsed his application shall be referred to an Investigating Committee in like manner as an original application, and the amount of arrearages must in all cases accompany the application.—Decision G. C. Farrington.

i. By the term "place of residence" is not meant the "place of business," but the "domicile" of a Brother, and an address given otherwise when the By-Laws require "place of residence" is illegal.—Decision G. C. Farrington.

j. Deputizing one Knight to cast the vote of a Subordinate Lodge, either in elections or legislation, is illegal. A quorum consists of not less than nine members, and to legally decide any question requires not less than that number of ballots.—Decision G. C. Farrington.

Extract from Supreme Chancellor's Report, Seventh Annual Session, 1875.

To the Supreme Lodge Knights of Pythias of the World:

Representatives and Brothers:—First of all things, brethren, as we assemble in annual session, it becomes us to acknowledge our dependence on Him, without whose assistance and approbation all human efforts are vain and profitless. Through the ever-changing scenes of another year a watchful Providence has been over us, and we have escaped the many dangers which thickly stud the pathway of human life. Let us give God the praise that we meet to-day under such pleasant circumstances; with unfeigned sincerity invoke His presence during our deliberations; and when the hour of adjournment arrives, ask His benediction on our labors. Since our last annual session the cause of human

progress has found many zealous friends; and humanity to-day has attained to a higher plane than has hitherto been accorded to it by the world's most hopeful benefactors. In the glorious work of human elevation, our own noble brotherhood has participated; and perhaps it is not too much to assume that our increasing membership, warm with sympathetic hearts and strong in the purposes of an unselfish friendship, has kept pace with the teachings of an enlightened and Christian philanthropy. Both in the numbers and the character of the men that compose our fraternity, we may well congratulate each other, and hopefully look forward to a day not far distant in the future, when we shall take rank, for deeds of charity and love, with institutions grown hoary with age and rich in the experiences that give a delightful charm to history. Happy, indeed, will be our lot if we fully appreciate our great privileges, and realize, to their full extent, the moral and social responsibilities of the times in which we live, and with heroic hearts go forth to fight the great battles against ignorance in all its various forms.

One year ago I received at your hands the highest honor in your power to bestow. With much reluctance I accepted the honorable position. In my official duties I have endeavored, by courtesy and dignity in all my intercourse with men, and by fidelity to the trust confided, which alone can command respect and confidence, to maintain the honor of our institution. I now come before you to render an account of my stewardship. The year which has closed seemed to hold in its unflinching grasp the future destiny of our Order. The financial condition of the Supreme Lodge, and how to liquidate the debt, was the object of paramount importance. This constituted the one black cloud that darkened the prospects of the future and overshadowed all our efforts. Allow me to say it has been a year of toil and anxiety in your behalf. To promulgate the legislation of the last session, and carefully subserve your interests, required time, patience, and wisdom. Whether I have been equal to the demands made upon me, you must judge. I therefore crave your careful consideration of my official acts.

We are pleased to report that the recent session of the S. L. was characterized by great unanimity and good feeling in all its

deliberations. Every Grand Jurisdiction was represented, being the largest attendance since the organization of the S. L.

The reports showed the S. L. debt entirely paid, with sufficient money to meet all the expenses of the session. There is much that is left undone because of lack of funds, which would have been done had all Lodges and Grand Jurisdictions paid the full amount of the 20 cents per capita contribution to the S. L. debt. We would again remind all such that more than $3000 was taken from the current receipts of the S. L. to pay the old debt, which should be returned. We again appeal to all Grand and Subordinate Lodges that have not already contributed the full amount of the 20 cents per capita. to do so, and thus enable the S. L. officers to print the bound volumes of proceedings, prepare and print a Digest of our laws, and establish the Order in foreign countries. These important measures cannot be carried out without money.

We earnestly request all Grand Lodge officers to visit their subordinates, instructing and encouraging them. We fraternally urge the officers and members of Subordinate Lodges to be punctual at all meetings of the Lodges. Let every member bring one new member into the Order the coming year, and 100,000 will be added to the roll of Chivalrous Knights before the next session of the S. L. in Cleveland, Ohio. Is this too much to ask? We hopefully look forward to the result.

Fraternally, Yours in F., C. & B,
S. S. Davis,
Supreme Chancellor.

Attest: Joseph Dowdall,
S. K. of R. and S.

Proceedings of the Supreme Lodge of 1876,

HELD AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THE Supreme Lodge Knights of Pythias, having jurisdiction over the entire Order, reassembled on the 23d of August, at nine o'clock in the morning, in Common Council Chamber, D. B. Woodruff, Supreme Vice-Chancellor, presiding, in place of Supreme Chancellor S. S. Davis, who was sick.

After the transaction of routine business, the report of the Supreme Chancellor was read, and referred to a committee of three for distribution.

The Supreme Chancellor in his report shows the standing of the Order to be as follows: Number of Lodges in existence, 1526; number of members, 99,431. There has been a net gain of 78 Lodges in 1875. The report concludes as follows:

"I cannot close this report without an acknowledgment of my profound gratitude to the City Council of Philadelphia, for opening to the use of the Supreme Lodge during its session an edifice so glorious in historic associations. We enter this consecrated place with emotions too deep for utterance. The hallowed spirit of the noble signers of the Declaration of Independence seems to pervade the air we breathe. These venerable walls once resounded with the voices of men whose fame shall never perish, and whose patriotism finds no parallel in the shadowy past. As we remember that Hancock, Jefferson, Adams, Lee, Franklin, and Carroll, and their honored compeers sat in these halls and carved out the frame-work of a mighty Republic, let us bow in fervent gratitude to the great God for all the mercies vouchsafed to our beloved country. And may the motives which actuate *us* this day, be as pure, and our acts as unselfish, as were those of our fathers one hundred years ago. I would recommend the appointment of a committee to draft suitable resolutions, expressive of our thanks to the City Council for granting the use of this hall, and to the citizens and members of the Order for the numerous courtesies received."

The report of the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal, Joseph Dowdall, speaks of the success of the Order during the past twenty-seven months as follows:

"It has established its financial credit, and maintained its dignity by paying all its debts and correcting, as far as possible, its hasty legislation. An Order that grew as rapid, and spread over this great Republic as quick, was liable to commit legislative errors. The disposition at present to be more conservative and cautious in its legislative enactments is working well for its future prosperity. The lesson of the past should be a warning

for all future time. The confidence of the membership that your legislation at this session will be for the best interests of our Order, I hope is not misplaced, and I firmly believe that greater prosperity awaits us in the future."

The following is the financial condition of the Order throughout the jurisdiction on December 31, 1875: Total receipts from the Subordinate Lodges in the various States, $888,062.14; paid out during the year for the relief of members of the Order, $191,666.18; for widowed families, $7,276.61; for burial of dead, $48,866.45; and for the education of orphans, $1,121.84; total amount paid for relief, $262,528.58. The widows and orphans' school fund amounts to $39,457.63.

Several important laws and amendments were passed, one allowing Lodge officers and Past Chancellors to sit in the Lodge when wearing the jewel and not the regalia — one or the other must be worn, but both are not necessary.

Supreme Chancellor's Report. August, 1876.

To the Supreme Lodge Knights of Pythias of the World:

Representatives and Brothers: — As dependent creatures, it becomes us at all times to acknowledge the goodness and mercy of God towards His children. From His munificent hand alone we receive every good and perfect gift. We are, indeed, the offspring of His love, and hence, here, at the very threshold of our annual session, would we bow in gratitude and thanksgiving for the preservation of our lives, and for all other blessings enjoyed by us during the past year. As we assemble in annual convocation, I trust we are truly grateful that we are permitted not only to mingle socially, and to enjoy friendly and fraternal greetings, but to review the record of the past year in our beloved Order and to legislate anew for its future growth and prosperity. In all our deliberations let us seek guidance and wisdom from Him to whom the past and the future are as one, and whose plans and purposes never fail, in the full assurance that with His appro-

bation, the interests committed to our charge will never suffer defeat or overthrow.

Fifteen eventful months have now passed away since our last annual session. In this period of time, brief though it is, many changes have occurred and important results taken place, both within our Order and without. In the business affairs of the nation and the world, the depression has been almost unprecedented; while on the part of the masses of laboring men there has been a fearful struggle to earn sufficient to support themselves and furnish bread to their families. Destitution and want have confronted us on every hand and made heavy drafts on the resources of the Order, not anticipated by those possessed of the keenest foresight. Many of those demands we were illy prepared to meet, as with a light or empty treasury the ability to extend relief falls short of the inclinations of the benevolent heart. The lack of ample means, during the past year, has retarded the growth of our Order, and in some measure impaired its usefulness. It has prevented thousands of worthy men from applying for admission, while many, very many, I regret to say, have been dropped from our rolls simply because of their inability to pay their dues. This statement of pecuniary embarrassment is not peculiar to the Knights of Pythias alone, but applies with equal force to other and older organizations. In my travels through the country, I have everywhere found great financial stringency, both among individual members and in lodges, operating as a heavy burden to all social and benevolent enterprises. Do not understand me to say, however, that there is a general lack of interest in sustaining this and kindred Orders; but that adverse circumstances, which, to a greater or less extent, enter into every situation of life, have materially circumscribed the usefulness of our own institution as well as that of others longer in the field. Notwithstanding all this embarrassment we can congratulate ourselves on having wiped out the last vestige of our debt, so far as known, leaving sufficient funds in the treasury to meet the expenses of the current session. It has been the settled policy of your officers to incur no financial obligation that could not be promptly met with the means at their command. True, much

has been left undone that would have been accomplished, in a cheerful manner, if there had been sufficient funds at hand to have met the expenses.

As I promised you on a former occasion that I should give my personal attention, during the year now closed, to building up the Order, at home and abroad, so far as in my power, so now I assure you that I have endeavored faithfully to redeem my promise. To this end, I was early convinced of the absolute necessity of a thorough acquaintance with the condition and wants of the Order, that I might render such assistance as seemed needful to make prosperous every branch of the institution. In this respect I need not say that I have been both vigilant and active. As in the previous year, I have devoted all my time and energies to the welfare of our beloved Order, making the interests of the institution paramount to all others. It seemed to be a necessity incident to the times; for I assure you that while this whole country is passing through this fiery trial in financial matters, it requires the utmost vigilance, and the most adroit management on the part of those in official stations, in the Order, to save the Grand and Subordinate Lodges from the financial maelstrom which threatens to swallow them up. It is believed, however, that wise, prompt, and efficient action will enable us to bridge over the chasm for the present, and until the arrival of a prosperous future, when we shall be amply rewarded for the time and money expended during the season of financial embarrassment. Let us not forget, either, that such times as these are fruitful of discontent and uneasiness among the members. But I am pleased to learn that there is a disposition generally prevalent to wait patiently for the coming of business prosperity and to do all that is possible to sustain and strengthen the Lodges. And on the whole, after a fair review of the situation, I honestly believe the ORDER OF KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS is to-day in a better condition and on a firmer basis than at any previous period. Better men control it. Men of known character and integrity generally fill the positions of financial trust; and Grand and Subordinate Lodges are constantly relieving themselves from the burdens of debt. Truly, a better day dawns upon us and we

enter upon the labors of the session with renewed courage and thankfulness.

Permit me now to lay before you a report of the executive branch of the Order for the past fifteen months.

The Supreme Chancellor says that during the past year the following Subordinate Lodges have been instituted, working under the direct supervision of the Supreme Lodge, viz.:

Inter-Ocean Lodge, No. 6, Denver, Colorado, Sept. 2, 1875.

Frontier Lodge, No. 4, St. Stephen, New Brunswick, Sept. 14, 1875.

Myrtle Lodge, No. 3, Mansfield, Oregon, Sept. 23, 1875.

Columbia Lodge, No. 7, Georgetown, Colorado, Feb. 26, 1875.

Yankton Lodge, No. 1, Yankton, Dakota Territory, Feb. 20, 1876.

Centennial Lodge, No. 8, Denver, Colorado, March 9, 1876.

Damon Lodge, No. 4, Pendleton, Oregon, April 28, 1876.

Orleans Lodge, No. 1, New Orleans, Louisiana, April 8, 1876.

Damon Lodge, No. 2, Shreveport, Louisiana, April 14, 1876.

Centennial Lodge, No. 5, Hot Springs, Arkansas, June 12.

All the Lodges in Colorado are now working under the Grand Lodge of Colorado. I hope to see Grand Lodges instituted in Oregon, Arkansas, and New Brunswick during the coming year.

OUR ORDER.

I have often been requested to give an official declaration of the principles, purposes, and aims of the Order of Knights of Pythias, which might be referred to as emanating from the highest authority in the Order. I recognize the S. L. as the highest authority, and have declined to answer it fully for you. It would be of great advantage in the attempt to establish the Order in foreign countries as well as in our own. Let such a declaration be made fully and with the official seal of the S. L., place it in the hands of intelligent men and it carries with it

greater force than if simply made verbally; inasmuch as one member may state it entirely different from another. I would submit the following from Iowa, as a basis, viz.:

Declaration of Principles and Purposes of the Order of K. of P.

"To protect the principles of Knighthood unto death, which are to protect the weak, defend the right, alleviate the sufferings of a brother, watch with the sick, bury the dead, care for the widow, and educate the orphan; to practise those ennobling virtues, Friendship, Charity, and Benevolence; to exercise Charity towards offenders; to construe words and deeds in the least unfavorable light; granting honesty of purpose and good intentions to others, and throwing the mantle of charity over the unfortunate or misguided people that are to be found in every community; to stop the circulation of slanders, and rebuke the slanderers; to defend even the most bitter enemy when unjustly assailed — is to assist in the realization of the HOPES OF THE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS — Peace on earth and good-will toward men."

It should further declare the non-sectarian or non-political character of our Order, and loyalty to the government under which the Order exists. Our principles are so little understood outside of our Order that many good people look upon us with suspicion and distrust. This should be corrected by a declaration emanating from the highest authority in the Order, and let it be proclaimed to the world. I would not only have this done, but would appeal to every member of the Order to become a living illustration of the principles enunciated. I rejoice that there have been so many noble exponents of our principles, not only in name, but by an honorable record of the past of their lives. Many still live in both high and humble positions in life. We have much, very much, to feel grateful for, especially the rapid growth of the Order. Ten years ago there was but one Lodge and fifty-two members. Now we have more than 1,500 Lodges and about 100,000 members. It is pleasant to me to peer into the future of our institution, to think of its noble

work and influence, and of the time when our hopeful songs shall be heard in the remotest parts of the earth.

REVIEW.

On account of my extended visits among the several jurisdictions, it was arranged between Brother Dowdall and myself that I should make some reference to each in my report. Otherwise I should have submitted to you a short report. I sent out blanks to all Grand Jurisdictions and D. S. C.'s, requesting them to fill them up, which would give me a correct knowledge of the standing and work of the Order everywhere. All but two Grand Jurisdictions responded, and only five D. S. C.'s reported. Taking the returns of Jan. 1st, 1875, for those not reporting, and my own knowledge concerning them, I find our standing as follows, viz.: Number of Lodges in existence, 1,526; number of members, 99,431; number suspended in 1875, 12,368. Only six Grand Jurisdictions have reported a loss in Lodges. Twenty have reported a gain in Lodges. There has been a net gain of seventy-eight Lodges in 1875. But eleven Grand Jurisdictions have reported a loss in membership, while twenty have reported a gain. Pennsylvania reports a loss in membership of 3,307. But for this large shrinkage, there would have been a net gain in membership as well as of Lodges. These figures may differ somewhat from the statistics given by the S. K. of R. and S., which is accounted for by many Lodges working under the supervision of the S. L., and perhaps by some Grand Jurisdictions, failing to report. I have reckoned all the Lodges not known to be dead. There are thirty-four Grand Lodges which are expected will be represented at this session. I find thirteen Grand Lodges report debts, aggregating more than $12,000. Twenty Grand Lodges report no debt. From these statements we readily see that there has been a great effort made to preserve the Lodges. I am pleased with this, feeling that, if they can be sustained until business revives, they will add largely to their membership. I feel that a great responsibility rests upon the Grand officers and D. S. C.'s of each jurisdiction. If they

would preserve both Lodges and members to the Order, they must visit and encourage them, until the tidal-wave of business depression has in a measure passed. I am pleased to know that so many have been faithful in this respect. I earnestly appeal to them, to be even more vigilant in the future, and I am certain they will be abundantly rewarded.

DEPUTY SUPREME CHANCELLORS.

The following Deputy Supreme Chancellors are now in commission and acting in their several jurisdictions, viz.:

Leo. Harmburger, Montreal, Province of Quebec.
J. M. Otis, Rutland, Vt.
H. N. Emlyn, Columbia, South Carolina.
H. M. Small, New Orleans, La.
Albert Cohen, Little Rock, Arkansas.
Geo. F. Prescott, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Edwin Wilcox, Portland, Oregon.
N. T. Caton, Walla Walla, Washington Territory.
David Dayton, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

Thos. Walker having resigned, I appointed J. R. Armstrong, of St. John, New Brunswick, for that jurisdiction.

J. R. Brennan, of Denver, Colorado, resigned soon after the close of the last session of the S. L., and I appointed M. H. McNary, who served faithfully until a G. L. was instituted.

Sup. Rep. J. W. Carter, of Nebraska, informed me he was expecting to reside at Yankton, Dakota Territory, and would act as D. S. C. for that Territory, and endeavor to work up a Lodge there. I commissioned him as requested. He subsequently instituted Yankton Lodge, No. 1, at Yankton, with sixteen members.

DECISIONS.

Many questions have been submitted to me for decision, but most of them were answered by existing laws. Others were subject to local laws. The following points of law have been frequently submitted to me, and I enter them upon the record for your consideration and for future reference.

1st. "A C. C. may require a visiting member, presenting an order for the S. A. P. W., to show a receipt for dues, before instructing him in the word. A receipt should always accompany an order for the S. A. P. W. Only the official receipt can be recognized as legal." The Special Committee on Travelling Shield, in their report at the last session, found on page 1145 of Journal, seemed to infer this, by the following: "That the S. C. be authorized to issue a universal S. A. P. W., which, in connection with the *usual evidence of good standing*," shall be sufficient to admit any Brother into any Lodge of the Order. Certainly the fact of being called upon to give the word to a stranger (which word would gain for him admittance to the Lodge), should justify a C. C. in requiring this "*usual evidence of good standing*," before giving the necessary instruction. All must recognize the official receipt not only as "*usual evidence of good standing*," but conclusive evidence. I have been asked to go further and rule that a visiting member who is in possession of the S. A. P. W., should, before entering a Lodge, produce a receipt for dues, and be examined in the Secret Work, claiming that this is embraced in the sentence quoted from the report of the committee. I declined ruling to this effect, and now submit the matter for your consideration.

2d. "A ballot for a candidate for membership should be inspected by the V. C., and the result announced by the C. C." I have found great diversity of practise on this point in Lodges I have visited. I think it should be uniform throughout the jurisdiction, and accordingly so ruled.

3d. "A Withdrawal Card out of date, may be renewed by the Lodge granting it. If the Lodge is defunct, the G. C. and G. K. of R. and S. may issue a Withdrawal Card on such terms as the laws provide. In the absence of any law, said officers may fix the terms." Until I examined your laws carefully, I supposed this to be the law. You will find that Article 8, paragraph 12, provides for renewal when the Card is "lost." In paragraph 19, "lost, or destroyed accidentally." It does not provide for a Card out of date. You may find some objections to this ruling, but in the absence of any law providing for such an emergency,

I have given this decision. If this is not the proper method of receiving back into the Order, one who has lost his connection with it by his Card expiring, I trust you will provide a law that will meet such cases.

4th. "A Brother holding a Withdrawal Card in force, applies to a Lodge for membership by said Card, and is rejected. How soon may he make application again?" *Answer.* — He may apply to any other Lodge, or, in the absence of any local law, to the same Lodge at any time. I consider the relations and privileges of a member of the Order, entirely different from an applicant for initiation. The former has some rights in the Order, the latter none.

5th. "Can a Lodge reconsider, or rescind a vote granting a Withdrawal Card, at the request of the Brother holding the Card?" *Answer.* — I see no objections to its being done. But never except at the request of the holder of the Card. A Card may be revoked, as provided in Section 2, Article 8, Constitution of the S. L.

6th. "Can fines and assessments be added to dues, to work a forfeiture of membership or benefits, before the time specified in the laws of the Supreme, Grand, or Subordinate Lodges?" *Answer.*—No. This has been decided before. Being imperfectly understood, I enter it upon the records for the information of the members of the Order.

7th. "Can any Lodge make a law exempting all new members from the payment of dues for six months after being enrolled as Knights?" *Answer.*—No. It would not be consistent with our laws or usages.

The fourth decision, on page 1042, Jour. of last Session, does not convey what I intended. A literal construction would prevent a C. C. from instructing a member out of his jurisdiction in the S. A. P. W., even if he presented an order for it. It was intended that a C. C. should be empowered to instruct the members of his Lodge in the S. A. P. W.; also, all members, in or out of his jurisdiction, presenting an order for it, under seal of his Lodge, signed by the C. C. and attested by the K. of R. and S., and presenting the usual evidence of his good standing. I

make this correction, lest it should work hardship on members visiting Lodges outside their own jurisdiction.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

In my last report I laid before you such information as I had of the Order in England. Since then nothing has been accomplished in establishing the Order there. In July, 1875, I requested Brother Fielden Ratcliff, of Rhode Island, who was going to England to reside, to make inquiry for any members of the Order in London, formerly members of Britannia Lodge, No. 1, and obtain any and all information pertaining to the status of the Lodge, or its members; also to ascertain if any Lodges were in existence. He reported to me that he could not find any persons who claimed ever to have been members of Britannia Lodge. Another brother from the States made the same inquiry, and at last met with W. H. Davis, formerly C. C. of that Lodge, who informed him that Britannia Lodge was dead. That said Brother Davis had the rituals (old ones) in his possession. The Lodge never provided itself with working properties or regalias. Brother Davis expressed a desire to have the Order established in England, but believed it could be done successfully only by a Supreme Lodge officer going there and remaining long enough to see the Lodges well established and supplied with proper materials for working. I fully concurred in his opinion, and partially made arrangements to visit England for this purpose, under authority given me by your act of last session. But I was prevented by circumstances which made it necessary for me to remain in this country, and visit several jurisdictions on matters of great importance. Of this I shall report to you more fully elsewhere.

I have been informed that the bogus Lodges, referred to in my last report, disbanded on learning that their existence was known to the S. L., and that no further attempt would be made at present to revive them. I have received numerous applications from members going to England to institute Lodges there, but as yet I have not learned of any person properly qualified to

do this important work. One individual made application who stated he was a member in good standing in a Lodge in this country; he was especially persistent in pressing his request, but on information obtained of the Lodge of which he claimed to be a member in good standing, I found he had been suspended more than a year. There being so much uncertainty about the qualifications of all who applied, or who have been recommended, I abandoned all attempts to commission any one, believing the S. C., or some one known to possess the proper qualifications for the work, should go there and establish the Order on a sure basis, admitting none to membership but good and true men who will command the respect of the English people. I submit the matter to your consideration.

Early in April, 1875, I received a letter from Brother H. W. Leonard, of Jersey City, N. J., saying he was going to Germany in June, and would be pleased to aid in establishing the Order in that country. He is a German. His parents reside in Hanover. He expressed a great desire that Lodges should be established in his native country. I had an interview with him relative to the matter, and commissioned him to first have an interview with "Bismarck," or the proper authorities, and ascertain whether the government would grant permission to establish the Order in his Dominions. While in Germany, he had an interview with "Bismarck," the result of which he reports to me in the following letter:

S. S. Davis, S. C., Nashua, N. H.

Dear Sir and Brother.— I herewith submit to you a short statement relating to my visit to Germany and the prospect of having the Order extended to that country. I was informed that before any steps were taken to introduce the Order into Germany, application must be made to the Chancellor of State, "Bismarck," and permission obtained. I therefore had an interview with him and stated the desire of very many of his countrymen, as well as Americans, members of the Order in the United States, to have the Order of Knights of Pythias established in Germany. He naturally wanted to know the objects of the Order, which I explained to him as well as I could, and he seemed to approve its purposes. But he expressed his regret that he could not, at that time, give permission to any new organization to be introduced into that country on account of the trouble which

existed there with a secret order of the Roman Catholics. The interview was a protracted and pleasant one, and I trust the time is not far distant when the K. of P. will be fully recognized and established in Germany.

Fraternally yours, H. W. LEONARD,

June 26, 1876. C. C. of Centennial Lodge, No. 100, Jersey City, N. J.

I regret permission could not be obtained at that time, as it was my desire to have at least five Lodges instituted there at once, a Grand Lodge organized, and full instructions given in the work and laws by which we are governed. I am desirous of having this done at the earliest possible moment, for the sake of the large number of Germans in this country who are zealous members of our Order. I would have them feel that we cordially welcome them to our altar and fellowship, and to any and all official positions within our Order, making no distinction where our language can be spoken. I look with hope to the future, when the nations of Europe will welcome us to their shores and unite with us in disseminating through our Order the principles of friendship, charity, and benevolence. There are members scattered over England, Scotland, Wales, Germany, Holland, and Switzerland, who would joyfully and heartily unite in establishing our Order in their countries. With financial means and proper effort this may be accomplished in the early future. We are in a better condition to-day than ever before to enter upon this work. You have already given the authority, which I trust will be continued by your approval at this session. Before entering upon this work, however, myself, I found it absolutely necessary to build up and strengthen the Order, to the extent of my power, in this country. This alone has prevented me from visiting Europe and laying the foundation there for the Order to build upon.

OFFICIAL VISITATIONS.

I cannot represent to you the full importance of the extended visits made by me, as it would not be wise to rehearse some of the causes. I intended leaving for England about the middle of August, 1875. But there arose a cloud in the West which threatened to destroy the peace and harmony of our Order.

Let this be the brief record of the troubles, as matters generally were arranged to the satisfaction of all. But it necessitated an extended trip through many Western States, which was entered upon by me after consultation with some of the officers and members of the S. L. who understood the situation. This trip occupied seven weeks of my time in travelling, and occasioned a large expense. I then arranged to go to England in February, but the Lodges in Colorado made application for a Grand Lodge, and insisted upon my visiting them for the purpose of instituting the same. Besides this, nothing had been done in Louisiana to place the Order on a firm basis, or to correct the irregularities which existed there. On consultation with the S. K. of R. and S., it was decided that the trip to England should be abandoned for the present, and every effort made to build up the Order at home. That at the earliest possible time I should visit Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado (and institute the G. L. as per application), Wyoming Territory, Utah, Nevada, and California. It was deemed best, while in Denver, Col., that the jurisdictions west of them should be visited, as the expense would be comparatively small. All were very anxious it should be done. I hesitated before making this outlay of time and money, but felt that I must go to Louisiana without fail, as per your order; and while there, the jurisdictions which I passed through and near, could be visited without much extra expense. While so far south and west it seemed to be the time to go to Colorado, and when in Colorado, the only time to visit the jurisdictions farther west. I found a great diversity in the modes of working, and in understanding our laws. I aimed to make the work uniform, and to correct all errors. Not only this has been done very generally, but many were encouraged to work for the support of the Lodges where they were previously in doubt. Some of your Representatives can testify to the results which have followed these visits, and I will now give you as brief a statement as possible of the visits made by me and the information obtained. I did not receive the Book of Secret Work until late

in July, 1875, and deferred official visits until that time. I then visited the session of the

GRAND LODGE OF NEW YORK.

July 27th, which was held in Brooklyn. I found a large and intelligent body of men present, generally disposed to give the S. L. a cordial and hearty support. But many of them did not properly understand the situation of its affairs, and the importance to the whole Order of giving it the financial support asked for, and so much needed. Many had lost confidence in its officers and their management of S. L. affairs. They needed the assurance that the affairs of the S. L. were now being administered faithfully and honestly, in order to restore confidence and secure their support. I presented the claims of the S. Lodge and its necessities as best as I could, and was pleased to know that by a unanimous vote they appropriated the entire amount of the 20 cents per capita remaining unpaid, from the funds of the G. L. Much credit is due G. C. Meech (now Sup. Rep.) for his efforts in bringing about this desired result. This jurisdiction, with others, had been very unfortunate in the management of its financial affairs, but it has nobly met the emergency and is now free from debt. It is a pleasure to say that faithful officers now administer the affairs of the G. Lodge. I was cordially received and heartily welcomed to their generous hospitality. They report a gain of twelve Lodges and 215 in membership during the year 1875. Great credit is due the Grand officers for their zeal and efforts in preserving the Lodges, and for the able management of the financial affairs of the G. L.

RHODE ISLAND.

On my return from New York, I met, by appointment, the officers of the G. L. and Representatives from nearly all the Subordinate Lodges in this jurisdiction, and gave them full instruction in the Secret Work. I also visited their G. L. in February, installed the officers, and gave the members further instructions in the Secret Work and Laws. This is a small

jurisdiction, struggling with a debt which brings with it many embarrassments. There are many able men in the G. L., and I believe the time is not far distant when the Order will emerge from its difficulties and become a prosperous jurisdiction. I have always been received by the brethren in Rhode Island with a generous hospitality. There has been no increase of Lodges during the year; the number is the same as last reported. There has been a decrease in membership of 155, which is largely due to the depression in business, which is everywhere felt in manufacturing localities. Many members being out of employment are absolutely unable to pay their dues. This is not peculiar to this jurisdiction alone; the same influence is felt in every section of our country to a greater or less degree.

METROPOLITAN LODGE, No. 1, MONTREAL, P. Q.

Having learned that this Lodge was not working regularly, I visited them August 5th, 1875. I found they had held no meeting since the election of officers in June. A special meeting was called in my behalf. I conferred the ranks on a candidate, and gave full instructions in the work and laws. I endeavored to impress them with the importance of personal effort on the part of both officers and members, and especially enjoined prompt attendance of the officers at all the meetings. The officers elect had not been installed, but being present I performed the ceremony. I am convinced now that had they been willing to remain under the jurisdiction of the G. L. of Ontario, it would have been greatly to their advantage. I have been able to obtain but little information from the D. S. C. of late. From this I fear they are not working, and are dormant, if not dead. This Lodge, as near as I can learn, has never been a vigorous and prosperous one. It is surrounded with Catholics, who will not allow their members to belong to any secret organization there. I should have visited them this year, had I not been absent so long in the South and West.

ILLINOIS.

I visited this Grand Lodge October 18th, and remained with them during the session. There seemed to have been a misunderstanding on some matters of importance to the Order, which I am pleased to say were amicably adjusted. I was surprised to learn of the fearful financial embarrassments of the G. L.

I am informed that the Subordinate Lodges have been paying a large per capita tax, and a tax of $1 for each rank conferred. Notwithstanding this burdensome tax, and the large receipts into the Exchequer of the Grand Lodge, including $5,208.50 unexpended balance of fund contributed for the relief of sufferers by the great fire, they now find a debt of four or five thousand dollars, as near as I can learn. G. C. Willetts is a faithful, honest officer, and is trying to bring these matters to a settlement. He deserves the sympathy and support of all friends of the Order.

I trust the time is not far distant when this debt will be paid, and all embarrassments removed.

Notwithstanding all these difficulties there has been an increase of membership of 289, but a loss of two Lodges. At the last session of the G. L. a compulsory mortuary law was passed as an amendment to the Constitution of Subordinate Lodges, which has met with opposition from some Lodges. A memorial or protest against the legality of this act has been received from Calantha Lodge, No. 47, and will be submitted to you for consideration and definite action.

WISCONSIN.

From Chicago I went to Milwaukee and Oshkosh, Wisconsin, to visit the Grand officers and members, on important matters affecting the whole Order. In consultation with Brothers Dowdall and Stumph, it was decided that it was important that I should visit Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, and South Carolina, before I returned. The occasion for this I need not mention now. I met the G. C. and many members of the Order, and gave them full instructions in

the Secret Work, and such advice as was required on all matters. They gave me full assurance of loyalty to the Supreme Lodge, and its laws. The present officers of the G. L. are able and efficient in their duties. They, with those of other jurisdictions, have their trials, but I have the fullest confidence in their ability and loyalty to our Order. I am pleased to learn there has been a gain of one Lodge and 207 in membership in this jurisdiction. And with a membership at present of 798, there have been but 46 suspended during the past year for non-payment of dues.

MINNESOTA.

I arrived in St. Paul October 26th, 1875, and met the officers of the Grand Lodge, and many members of the Subordinate Lodges. A cordial reception was given me by this jurisdiction, and I was made to feel that all were in full sympathy with the Supreme Lodge in their efforts to extend the Order. I visited a German Lodge in St. Paul, and witnessed the conferring of the ranks. The work was done in a most creditable manner. It has been my purpose, wherever I have been, to encourage our German Brothers. We are glad to receive them, and extend to them all the honors of the Order. We desire their aid in the introduction of the Order into Germany, at some future time.

I received an appeal from this jurisdiction from the action of the Grand Lodge, which I would gladly have referred to you for decision. But a ruling being demanded, I gave a decision, from which no appeal has been taken, so far as I am informed. I am pleased to learn that there has been an increase of two Lodges and 106 in membership since our last session. This jurisdiction was not represented at the session in Washington, but I am assured it will be fully represented at this. The G. L., at its last session, passed a compulsory insurance law, which was submitted to me for approval. I asked that it be laid before the S. L., as the subject was one of great importance. This request was granted, and I submit the papers and documents to you.

MISSOURI.

I called on G. C. Low, of St. Louis, and held an interview with him. I visited one of the Lodges in the city, giving such instruction and words of encouragement as were in my power. From what I learned here, I judged Missouri was doing but little in work, and making but little progress. I was informed the membership in some of the city Lodges was not of the best class. Still there were many able, excellent, and most worthy members, who did not take an active part in the business affairs of the Lodges. April 24th, 1876, on my way to Colorado, I called on G. C. Chas. D. Lucas, a most zealous and efficient officer. The spirit of the G. L. officers in Iowa seems to have been wafte over the fertile fields of Missouri, and inspired the hearts of th officers of Grand and Subordinate Lodges with the true zeal. Brother Lucas has honored himself, and the Order, by his fidelity to the trust confided to him. Defunct Lodges have been revived and made efficient and earnest workers. He has visited the Lodges in the State, giving them thorough instruction in the work and laws of the Order. I need not tell you that the result has been most encouraging. It is the natural result of untiring effort. I visited one of the Lodges in Kansas City while on my way West, and witnessed the work in the Amplified Third, which was well done. The officers are able and efficient in their duties. They extended to me the hospitalities worthy of chivalrous Knights. I am pleased to learn they have made a gain of four Lodges and a small gain in membership since my last report.

KENTUCKY.

I arrived in Louisville November 2d, 1875, and called on the G. L. officers located there. They gave me a cordial welcome. G. C. Mavity, and others, were untiring in their efforts to make my stay with them pleasant. I was pleased to note the standing and character of the men who compose the Lodges here, but think I discovered a lack of interest on the part of the members generally, which, I regret to say, pervades some other sections. I was placed under many obligations by the kindnesses of Sup.

Rep. Griffith, who is present with us at this session. I should be pleased to note more fully the kindness shown me here and wherever I have visited, but do not feel justified in taking space or time in its rehearsal. There has been no decrease in the number of Lodges, but a loss in membership of 197.

TENNESSEE.

Passing through this State on my way to South Carolina, I stopped at Nashville, to meet some of the G. L. officers and members of the Order. Sup. Rep. W. B. Thompson, with others, gave me a cordial welcome, and extended many courtesies to me. Business depression has had its influence in holding back the Order from making the progress which it otherwise would have made in this jurisdiction, and it requires the wisest management on the part of the G. L. officers to preserve the Lodges in existence, and retain the membership. Four Lodges have surrendered their charters, and two new ones have been instituted, making a decrease of two Lodges since January 1st, 1875. But I am pleased to learn that there has been a small gain in membership. There are now sixteen Lodges and 638 members. This is a small membership for Tennessee, but I trust, with a revival in business, there will be a large increase in Lodges and members. I visited the Lodges in Nashville, and the Lodge in Chattanooga, giving them instruction in the work, encouraging them to labor for the increase of membership and to sustain their Lodges, believing there was a "good time coming" for the Order of Knights of Pythias in Tennessee.

GEORGIA.

I learned that I must pass through Atlanta on my way to South Carolina, and on arriving there, I was met by S. V. C. Woodruff, and other members of the Order. I spent the evening with the Lodges of Atlanta, enjoying their hospitalities and courtesies, and giving instructions in the work. I found the members were mostly young men, of the best class, and efficient in work. I did not intend visiting other cities in this State,

being very anxious to go to South Carolina, and then return home. But I was persuaded by your S. V. C., and others, to visit Macon and Savannah. At Macon, the home of S. V. C. Woodruff, I met with a most hearty welcome from him and the G. C. and members of the Order. I visited the Lodges there, giving such instructions as were desired. In company with Brother Woodruff I went to Savannah, where I was received with all the honors of the Order, and was placed under many obligations by their great thoughtfulness and kindness. I shall never forget my reception in this beautiful city of the South, or the testimonial, so beautifully engrossed, presented by the Lodges in convention. There are five Lodges in this city, composed of energetic, earnest men. I witnessed the work in the Amplified Third rank in two of the Lodges, which was done in as perfect a manner as I ever had seen. There was a faithfulness in the delineation which impressed me with the great beauty of the work. Some suggestions were made relative to changes in the work to make it still more effective and impressive. The music was especially appropriate and beautiful, and added largely to the interest in the work. I would suggest to all Lodges that this department should receive greater consideration, and be made more appropriate.

Since the above was written, I have received the report of the G. C. at the session in July, and regret to learn that three Lodges have surrendered or been suspended since January 1st, 1876. And to quote his words —"The Order has been stricken with paralysis, and death has been the result in some localities. The causes of this decrease and fatal state I have not as yet discovered, but the sad results are not to be overlooked." If the G. C. is not aware of the causes of this state of the Order, it would be useless for me to attempt to explain them. I can but think, however, that the depression in business, so general in this country, has contributed largely to this result. I trust every effort possible will be made by the able and efficient Grand officers to preserve the Lodges until business shall revive, when, I feel sure, the Lodges will be strengthened by large additions by initiation, and many former members will return.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

From Savannah I went to Columbia, S. C., and called on G. C. H. N. Emlyn. After a careful review of the situation of the Order in this jurisdiction, he placed in my hands the following written statement, upon which I could base future action, and give you a correct idea of the condition of the Order in S. C.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 15, 1875.

S. S. DAVIS, S. C. Knights of Pythias.

Dear Sir and Brother.— It is with regret that I inform you of the retrogression of Pythian affairs in this jurisdiction. I will give you a brief statement, upon which you will take such action as you may deem best.

Palmetto Lodge, No. 1, is defunct.

Damon Lodge, No. 2, is in existence, with few members.

Myrtle Lodge, No. 3, is in good working condition.

Friendship Lodge, No. 4, exists in name only.

Germania Lodge, No. 5, exists in name only.

Stonewall Lodge, No. 6, exists in feeble condition.

Charity Lodge, No. 7, exists in name only.

No. 2 is without material or population to draw upon for members. No. 3 is the best in the State, but in arrears for two terms at the end of the present. No. 4 is in arrears for four terms, and holds conventions irregularly, if at all. No. 5 has never reclaimed their properties surrendered for a consolidation, which was decided illegal. No. 6 is in arrears for five or six terms, but holds conventions. No. 7 is defunct in all views save a surrender. My efforts to keep up the Grand and Subordinate Lodges have been in vain. The moneys which should have been in the Exchequer are not there. The Past Grand officers have failed to account for them, and the means are not at my command to any longer carry out the demands of the Order in this jurisdiction. Without the proper financial support, the Grand Lodge must be classed with the majority of the Subordinate Lodges, namely, it exists in name only. I regret that the only course which can be pursued will be a revocation of the charter; but sincerely trust a careful and timely pruning may give the Order a new, vigorous, and fruitful growth.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) H. N. EMLYN, G. C. K. of P. of South Carolina.

By advice of Brother Emlyn, after carefully reviewing the situation of affairs, I issued the following order:

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 15, 1875.

H. N. EMLYN, G. C. G. L. of South Carolina.

Dear Sir and Brother.— I hereby acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, containing a statement of the standing and condition of the Grand Lodge and Subordinates in your jurisdiction. With you I regret the embarrassments which exist, and accord to you much credit for your efforts to revive the Order and place it upon a firm basis. Your statement shows but one Lodge working regularly, and two others maintaining an existence, and all in arrears to the Grand Lodge. The Grand Lodge is also in arrears to the S. L., having paid no tax for several years. Being in possession of this information, and by your advice, I declare the Grand Lodge of South Carolina suspended and dissolved, for the following constitutional provisions:

1st. By its membership diminishing, so that less than a constitutional quorum of Lodges may be left. 2d. For neglecting or being unable to pay to the Supreme Lodge the required tax. All of which is subject to the approval or action of the S. L. The functions and powers of the Grand Lodge having been suspended, I appoint you D. S. C. for the jurisdiction of South Carolina, and enclose your commission as such. You will please forward to the S. K. of R. and S., the charter, rituals, and all books, papers, and other documents and property of the G. L. at the earliest date. Trusting the time is not far distant when South Carolina will take rank with other jurisdictions, and we shall have the pleasure of returning the charter surrendered,

I remain, yours fraternally, in F. C. B.,

S. S. DAVIS,
Supreme Chancellor.

I visited Myrtle Lodge, No. 3, before leaving the city, and I was pleased with the appearance of the members. I trust they may receive from you some token of recognition of their fidelity under the trying circumstances which have surrounded them.

I went to Charleston and called on Brothers Smyth and Burt, formerly Representatives in the S. L., but learned they had left the Order. In their opinion many of the members in this city were a disgrace to any respectable organization, and I fully concurred in that opinion. Past officers of the Grand Lodge had been guilty of dishonesty and fraud, bringing a disgrace upon the whole Order which it would take years to overcome. These and all good men, former members, said it would be useless to attempt to do anything with any of the Lodges pretending to

exist in the city; that the only course to pursue was to revoke all the charters of the Lodges in the city, and institute new ones with only good men. Only on condition that this was done, would the respectable portion of the former members give the Order their countenance or support. After patiently hearing all that was said, and learning the situation, I issued an order revoking (subject to your approval) the charters of Palmetto Lodge, No. 1, Friendship Lodge, No. 4, Germania, No. 5, and Stonewall, No. 6, all located in the city of Charleston. I collected all the paraphernalia, books, charters, etc., which I could find, being only a part, and stored them with Mr. Geo. Cook, a photographer, in the rear of the hall formerly occupied by the Lodges, and it remains there yet so far as I am informed. The rituals and books, so far as received, were sent to the S. K. of R. and S., by me, with the exception of one set of rituals, to be used by the new Lodge, if instituted, which was left with Albert Prince, former D. D. G. C. I called a meeting of some of the former members, of good standing in the community, and made every effort in my power to have them unite in forming a new Lodge. I proposed liberal financial inducements, regarding charter, rituals, paraphernalia, etc., but could not induce them to undertake the enterprise at that time. Another meeting was appointed, at which I had good reason to believe the new Lodge would be instituted and put into successful operation. I left the city next day, having been there four days. I regret to say that since then nothing has been done. The withdrawal cards were sent for those persons who requested them, and who were to compose the new Lodge, but were not taken. I see no other course to pursue, but to wait until the odium, brought upon the Order by the former membership, shall, in a measure, have been forgotten, and then institute a new Lodge of such material as will be a credit to the Order everywhere.

Had there never been a Lodge instituted in the city, I could have organized two Lodges during my stay there. I trust all will drop the veil over the past, and let it pass into oblivion, but make the future such as shall reflect credit upon all who shall become members in the city of Charleston. I trust you will

confirm these official acts of mine, believing no other course could have been pursued under the circumstances. On my way to North Carolina, I stopped in Florence and met a few of the members of Damon Lodge, No. 2. Brother J. S. Sing I found was the mainstay of the Lodge. There was not a quorum of members residing in the place, and they could not hold meetings. I gave them assurance of all the assistance in my power, and encouraged them to rally their members to the support of the Lodges. They have maintained an existence, by great effort, and with a revival in business I am convinced the Lodge will be sustained. Charity Lodge, No. 7, of Orangeburg, I consider dead, with no hopes of ever being revived. The Order is indebted to Brother H. N. Emlyn, for his faithful efforts to preserve the Order in South Carolina, and as he served nearly one year as G. C. and richly earned the honors, I trust you will confer upon him the full rank of P. G. C. Damon Lodge, No. 2, of Florence, and Myrtle Lodge, No. 5, of Columbia, are the only Lodges in existence in the State.

NORTH CAROLINA.

I met the members of the Order at Wilmington, on my way North, and was received and made welcome to their State. Their kindness and attentions were constant, and will long be remembered. I regret that I cannot reciprocate them, but will enter this upon record as an appreciation of the courtesies extended. I am pleased to learn by reports that this jurisdiction has made a gain of three Lodges and fifty-two members during the year. Great credit is due the members of this jurisdiction for their zeal in sustaining the Order so nobly, notwithstanding the difficulties they have had to contend with.

VIRGINIA.

I called on Supreme Representatives Carrington and Wade, also G. K. of R and S., L. S. Edwards, in Richmond, and spent a day very pleasantly. I am pleased to learn that they have made no decrease in Lodges, having the same number as reported January 1st, 1875. There has been a loss in membership, which

is caused by the financial and business depression which pervades our country. With a revival in business, I predict a rapid increase in the Order in this jurisdiction.

DELAWARE.

I called on the G. K. of R. and S., of this jurisdiction, and learned that the Lodges were struggling against many adverse circumstances, similar to those which affect all jurisdictions. There has been a loss of one Lodge, and a considerable loss in membership, a large number having been suspended. I look forward to the future prosperity of the Order in Delaware.

NEW JERSEY.

I visited the Grand Lodge of New Jersey at its session, February, 1876, receiving a cordial welcome from the officers and members. Although comparatively a small State, there are but two jurisdictions that have a larger membership. I learn they have made an increase in Lodges, but a loss in membership, which may be attributed to the same cause affecting our Order so generally. The G. L. is free from debt, and its financial affairs seem to be managed with economy, and without burdensome taxation of the membership. I am informed this jurisdiction is to be largely represented in the parade at this session.

PENNSYLVANIA.

I visited the session of the Grand Lodge in August, 1875, and was received most cordially. This is the largest jurisdiction, requiring great care and wisdom in the management of its business, all of which I believe is faithfully administered by the present efficient board of Grand officers. My relations with them and this jurisdiction have been most pleasant, and I have often met them in consultation in the interest of the Order. We meet to-day in the city of Brotherly Love, where we find the nations of the earth assembled in fraternal and peaceful representation of the industries of the world. We mingle our congratulations with all, in the world's progress, in every branch of industry which advances civilization, as represented in the Cen-

tennial Exposition now in progress in this city, and welcome to our country all nations. We rejoice with the nation at the progress made during the last century, in that which makes a nation great. We congratulate the city of Philadelphia upon being the spot where this nation was born; and now at the close of a century, the nations of the earth have come to join in the Centennial jubilee. Truly, this city has been made almost sacred by those who have here not only given a nation to the world, but hallowed it by their devotion to its great future, in laying sure and deep its foundation. We come together as one of the benevolent secret organizations of the land, not only to transact the business usual to our annual session, but to publicly express our gratitude for the blessings of the past century. The jurisdiction of Pennsylvania is honored by the events now passing within its borders, the record of which will be handed down to centuries to come. We come with no feelings of envy to this favored jurisdiction, for we claim a share of the honors to each and every citizen and member of this Order. It is fitting we should meet in this city to-day. It was here that the first steps were taken for the organization of this Supreme Lodge. The Grand Lodges in existence May, 1868, met here in convention by their delegates and laid the foundation of this body, — the District of Columbia, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, and Delaware, composing that convention. August 11th, 1868, this Supreme Lodge came into existence, the previous action of the five Grand Lodges having been ratified by their vote. It is not a centennial for us to-day, but the few years of our Order have been marked with a progress unknown to any similar organization. To-day there are 430 Lodges in this jurisdiction of Pennsylvania, and nearly 40,000 members. I trust its progress in the future may be greater than in the past.

I had contemplated a trip to Europe for the purpose of establishing the Order there, but finding it imperative that some action should be had in placing the Order on a better footing in Louisiana, and being requested to institute a Grand Lodge in Colorado, I abandoned the trip to Europe. March 18th, 1876, I started for the South and West, stopping at Columbus, Ohio,

to confer with the S. K. of R. and S., relative to the extent of my official visits, and what was to be accomplished thereby. I desired to be present at the session of the Grand Lodge of

MISSISSIPPI,

but was prevented by circumstances beyond my control. I met the Lodges and members of Vicksburg, and gave them instruction in the work. Was pleased to meet P. G. C. Wm. French, who has done so much to establish and preserve the Order in this State, and from whom I received many courtesies. Notwithstanding adverse circumstances, there has been a gain of one Lodge and a small gain in membership during the year. I then went to

LOUISIANA.

Stopping at New Orleans, I called on D. S. C. Small, and conferred with him relative to the Order in the city and State. I also called on many others who were former members, consulting with them as to the best course to pursue. I spent several days among former members of the better class. All were discouraged, but were unanimous in this, that the charters of all Lodges ever existing in the State must be revoked. All were virtually dead, and had been for more than two years. No definite action being taken, they held all their properties, and some of them even claimed an existence. After spending much time looking over the situation of affairs, I issued an order revoking the charters of all the subordinate Lodges that had existed in the State, fourteen in all. The better class of former members would not connect themselves with any existing Lodges, and would have nothing to do with the Order again unless this action was taken. I then called together a number of the old members and instituted a new Lodge, known as Orleans Lodge, No. 1, giving them the paraphernalia, rituals, etc., of the old Lodge of the same number. There were 13 former members present when this Lodge was instituted. They elected their officers, who were installed by me, and I gave instruction in the work and general laws of the Order. By request of the Lodge, by vote, I appointed H. M. Small D. S. C. for the State. In

July they reported they had 25 members. What I did, seemed for the best, and I trust it will receive your approval. I spent eight days in New Orleans to accomplish this work, and to collect, as far as possible, the rituals and working properties of the defunct Lodges. These properties were stored in private houses and shops in different parts of the city. I collected and burned two sets of old rituals, and instructed the D. S. C. to collect all properties of former Lodges that could be found, and hold the same subject to orders. It will be very difficult to get possession of these properties, as most of them are held by persons who paid out money for rent of halls, which never has been refunded. They will hold on to the property as security until the debt is paid. I found everything in confusion.

It would be useless to discuss the cause of disaster to the Order in this State. I have endeavored to blot out all trace of the past, and to build anew on a better foundation, and with careful management I believe the effort will succeed. April 14th I instituted Damon Lodge, No. 2, at Shreveport, La., having received a petition before leaving home. It was composed of 20 members at the organization, all of whom seemed very much interested. I installed their officers and gave them instruction in the work. Since then I learn they are increasing rapidly in membership. At present there are but these two Lodges in the State, which is a beginning of what I earnestly hope may be a prosperous future for this unfortunate jurisdiction. I trust my official acts in this jurisdiction may receive your approval.

Before leaving New Orleans finally, I visited the Lodges in Mobile, Alabama, and found them all in a dormant condition. One Lodge had surrendered its charter, and the remaining two were not working. A fine hall had been fitted up for the use of the Order. I learn that in the central and the northern parts of the State the Order is flourishing, and the Grand officers are earnest in their efforts to build up prosperous Lodges.

TEXAS.

I found that I should be obliged to go through Galveston to reach Shreveport, La. Hence, I spent one evening with the

Lodges in the former city. It was refreshing to me to meet members of the Order, alive to its interests, as I found them here. The work was done with exactness and fidelity to the ritual, by able officers who had memorized the entire work. I am proud of the Lodges and members of this jurisdiction, and am indebted to P. G. C. W. M. Stafford for many courtesies. There has been a gain of four Lodges, and nearly 100 members, since January 1st, 1875. The Grand Lodge is out of debt.

ARKANSAS.

After visiting Shreveport, La., and instituting a Lodge there, I visited the Lodge at Little Rock, where I met D. S. C. Albert Cohen, and learned of him that none of the four Lodges were working. The Lodge in Little Rock had held no meetings since February 24th. A few of the members met me in their hall, and I learned from them that the cause of the enfeebled condition of the Lodge was lack of interest. There is no disturbing element in the Lodge, and no debt. And this I judge to be the case with all the Lodges in this State. I endeavored to infuse a spirit into the members to attend the meetings, and give a hearty support to the Lodge. I feel confident it will be done, and that the Lodges will be saved to the Order as a result of this visit.

July 3d, 1876, D. S. C. Cohen writes me that he has instituted Centennial Lodge, No. 5, at Hot Springs, under most favorable circumstances. He says, "we have now another live Lodge in our State, and erelong we hope to be able to ask for further applications. Our cause is looking up here in Little Rock, and throughout the entire State." He expects to save all the Lodges, and infuse new life into them.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

I had been earnestly requested to visit the Lodges in this city, while in their vicinity. I spent one evening with them. One of the Lodges worked the Amplified Third rank finely, using no books. I learned that there was a lack of interest in and attendance upon the meetings of the Lodges. I was requested to ask you to legislate so that the G. L. rank may be conferred upon

P. C.'s, who are entitled to the rank, in the city or town where they reside, as it is impossible for very many of them to pay their own expenses to the session of the G. L., residing, as they do, a great distance from the place where the sessions are held. They also ask that the Jewel constitute the full working regalia for P. C.'s and Knights. I trust you will give these matters your careful consideration.

KANSAS.

While in Kansas City, Mo., I visited Leavenworth, meeting the Grand officers and members from neighboring Lodges. I was much pleased with the work of the Lodges and the spirit of the members. G. C. Betton and others extended to me many courtesies while with them. In 1875, an appeal was taken to me by one of the subordinate Lodges from the action of the G. L., and the decision of the G. C. upon the same, which I ruled upon, as I believed the laws required. From my decision no appeal has been taken. I deem it unnecessary to cumber your records with a statement of the case. I am pleased to learn that the Order in this jurisdiction is doing better than for several years previous. Here, as well as in every jurisdiction I have visited, I find that business depression has affected the progress of the Order.

NEBRASKA.

I spent a day in Omaha, before going to Colorado, meeting some of the G. L. officers and members. I learned from them that the Lodges there were composed of good men, and working well. The jurisdiction has made a gain of one Lodge and 20 members since January 1st, 1875. The G. L. has no debt. The Lodge at North Platte, I should judge, was a model Lodge in enterprise and zeal. They are a young Lodge, but have built a large building, with a hall in it for their use. I am informed the building has been paid for. The Lodge is composed of the best men of the town, and are a great credit to the Order. I received an appeal from P. G. C. J. J. Monell, Jr., from the action of the G. L. on a decision made by him. I sustained the appeal, from which I learn no exceptions have been taken to the S. L. The appeal and accompanying documents are in my hands.

Cheyenne Lodge, No. 2, Wyoming Territory.

I arrived at Cheyenne April 29th, and visited this Lodge in the evening. I witnessed work in the ranks which was well done. The members expressed a desire to be under the jurisdiction of the G. L. of Colorado (when instituted), and requested me, by a unanimous vote, to grant the request, believing it would be a great benefit and enable them to accomplish much more than to remain under the direct control of the S. L. All my D. S. C.'s appointed for this Lodge had moved away or gone to the Black Hills. Their absence embarrassed the Lodge very much. They asked that I give a decision at once, that they might be represented at the institution of the G. L. of Colorado, provided they would receive them. Believing it best for this Lodge, also for the G. L. of Colorado, I granted the request, and they were represented at the institution of that G. L. They were cordially received by that body. I am pleased to report that one of the Supreme Representatives from the G. L. was selected from this Lodge, who will be present at this session and give you all the information desired.

COLORADO.

Early on the morning of the 30th of April, 1876, I left Cheyenne for Denver. I had previously arranged to institute the G. L. of Colorado, May 2d. I met D. S. C. W. H. McNary and completed the arrangements for the meeting of the Lodges. May 2d, at ten o'clock A. M., the P. C.'s of all the Lodges in Colorado, with those from Cheyenne Lodge, No. 2, assembled. After being obligated and instructed in the G. L. rank (their certificates being duly passed upon as entitled to the rank), the following officers were elected and duly installed by me, viz.:

P. G. C., L. W. Chase, of Central City.
G. C., W. S. Marshall, of Denver.
G. V. C., John Hallum, of Trinidad.
P. C., Louis Seyler, of Georgetown.
G. K. of R. and S., R. F. Dunton, of Trinidad.
G. M. of E., I. T. Graham, of Black Hawk.

G. M. at A., Chas. Whitcomb, of Denver.

G. I. G., G. P. Lipoldt, of Denver.

G. O. G., P. A. Fisher, of Denver.

Sup. Rep. for one year, Judge F. A. Pope, of Georgetown.

Sup. Rep. for two years, Judge T. A. Fisher, of Cheyenne Lodge, No. 2.

I am pleased to welcome these honored and worthy Representatives of this new Grand jurisdiction to seats in this S. Lodge. I gave them a dispensation, duly authenticated, under which they will work until they receive a charter from you. At the session it was voted that application for a charter be made at this session of the S. L. I trust you will grant their request. Sufficient money was raised to pay all expenses, so there should be no debt hereafter. Much credit is due D. S. C. W. H. McNary, for his zeal and earnest efforts to build up the Order in this jurisdiction. He has richly earned the rank and honors which he is entitled to under your laws. I trust you will make honorable mention of his services and enter his name upon the roster of P. G. C.'s. I gave this G. L. full jurisdiction over Wyoming Territory, requesting them to give all Lodges instituted in that Territory numbers independent of the Lodges in Colorado. There were nine Lodges, including Cheyenne Lodge of W. T., composing this G. L. Some of these Lodges are small, but working regularly. I gave them instruction in the work and laws, aiding them as I could in perfecting their organization. I trust my official acts may be confirmed by you.

Myrtle Lodge, No. 1, Salt Lake City, Utah.

While so far West as Colorado, it was thought best I should visit the jurisdiction beyond, before returning. I arrived in Salt Lake City May 6th, in the evening, and went to the hall of Myrtle Lodge, where I found many of the gallant Knights assembled to receive me. The ranks were conferred upon a candidate in a very creditable manner. Afterwards I gave them instructions in the work, and encouraged them in sustaining the Lodge. In no place I have visited have I learned of so much to contend with as I found here — being surrounded by Mormons,

who not only hate all Secret Orders not controlled by themselves, but all Gentiles, or such as do not belong to their church, as I am informed. Should a Mormon apply for membership, I am sure he would not be received, as it would be an endorsement of their polygamous practices, a position they have taken, which I trust you will approve. While in this city I met Henry Simons, who was made a Knight at sight, by S. C. Read, several years since. When this was done there was no Lodge in that vicinity to join, and, therefore, could not until a Card was given him by the officers of the S. L. Having shown me a certificate from Brother Read, proving his statement correct, I requested the S. K. of R. and S. to issue to him a Withdrawal Card (on the payment of $2.00), to enable him to affiliate with Myrtle Lodge, and aid in its support, believing it an act of justice to Brother Simons, and a benefit to this Lodge. I hope you will confirm this action. I found D. S. C. Geo. F. Prescott a genial, earnest, and faithful Brother, contending with obstacles which would discourage others, but they do not disturb him. He is editor of the *Tribune*, and advocates our Order as worthy of the support of all good people. He is a sentinel among those mountains, guarding its interests, and proclaiming its beneficent character to the world. I believe you can well afford to confer upon him the rank of P. G. C., and I most heartily recommend it. I would also recommend that a certificate of such rank be sent to him, direct from this session, with fitting words of encouragement both to him and the members of this Lodge.

NEVADA.

I spent two days in Salt Lake City, and left for Nevada, the great "Silver State." I was met at Reno by Sup. Rep. Gilson, of Carson; G. C. Powning, of Reno; Sup. Rep. Goddard, of Virginia City, and others, on arrival of the overland train at midnight. The next morning I went to Virginia City, in charge of Brother Goddard, who was untiring and constant in his efforts to make my stay pleasant and profitable. I cannot speak in detail, as I would like, of the great kindness shown me, but suffice it to say, that more could not well have been done for my com-

fort. I visited the Lodges, witnessed the conferring of the ranks, and gave all the instructions in my power. The work was well done. The Lodges here have been burnt out twice quite recently. Such a misfortune would cripple most Lodges, but the determination and enterprise of these Lodges have conquered, and they are now vigorous and full of enthusiasm for the success of the Order. I spent an evening with the Lodges in Carson pleasantly, and I trust profitably to all. Brothers Gilson and Laughton were untiring in their efforts to make my stay among them agreeable. I can never forget the reception given me as your executive officer in this young and enthusiastic jurisdiction.

CALIFORNIA.

I was met at the State line by Sup. Reps. Penniman and Dann, and P. G. C. Mansur, who escorted me to their golden city. I spent a few hours in Sacramento with prominent brothers, who gave me a cordial welcome to that beautiful city. I had supposed that on my arrival in San Francisco I should be conducted quietly to the hotel, but was surprised on landing at the wharf to find 250 uniformed Knights, with music, under the command of G. C. McClure, drawn up in line to receive me. It was evening when I arrived, and the line of march was taken through the principal streets to their hall. During the evening the air was filled with rockets and fireworks of every description. The scene was grand. The building occupied by them as their hall, seemed to be a blaze of light. I know of no people on the face of the earth who are so capable of outdoing all others, and completely surprising a New England man, as Californians. Their hospitality is unstinted and unbounded, and unlike that of almost any other people. At the hall I was formally received, and made welcome in an address by G. C. D. M. McClure. None other but the Palace Hotel would satisfy them for my entertainment, where I was quartered during my stay in the city. Pardon me for referring to this reception, as I do it for their credit, and not my own pride. It is not often that the S. C. will visit the Pacific coast, and we can well afford to make honorable mention of our Order, and let our hearts glow with pride

that we have within our ranks such a thoughtful, zealous, and enthusiastic membership on the western shore of this great continent. I visited Myrtle Lodge on Tuesday evening; this is the home of Sup. Rep. Booth, who was with us at the session in Washington last year. I received a most cordial welcome. Friday evening I met all the Lodges in convention, when a more general interview was had with the members of this section. The work was fully exemplified, and the laws discussed; many able speeches were made by officers and members, asserting their loyalty to the S. L., and their fidelity to the principles of the Order. Great credit is due Sup. Rep. Booth and P. G. C. Mansur for the present prosperous condition of the Order in this State. I am under great obligations to them for personal favors and attentions. After remaining here four days, I reluctantly parted with the many friends and acquaintances here made, and started on the long journey homeward. In passing, perhaps I ought to say that some suggestions were made in regard to legislation by the S. L. in behalf of this jurisdiction. Undoubtedly the matter will be brought before you by the able Representatives of California; if so, I trust the subject will receive your careful consideration. There has been a gain of four Lodges and 388 members since January 1st, 1875.

I cannot describe to you the importance to the Order of these official visits. I could wish that it might have fallen to the lot of some one more capable than myself to benefit the Order universally — even one blessed with the gift of eloquence in giving utterance to his thoughts. But I have served you and the Order to the best of my ability. In many places I found the work imperfect, and our laws but imperfectly understood. These I have endeavored to correct. Lack of interest has prevailed in some places, and I have tried to stimulate and encourage the lukewarm to earnest and constant efforts. Business and financial depression are the causes which have operated to impede our progress and decimate our ranks. This is beyond my control to remedy, as you well know. I could only encourage all, by my presence and words, to strive with united efforts to bridge over this unfortunate crisis, and hope for a brighter future. This

expenditure of time and money has, I firmly believe, proved a profitable investment. It has enabled me to learn the condition and wants of the Order generally, and provide for them in some good degree. It was assuming a great responsibility, which was done only in the interest and for the welfare of the Order, as it appeared to me and my co-laborer, Brother Dowdall. We confidently believe the course pursued by us, under the circumstances, will receive your hearty approval.

OREGON.

I have not been able to obtain a definite statement of the work done by the four Lodges in this jurisdiction. D. S. C. Wilcox informs me they are in a healthy condition, and working regularly. Being so far from any jurisdiction represented in the S. L., they do not receive the information which they otherwise would. Two Lodges have been instituted since the last session. This indicates an increasing interest in our Order in this northwestern jurisdiction.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

I have been able to obtain but little information relative to the Lodge at Walla Walla. I sent out blanks to every jurisdiction, asking for information showing the standing of the Lodges compared with the previous year. I have received no response from my Deputy for this Territory, and cannot furnish you with the information which I desired. From all I can learn, this Lodge is working regularly, and not only maintaining an existence, but adding to its membership. Should a G. L. be instituted in Oregon, I think it would be best to give it jurisdiction over this Lodge.

DAKOTA TERRITORY.

As before stated, I commissioned Sup. Rep. J. W. Carter D. S. C. for this territory. January 21st, 1876, I received an application from him for a Lodge at Yankton, which I approved, and also sent him a Dispensation for the Lodge. I heard nothing further from him until July 14th. At this date he wrote me from Canton, D. T., saying he instituted the Lodge about

February 20th, 1876, with 16 members. Several of the members had gone to the Black Hills, he informed me, and their departure had weakened the Lodge considerably. This is new territory for our Order, and I earnestly hope this Lodge may be sustained. With proper effort on the part of the D. S. C., I am confident it will be eminently successful.

NEW BRUNSWICK, DOMINION OF CANADA.

January 1st, 1875, there were but two Lodges and 100 members reported in this jurisdiction. Two Lodges have been instituted during the past year, making four Lodges and 179 members at the present time. Dr. Thomas Walker, former D. S. C., has been efficient and faithful in caring for the interests of the Order. I regretted very much his resignation, being anxious he should serve until a G. L. was formed. The present D. S. C., J. R. Armstrong, of St. John, is prompt in answering all my letters, and I predict prosperity during his administration.

VERMONT.

This is a beautiful State in many respects, and there are many good people in it; but it is known as a difficult field for secret societies. All secret organizations have had a slow growth. It has been so with the Knights of Pythias. There have been four Lodges instituted, and for a time they were successfully working. At present but two of these are active. One is dead; another is dormant. I have tried to arouse some enthusiasm in the hearts of the members in this jurisdiction, but with little success. I believe the time will come when this will be a prosperous jurisdiction.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Oahu Lodge, of Honolulu, is, so far as I can learn, sustaining its former reputation for wise and judicious management. I do not learn that large accessions have been made to its membership, but there is a steady growth. They are still anxious the S. L. shall grant the prayer of their petition as presented at last session. With this they feel confident of large accessions from the best people in that community. I should be pleased to wel-

come D. S. C. Dayton to the sessions of the S. L., and I hope at some future time we shall have this pleasure. While under his judicious management, this Lodge will maintain a healthy existence.

FLORIDA.

J. E. Elliott, my former D. S. C., has served as such until recently. I have left the interests of the Lodge in Jacksonville mostly with S. V. C. Woodruff, who instituted it. I am informed they have been burned out, losing all their property, including working material, books, etc. They have but few members and no funds; but they inform me that as soon as the hot season is past, they will reorganize and support the Lodge. On account of their misfortunes, I have proposed to loan them paraphernalia for working from Charleston, S. C., as some belonging to Lodges now defunct are stored there. It is important this Lodge should be preserved, as many of our members who are invalids, needing care, often reside there during the winter. I am not sure but what it would be wise to place this Lodge under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Georgia, provided both parties would consent.

ONTARIO.

I have made two attempts to visit the sessions of the G. L. of Ontario, but have failed, because of other duties requiring my time and attention. I have been much interested in the success of the Order in the Dominion of Canada. The Grand Lodge had its trials and debt; but by wise management the debt has been paid, and the obstacles impeding their progress have been overcome. January 1st, 1875, they reported eight Lodges. They had, July 1st, 1876, twelve Lodges. During the year they made a small gain in membership. Great credit is due Sup. Rep. Geo. H. Mitchell, for his fidelity to the interests of the Order in this jurisdiction.

MARYLAND.

I have read the report of this jurisdiction with great interest. I find much to congratulate them for, and somewhat to regret.

I can but congratulate them on the present financial condition of their Grand Lodge. Instead of a debt, they report $4000 in their exchequer. This is a noble record of their wisdom and prudence in the management of their financial affairs, and a worthy example for all others to follow. I am not aware of the Subordinate Lodges being heavily taxed, as in some other jurisdictions; but there has been a strict and faithful account rendered of all moneys received and expended, and economy in all their expenditures. It shows what honest and faithful officers may accomplish. They report as having paid for sick and funeral benefits the past year, $20,102.82. This seems a very large sum for 91 Lodges to pay in one year. I can but infer they have generously cared for the sick and widowed families in their Lodges. The amount of good which this munificent sum has accomplished cannot be told. I regret there has been a loss in membership in this jurisdiction of 227 the past year. This is accounted for by the G. K. of R. and S., by the amount of fee for the ranks being fixed by the S. L. too high for many of their Lodges. They ask that the minimum fee be reduced to $6, and fully believe that with this change they would make a large increase in Lodges and members. I commend this subject to your careful consideration.

OHIO.

This jurisdiction has made rapid progress the past few years. They never have been afflicted with financial irregularities in the management of their business, and never will be, so long as the present G. K. of R. and S., Joseph Dowdall, is retained in that office. And the same may be said of the S. L. and the management of its financial affairs. Their Grand officers are vigilant and watchful. The result is an increase of 16 Lodges and 929 in membership for the year 1875. Their 94 Subordinate Lodges have paid $9,687.28 for sick and funeral benefits. This record is the best commendation which can be given this jurisdiction, having made the largest increase in Lodges and membership of any jurisdiction.

INDIANA.

The soil and climate of these interior States seem to be well adapted to the growth of Pythian Knighthood. Indiana has made an increase of 10 Lodges and 246 in membership during the year 1875. The G. L. is free from debt, and the Order is vigorous and prosperous. All seem cheerfully to acquiesce in the laws and legislation of the S. L. No time seems to be expended in controversy over what the S. Lodge does, or fails to do. The members manifest confidence in those who make and execute our laws, believing they are honest in their intentions. Much time is wasted in some sections berating everybody but themselves, and stirring up discord and discontent among the members. In this and many other jurisdictions, no time is spent in this unprofitable business. They attend to the wants of the jurisdiction and are prospered.

MICHIGAN

Has far exceeded my expectation during the past year. I had been informed of the embarrassed condition of the G. L., owing to the mismanagement of some previous Grand officers, and I feared it might prevent any increase in Lodges or members. They unexpectedly find a debt of $400. But the present honest and efficient Grand officers are bringing these matters to a settlement as fast as possible. They have instituted 9 new Lodges, and made a net gain of 7 Lodges. They have made a gain in membership of 287, which is an increase of nearly 40 per cent. in 1875. This jurisdiction was not represented at the last session of the S. Lodge, but I trust it will be at this.

WEST VIRGINIA.

I have never visited this jurisdiction, as I intended, but have felt a great interest in its welfare. The noble men who have represented them in the S. L. have given me assurance of wise and prudent management in all their business affairs. The Grand Lodge is free from debt. Not only this jurisdiction, but the S. L. has been called to mourn the loss by sudden death of S. I. G. Chas. H. Hodgson. He had won the esteem of all in

the S. L. by his strict attention to duty, and his courteous manner. He was a faithful officer, a zealous Knight, and a friend to all. One has been taken from the ranks of your S. L. officers for the first time during the history of the S. L., so far as I am able to learn. I shall not attempt to speak of our Brother's death as his memory deserves, but shall leave for the Representatives from this jurisdiction, who knew him best, to enter upon your journal a suitable tribute to the memory of our departed Brother and Officer of this S. L.

CONNECTICUT.

Is one of the oldest jurisdictions and has passed through the fiery trial of past years. The G. L. has emerged from all of its financial embarrassments, and now is free from debt. I regret to learn that no new Lodges have been instituted, and that four Lodges have surrendered their charters the past year; also a loss in membership of 120. Various reasons are assigned by members of this jurisdiction for this retrogression. I shall leave this with our S. R., Oliver Woodhouse, and present G. C. of this jurisdiction, to explain it to you. During the past year, Supreme Representative J. F. Comstock has died. He entered the S. L. in 1869, was elected Supreme Guide in 1870, serving with fidelity. He was a Representative at the time of his death. He was one of the pioneers of the Order in Connecticut. He was genial and kind to all, courteous in manner, a worthy and respected citizen. We miss him from our councils at this session. I shall leave further mention of the death and virtues of our departed Brother to the able Representatives of this jurisdiction.

MAINE.

The Order of Knights of Pythias in this State is composed of the best men in the State. Great care has been exercised in receiving new members. This has saved them a vast amount of trouble. I feel more than ordinary interest in this jurisdiction, as I instituted the first two Lodges in the State; also the Grand Lodge. Their present G. C., Judge J. H. Drummond, is a noble representative of the Order in Maine, and I hope at the

next session of the S. L. to meet him as a Representative on this floor.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The people of this State are largely dependent upon manufacturing, which branch of business has been greatly depressed for two years past. Large numbers of the members of the Order have been out of employment, and others working on reduced pay. Many have been unable to pay their dues, and but few comparatively have been received by initiation. The loss has been much less than I feared it would be. The loss in membership has been but 9, and one Lodge less reported than January 1st, 1875. But for the efficient efforts of the Grand officers, there would have been a much greater loss. I feel that great credit is due G. K. of R. and S. F. A. Chase for his efforts to preserve the Order in this jurisdiction.

The S. L. is again called upon to mourn the loss, by death, of another of its members. Sup. Rep. J. S. Farrington, has passed away from earth. Although in feeble health while at the session of the S. L., he was attentive to duty and faithful to the welfare of the Order. I shall leave to the Representatives the preparation of a suitable tribute to his memory.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Last, but not least, of the jurisdictions of our Order, I bring this, my own State, to your notice. It is a small State, with but few cities or large towns, compared with other States. Men are reared here who go forth to people every section of our country. New Hampshire has sent out many able men who have honored the State of their nativity. In the larger places, the people are mostly dependent upon the manufacturing interests. Like other States, this has suffered greatly, and the progress of our Order has been greatly hindered. There has been a small gain in membership during the past year. A most hopeful future is before it.

CENTENNIAL PARADE.

I have felt a great interest in the parade of the Order, as contemplated at the last session. A Committee was appointed from the S. L. to assist in making it successful, who have been diligent in the performance of their duties. Inasmuch as no money was appropriated by the S. L. for this purpose, it was very evident that the general management must devolve upon the G. L. of Pennsylvania, and they become responsible for all money expended. This work was early entered upon by them in a systematic manner. Committees were appointed, money raised among the Lodges of this jurisdiction, plans arranged and circulars issued to every Grand Jurisdiction, inviting all members of the Order to participate in the parade. A great amount of time and labor has been spent in the arrangement of the plans, and successfully executing them. Great credit is due the G. L. officers, committees, and members of this jurisdiction for their earnest efforts to make it a success. I trust you will recognize the labors of those having charge of this work by appropriate resolutions.

It is a matter of sincere regret that the financial condition of the country will prevent that full and large representation which we hoped, and will no doubt deter many from coming who reside at a distance, and who otherwise would cheerfully have contributed by their presence, in making the parade a feature of the centennial year.

Too much importance cannot, I think, be given to the effect which this public display of the "Knights of Pythias" may have upon the people, who will assemble to witness our procession. The spectators will not be confined to residents of Pennsylvania, but from every State, nation, and country of the civilized world, will come those who will form their estimate and opinion of our organization from what they see on that occasion. I have no doubt of its success, and believe that we will fully demonstrate our position among the fraternities of the world, that ours is an Order of MEN, and that our influence is and will be exerted for the welfare, the advancement, and the moral elevation of society at large.

INDEPENDENCE HALL.

I cannot close this report without an acknowledgment of my profound gratitude to the City Council of Philadelphia for opening to the use of this Supreme Lodge, during its session, an edifice so glorious in historic associations. We enter this consecrated place with emotions too deep for utterance. The hallowed spirit of the noble signers of the Declaration of Independence seems to pervade the air we breathe. These venerable walls once resounded with the voices of men whose fame shall never perish, and whose patriotism finds no parallel in the shadowy past. As we remember that Hancock, Jefferson, Adams, Lee, Franklin, and Carroll, and their honored compeers, sat in these halls and carved out the framework of a mighty Republic, let us bow in fervent gratitude to the Great God for all the mercies vouchsafed to our beloved country. And may the motives which actuate *us* this day be as pure, and our acts as unselfish, as were those of our fathers one hundred years ago. I would recommend the appointment of a Committee to draft suitable resolutions expressive of our thanks to the City Council for granting the use of this hall, and to the citizens and members of the Order for the numerous courtesies received.

CONCLUSION.

REPRESENTATIVES:—To you is committed the profound responsibility of legislating for the best interests of our Order. No word of admonition from me is needed to insure your full appreciation of the delicate trust; no suggestions that I might make to inspire you with a determination to measure up to the requirement of your distinguished positions, as judges in a court whose laws are written in brotherly kindness. In the past you have given me your hearty and generous support, in the difficult task which you assigned me, when you placed me in this honored and responsible position. I have endeavored to serve you faithfully. If in any instance I have erred, be assured it was while believing I was acting for the best interests of the Order, and with the purest motives.

The record of the last two eventful years of my official term is closed, and I recommit to your hands the emblem of authority with which you invested me. In doing this, I desire to return my thanks for the distinguished honor you have conferred upon me, for your great kindness and indulgence, and for the many personal favors received from the members of the Order universal.

S. S. DAVIS,
Supreme Chancellor.

NASHUA, N. H., August 1, 1876.

INDEPENDENCE HALL,
PHILADELPHIA, PA., Thursday, August 24, 1876.

The Supreme Lodge of the World, Knights of Pythias, assembled on the 24th day of August, 1876, and the following, among other proceedings, were had, to wit:

Past Supreme Chancellor Read, from the Special Committee heretofore appointed, made the following report, which was adopted:

Your committee to whom was referred the brief History as to the Founder of the Order of Knights of Pythias, beg leave to report that they have had before them Bro. J. H. Rathbone, and also J. T. K. Plant, who has been represented as one of the Founders of the Order; and upon the statement of Past Supreme Chancellor J. T. K. Plant, your committee are fully satisfied Past Supreme Chancellor Justus H. Rathbone is entitled to the honor of being the Founder of the Order of Knights of Pythias; and offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the documents presented to the Supreme Lodge purporting to be a brief origin of the Order, and Justus H. Rathbone as Sole Founder, be fully recognized as such by this Supreme Lodge of the World.

SAMUEL READ,
G. W. LINDSAY,
HUGH LATHAM.

The Supreme Chancellor presented the following communication from Past Supreme Chancellor J. H. Rathbone, the Founder of the Order:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, August 25, 1876.

S. S. DAVIS, ESQ., *Supreme Chancellor, Order of Knights of Pythias.*

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: — I have expressed to you this day the Bible which I informally presented to the Supreme Lodge yesterday. From the associations that cling around this little book, I felt that it should become the property, and be placed among the archives, of the Supreme Lodge. In order that the volume may be preserved from decay, it will be well to have a suitable casket prepared for its reception; and I will be obliged, if you will have one manufactured, and draw on me for expense thereof, it being my desire to make the gift complete. I made several attempts to see you at Philadelphia, but was unsuccessful. I was glad to learn, however, that your illness is considered but temporary, and the prospects of an early convalescence are extremely favorable. I assure you my heartfelt sympathies are coupled with earnest hopes for your rapid and complete recovery. Please accept my congratulations upon your re-election to an office you have so ably and faithfully filled during the past two years.

Very truly and fraternally yours, J. H. RATHBONE,
Founder of the Order of Knights of Pythias.

On motion of Representative Oyler, of Indiana, the gift named in the communication was accepted.

Representative Halsey, of Wisconsin, from the Special Committee on the subject, made the following report, which was adopted:

Your committee, to whom was referred so much of the Supreme Chancellor's report recommending that proper resolutions expressive of thanks be drafted under title of "Independence Hall," would most respectfully submit the following:

WHEREAS, The citizens of Philadelphia, through their officers, the Hon. Mayor Wm. S. Stokley, and City Councils, have most generously accorded to the Supreme Lodge, Knights of Pythias of the World, for its annual session, the use of Independence Hall — an edifice of glorious historic associations, a place sacred in the hearts of every true American, a shrine of Liberty dedicated amid the hopes and fears, and consecrated and firmly cemented with the blood of our fathers, where we are permitted with gratitude to offer up pure orisons to that Supreme Chancellor of the Universe who has guided and protected our nation amidst perils during its first century of existence; and

WHEREAS, The members of the Supreme Lodge and visiting brothers have been most kindly received and courteously entertained by the Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias of the State of Pennsylvania, and resident brothers, not only with that hospitality we anticipated in the city of Brotherly Love, but with more than marked Knightly courtesies; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we shall ever cherish the memory of this beautiful city in our hearts, and hold in grateful recollection the uniform kindness and attention extended to us by its citizens and officials.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Supreme Lodge are hereby extended to the Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias of Pennsylvania, and to the Knights residing in this city, for their kind and Knightly attentions during our prolonged and pleasant visit among them.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be properly engrossed and presented to his Honor the Mayor, and the City Councils of the city of Philadelphia, and to the Grand Chancellor and Brothers of the Jurisdiction of Pennsylvania; and also that they be published in the city papers and spread upon our Journal.

LAWRENCE W. HALSEY,
THOMAS PENNIMAN,
JOHN H. MEECH.

Installation of Officers of Supreme Lodge of the World

AT INDEPENDENCE HALL, AUGUST 26, 1876.

On motion of Representative McMullen, of Delaware, it was

Resolved, That we do now proceed to the Installation of Officers for the ensuing Term.

The Supreme Chancellor requested Past Supreme Chancellor Samuel Read to act as the Installing Officer.

Past Supreme Chancellor Read then requested Supreme Master-at-Arms Latham to present the Officers elect for installation, as follows:

Supreme Chancellor — S. S. Davis, of New Hampshire.
Supreme Vice Chancellor — D. B. Woodruff, of Georgia.
Supreme Prelate — Charles D. Lucas, of Missouri.
Supreme Master of Exchequer — John B. Stumph, of Indiana.
Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal — Joseph Dowdall, of Ohio.
Supreme Master-at-Arms — A. Ewing, of Texas.
Supreme Inner Guard — W. H. Moyston, of Tennessee.
Supreme Outer Guard — John W. Thompson, of District of Columbia.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies of Installation, Past Supreme Chancellor Read made the following remarks:

SUPREME OFFICERS AND REPRESENTATIVES: —You will, I know, bear with me in making a few remarks at the close of this pleasant and harmonious session of five days. I declare to you that my feelings, at this moment, almost overcome me. Instantly, upon request of Supreme Chancellor Davis for me to install the officers, my mind grasped the interesting fact that, upon the organization of this Supreme body, August 11, 1868, and your humble servant was, unsolicited, elected your first Supreme Chancellor, there were but five Grand Lodges, with a few thousand members; *now* there are thirty-four Grand Lodges, with over one hundred thousand members in the Order. I served you faithfully and honestly for nearly four years. At this moment, looking over this most respectable and intelligent Supreme body, representing the entire United States of America, I again say my heart is filled with gratitude to a kind Providence that He has permitted me to witness and participate in these interesting and solemn exercises.

This is the Centennial of our Nation—America's year of Jubilee. This benevolent Order of Knights of Pythias, in its mission of love to mankind, if we are faithful to our duties and obligations, will exist and flourish for centuries.

It is a solemn thought that, at the close of the present century, all who are now present shall have passed away, and, I trust, be gathered in the Supreme Lodge above, to go out no more forever. I therefore commend you to the holy keeping and protection of our Heavenly Father. May your children's children continue this Order while sickness, sorrow, and affliction shall exist, and the widow and orphan want assistance and protection.

We do declare the officers of this Supreme Lodge, Knights of Pythias of the World, duly and regularly installed. The Supreme Master-at-Arms will now conduct the officers to their respective stations and places.

Representative Cotter, of Kentucky, offered the following resolution, which was *unanimously* adopted:

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be tendered Past Supreme Chancellor Samuel Read for the eloquent manner in which the Installation Ceremony has been by him performed.

The Supreme Chancellor then arose in his place and addressed the Supreme Lodge as follows:

REPRESENTATIVES: — No words of mine can express to you my appreciation of the honor you have conferred upon me by re-electing me to this honorable position in this Supreme body. You all know it was unsought by me, as you had, by your action two years ago, conferred upon me all the honors in your power to bestow upon any one. I have hesitated in accepting the office for another term, for many reasons, which I need not state here. Allow me to say that, believing that, by your votes, you have deemed it for the best interests of the Order that I should serve you for another term, should my life be spared, I accept it. The confidence and support given me by you

and the members of the Order universally, during the past two years of labor and anxiety on my part, have given me strength in the past, and great faith and hope for a bright and prosperous future. Not only this, but my heart responds in grateful emotions, to you and the entire membership, for the great kindness shown me personally wherever I have been. I trust you will accept this feeble expression of gratitude on my part, and that you will carry to the brothers of your respective Jurisdictions my great desire for the prosperity of our Order, and the happiness of all the members. I earnestly solicit your confidence and support in the future, and trust, as you return to your homes, you will seek to inspire new confidence, and zeal to labor for our Order, in all your Lodges and members. Again I pledge to you my best efforts in strengthening and building up our Order for the ensuing term.

Supreme Lodge Knights of Pythias, Session of August, 1877, at Cleveland, Ohio.

OFFICERS.

JUSTUS H. RATHBONE, P. S. C., *acting*...Clerk .....Washington, D.C.
S. S. DAVIS, Supreme Chancellor.....Manufacturer .....Nashua, N. H.
D. B. WOODRUFF, Supreme V. Chancellor. Architect .....Macon, Ga.
CHAS. D. LUCAS, Supreme Prelate.....County Recorder. Kansas City, Mo.
JOHN B. STUMPH, Supreme M. of E.....Merchant .....Indianapolis, Ind.
JOS. DOWDALL, Supreme K. of R. and S..Secretary.....Columbus, Ohio.
A. EWING, Supreme Master at Arms.....Com. Merchant...New Orleans, La.
C. L. RUSSELL, Supreme I. G., *acting*.....Manufacturer .....Cleveland, Ohio.
J. W. THOMPSON, Supreme Outer Guard..Pyrotechnist .....Washington, D.C.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Dist. Columbia...Jos. T. Coldwell.....Auctioneer .....Washington.
" ...G. J. L. Foxwell.....Clerk..... "
Pennsylvania .....John Stotzer .....Real Estate Agent.....Easton.
" .....John P. Linton . .....Lawyer .....Johnstown.
" .....John W. Beebe .....Hatter .....Philadelphia.

New Jersey	Moses F. Badgley	Carpenter	Newark.
"	G. F. Stumpfel	Tobacconist	Jersey City.
Maryland	Saml. Sands Mills	Sheriff	Baltimore.
"	George W. Lindsay	Judge	"
Delaware	E. B. Rice	Merchant	Middleton.
"	S. J. Willey	Teacher	Wilmington.
New York	John H. Meech	Theatrical Manager	Buffalo.
"	James Irwin	Artist	Brooklyn.
Virginia	George L. Simpson	Merchant	Alexandria.
"	Jos. E. Rockwell	Merchant	Petersburg.
Connecticut	Wm. Berry	Clerk	Hartford.
"	Oliver Woodhouse	Post-Office Department.	"
West Virginia	Maner Jenkins	Clerk	Piedmont.
"	E. W. Canfield	Physician	Paw Paw.
Ohio	A. C. Ulrich	Insurance Agent	Cincinnati.
"	Leander Firestone	Physician	Wooster.
Kentucky	Geo. W. Griffiths	Physician	Louisville.
"	James W. Mavity	Lawyer	"
California	F. P. Dann	Lawyer	San Francisco.
Nebraska	John J. Monell, Jr	Merchant	Omaha.
"	E. E. French	Grocer	"
Indiana	Samuel P. Oyler	Lawyer	Franklin.
"	Chas. P. Tuley	Merchant	Bloomington.
Massachusetts	Alonzo B. Stephens	Foreman	Lowell.
"	Wm. Boynton Gale	Lawyer	Marlboro'.
Illinois	D. A. Cashman	Printer	Chicago.
"	D. J. Lyon	Lawyer	"
Iowa	J. Van Valkenburg	Attorney-at-Law	Fort Madison.
"	John Cameron	Merchant	Davenport.
N. Hampshire	Daniel E. Howard	Insurance	Concord.
"	Jas. F. Seavey	Clothier	Dover.
Rhode Island	James B. Brayton	Steamboat Agent	Newport.
"	Charles A. Lee	Editor	Pawtucket.
Georgia	John Lord	Mechanic	Savannah.
"	Felix Corput	Merchant	Macon.
Wisconsin	L. W. Halsey	Lawyer	Oshkosh.
"	L. W. Coe	Merchant	Milwaukee.
Missouri	John P. Swygard	Druggist	Kansas City.
"	Samuel A. Lowe	Capitalist	St. Louis.

Minnesota	A. B. Curry	Book-Keeper	Saint Paul.
"	Alex. J. Stone	Physician	"
Tennessee	W. P. Robertson	Merchant	Jackson.
"	W. Bryce Thompson	Minister	Nashville.
Ontario	John S. King	Physician	Toronto.
"	George H. Mitchell	Clerk	"
Alabama	B. F. Ludwig	Merchant	Huntsville.
"	Wade A. McBryde	Druggist	Montgomery.
Maine	Charles F. Bragg	Merchant	Bangor.
"	Robinson Williams	Merchant	Portland.
Kansas	John Trump	Merchant	Leavenworth.
"	E. L. Bartlett	Lawyer	Wyandotte.
Michigan	W. R. Bates	Lawyer	Saginaw.
"	H. S. Sanford	Merchant	Jackson.
Nevada	Chas. E. Laughton	Accountant	Carson.
"	S. H. Goddard	Mechanic	Virginia City.
Mississippi	J. B. Brown	Mechanic	Vicksburg.
"	John S. Cain	Physician	Okolona.
Colorado	T. M. Fisher	Judge	Cheyenne.
"	W. S. Marshall	Merchant	Denver.

The Subordinate Lodge.

HOW COMMENCED.

THE Subordinate Lodge is generally called the working Lodge, from the fact that in it the candidates are initiated, proved, and charged; and through it the money is raised with which to carry on the great cause of Benevolence. It never consists of less than seven members of the Knight Degree, including one qualified to preside. It must have been chartered and instituted by the Grand Lodge of the jurisdiction in which it is located, or, in case of there being no Grand Lodge, by the Supreme Lodge direct.

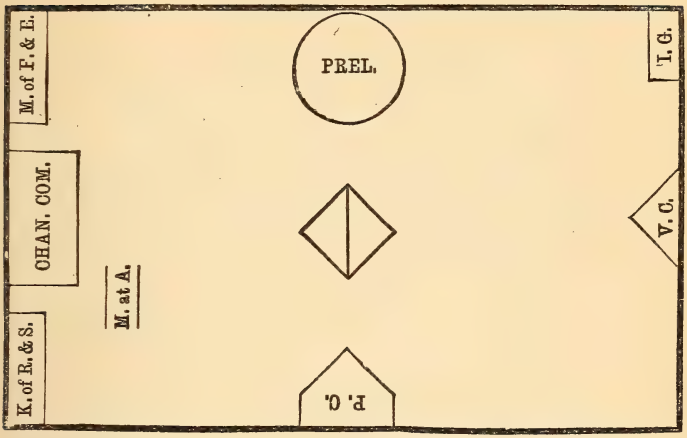


DIAGRAM SHOWING THE POSITION OF THE OFFICERS AND THE SHAPE OF THEIR STATIONS AND THEIR COLORS, VIZ.:

V. C., blue. *P., black.* *C. C., red.* *P. C., yellow.*

Should you desire forming a Lodge in your vicinity, the first step necessary for you to take is to ascertain how many persons can be obtained, who have taken the requisite number of degrees, that are willing to unite with you for that purpose. You may do this by private inquiry, or by calling an informal meeting through the press. Failing to obtain the required number, you might be able to get a sufficient number of individuals who are not members of the Order to unite with you for the purpose of applying for a charter or dispensation.

Before taking the first step you should be cautious and calculating. Cautious as to who you ask to join with you, so that no unworthy characters gain admittance to our Order; or, if there are persons who have already attained the exalted position of Knight, and have proved themselves unworthy of the name, be careful that they do not impose themselves upon you, and gain admittance into your young Lodge. Very much is depending on the material of the Lodge, especially at starting. Outsiders judge the Order by its members, and if you are successful in

obtaining persons who are respectable in every sense of the term, you will create a good impression; if you do not, it will be better if you let the project drop before the Lodge is instituted. Calculate carefully whether the expenses of rent, furnishing a room, and obtaining the necessary regalia, etc., will not be too great for the number of members you will be able to obtain; whether, after paying these expenses, there is likely to be income enough to meet the demands for relief. Make haste slowly, and consider every step well beforehand.

PETITION.

Having fully determined the above points to your satisfaction, and secured the requisite number of qualified persons, your next step is to petition the proper authorities — the Grand Chancellor, if there is a Grand Lodge in your State; if not, the Supreme Chancellor — for a Charter or Dispensation.

The Supreme Lodge requires that the expenses of its officers be paid by the petitioners, but many of the State Grand Lodges pay the expenses of the instituting officer out of their own funds.

INSTITUTION.

The Charter or Dispensation for "the organization" of the Lodge having been granted, call upon those whom you wish to become members, obtain their names and proposition fee; but be sure that you have carefully ascertained as to their character and habits, and that the petitioners are unanimous in favor of their admission. One bad member will often ruin a Lodge. Have your Lodge-room fitted up neatly and comfortably, and be sure that it is secure against eaves-droppers. In purchasing your regalia and fixtures see that they are of good material and substantial. Don't go beyond your means; it is better to commence down and go up, than to incur expenses that you cannot meet; or if you succeed in meeting them, to have your means for doing good curtailed so as to be practically useless. Select your officers, and let the officers and members refresh their memories in the work if they are already Knights, so that when the time comes they will be prepared to go through the ceremo-

nies in a proper manner. These and other duties should be arranged in time, so that when the day of institution arrives there will be no bustle, no confusion. As soon as the Lodge is instituted, elect and appoint the officers before agreed upon; appoint the committees to report upon the applicants for membership, who should be in waiting. Their characters and qualifications having been thoroughly canvassed before, the committee will be ready to report immediately. The officers having prepared themselves, the initiation, proving, and charging can go on with the same system as in an old Lodge. Everything passing off harmoniously and in order, you will recollect the day of your institution with pride and pleasure.

FIRST BUSINESS MEETING.

At the first meeting after institution it would be well to have no initiation, as there will, no doubt, be considerable business to transact. Have all the bills against the Lodge made out, audited by the proper committee, and ordered to be paid out of the first funds received. Provision should have already been made for a loan to meet the demands, and it will be necessary for the Lodge to assume the responsibility. It may be necessary for you to continue the present committees, or appoint new ones to procure other requisite supplies. The Chancellor Commander should see that the officers fully understand their various duties, and thus prepare for the prompt transaction of business in the future.

OPENING LODGE.

One of the duties taught by our Order is promptness. Both officers and members should bear this in mind, and endeavor to be at the Lodge-room punctually at the hour stated in the By-laws. By so doing late hours for closing will be avoided, and all will be able to return to their families in reasonable time.

At precisely the appointed hour for the convening of the Lodge the presiding officer should see that the officers and members are in their appropriate regalia. The proper officer should then examine those present, to ascertain whether they are all properly qualified and entitled to remain. At the signal each member should

maintain a respectful silence. Pay strict attention to the recital of the duties of the various officers, so that you may know what is required of them. Besides, you may be called upon to fill vacancies occasionally, and it will be well for you to learn the duties of each office beforehand. But should you have every charge committed to memory, you ought to show respect to those in office, besides setting a good example to new members. Be ready to coöperate with the officers in the discharge of their duties, so that harmony and peace may prevail.

The opening ceremonies over, those who have arrived since the time of commencement and are waiting outside may be admitted, and the Lodge is ready to proceed to business.

WORK, WITH ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Sufficient time having elapsed for those in the ante-room to work their way in, the Lodge will proceed to business. There is no Order of Business prescribed by the Supreme Lodge, but many Lodges have adopted the following. As it is general, we will designate some of the items coming under each head.

I. *Roll Call.*

1. The name of each officer is called, and the presence or absence of each one noted.

II. *Reading Minutes of Previous Meeting.*

1. Should any special or adjourned meetings have been held during the week, read them in connection with those of the regular meeting. No objections being offered they will stand approved as read.

III. *Absentees.*

1. The Secretary will here read the names of the officers who were absent at the previous meeting.

2. He will make a note on the minutes whether the excuses offered are accepted by the Lodge, or whether a fine is imposed on them for absence.

IV. *Call of Sick Roll.*

1. Announcement of new cases of sickness.

2. Report of the Relief Committee.

3. Ordering benefits in favor of those brethren who are entitled to them, by the Chancellor Commander.

4. Should any brother need watchers, appoint brethren to perform that duty during the coming week, including the next Lodge night.

V. *Balloting on Previous Petitions.*

1. Reading of reports of committees on investigation, and balloting for each candidate separately.

2. Balloting for candidates to be proved or charged.

VI. *Conferring Degrees.*

1. Officers and members should take especial care to have everything ready, and let each officer be at his post, and perfect silence prevail during the conferring of degrees, so that the candidate will be fully impressed with the solemnity of the ceremony.

VII. *Reception of Petitions.*

1. Propositions of candidates received and read.

2. Accepted, if correct, and committees appointed to investigate the health, habits, and character of the applicant.

VIII. *Unfinished Business.*

1. Reports of standing committees received and acted upon.

2. Reports of special committees.

3. Other business appearing upon the minutes that has been laid over from a previous meeting.

IX. *Miscellaneous Business.*

1. Such business as does not come under any of the preceding divisions, viz.: communications from the Grand Lodge, from sister Lodges, or anything of a miscellaneous character.

The above or some similar order of business should be adhered to at all regular meetings, so that everything may be transacted with as little confusion as possible. If it is necessary to depart from it in order to reach some particular business at once, a motion can be made to suspend the rules, or to lay on the table for the time being each item coming before the one desired. When the business thus reached before its turn is transacted, you

can return to the regular order again. While system should govern all the proceedings of a Lodge, care should be taken that brethren do not become cold and formal toward each other. Let not anger and dissension arise in your midst, but let respect and courtesy govern all your actions. Guard against using sarcastic remarks or personalities toward any brother, lest you wound his feelings or excite ill-will, but endeavor by every act and word to unite all more firmly in the bonds of brotherly love. Always take for granted that the brother differing with you, intends what is best for the Lodge.

CLOSING LODGE.

The business of the evening having been transacted, and sufficient time having been allowed for any excitement to subside, the Lodge will proceed to close. The ceremonies of closing are equally as impressive as those at opening, and should be listened to attentively by all. You are about to leave the company of your brethren and mingle again with the outer world. You should put your trust in your Heavenly Father, and ask him to shield you from all harm, that you may be able to again meet your brethren around the altar of the Lodge-room.

WORK OUT OF THE LODGE.

Do not think that when Lodge closes your work is done. The work in the Lodge-room is very little when compared with that which you are expected to perform outside. It is but the preparation-room, where the lessons of charity and benevolence are instilled into your mind, that you may practise them toward your brethren and toward the outer world. It is the drill-room, where you are drilled in the manual of moral warfare, that you may successfully battle against the immorality and selfishness of the world. If you are an officer, there are many duties for you to perform. You are to visit the sick and distressed; the widow and orphan are to be attended to; they may need aid or counsel, perhaps both. It is your duty to see that none suffer. If on a committee, you should attend to whatever business is

assigned you, and be ready to report at the next meeting of the Lodge, or when called upon. But whether you are an officer, committee-man, or member, you are to carry the principles of brotherly love into your every-day life, and exercise them toward your fellow-men.

FORM OF MINUTES.

Much depends upon the manner in which the records of a Lodge are kept. It is important that they should be correct, written in a plain, neat handwriting, and in such a manner that any particular business, occurring in the past, may be referred to in a moment. In order to do this, the Keeper of Records and Seal should have a memorandum or pencil book, in which he can take down the proceedings as they occur. After the minutes have been approved, let him copy them into the regular minute book. It is of the latter we wish to speak in this place. The By-laws of the Lodge should be written either in the front or back part of the book, the front would be the best, leaving enough space to add all amendments or additions that may be made. The record of each meeting should commence at the head of a page, with the name and number of the Lodge, and the date on which the meeting is held. Leave a blank space of about an inch and a half at the right side of the page, so that you may name the subject of each paragraph. A blank line should also be left between each subject. It may take more paper, but the time saved in referring back to former proceedings, will abundantly repay for the small extra outlay. After the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, and their approval, place the names of absentees, also the names and excuses, if they offer any, of those who were absent at the previous meeting, and the action of the Lodge; you will thus have them so that they can be easily found should any question arise as to persons having served the required number of nights, or whether they have been excused for their absence by the Lodge. It is not necessary that every unimportant motion, that is unsuccessful, should be recorded; but every important motion, whether passed or not, should be entered upon the minutes, with the action

of the Lodge. Letters and other important papers should be mentioned, with their substance and number. The paper itself should be folded, numbered, nature and date written on one end, and filed away, so that it may be referred to without loss of time. The sum total of the receipts for the evening should be embraced in the minutes, just before the signature of the Keeper of Records and Seal. In no case should the Lodge allow any motion or resolution, passed by it, no matter how wrong in spirit or in law, to be omitted, changed, or erased. It is a part of the records of the Lodge, and must remain so. The Lodge can rescind or annul the action if it chooses. In that case both should appear upon the minutes.

SYNOPSIS OF PARLIAMENTARY LAW.

The Supreme Lodge has decided that Cushing's Manual shall be the authority in rules of order, so far as it does not conflict with the laws of the Order. Every member should acquaint himself with the rules governing legislative bodies, so that he may be able to take part in the proceedings of his Lodge. It is expected that the officers will study the Manual until they become versed therein; but for the benefit of those members who have not the time, and do not wish to make the subject a study, we will give a brief synopsis of the principal parliamentary rules.

1. It is the duty of the presiding officer to preserve order and decorum; to announce the business of the Lodge in the order in which it is to be acted upon; to receive and submit all motions and propositions presented by the members; to put to vote all questions which are regularly moved, or necessarily arise in the course of the proceedings, and to announce the result; he may speak to points of order in preference to other members, rising from his seat for that purpose; he shall decide questions of order without debate, subject to an appeal to the Lodge; before giving his decision he may, if he choose, take the opinion of other members, but when ready to give his opinion no one can deter him by claiming the right to be first heard. When two or more

members rise to speak at the same time, he shall decide which is entitled to the floor.

2. Every member, however humble he may be, has the same right with every other, to submit his propositions to the Lodge, to explain and recommend them in discussion, and to have them patiently examined and deliberately decided upon by the Lodge.

3. No member has a right to disturb or interrupt another while speaking, except to call him to order; nor when a member is speaking to pass between him and the Chair, leave the hall, or entertain private conversation.

4. Every member, when he wishes to speak, shall rise and respectfully address the presiding officer, and, after he has been recognized by the Chair, proceed with his remarks. While speaking, he shall confine himself to the question under debate at the time, avoiding all personality or indecorous language, as well as any reflection upon the Lodge or its members. When he gives way for another to make an explanation, he cannot resume without the consent of the Lodge.

5. No one shall speak more than once upon the same question until all the members wishing to speak have had an opportunity; after that he may speak again by leave of the Lodge.

6. When a member is called to order by the Chair, he shall take his seat until the question of order is determined, when the Chair shall direct him to proceed with his speech.

7. Every question must receive a second, and be stated by the Chair before it can be debated.

8. When a question is before the Lodge no motion can be made except to adjourn, to lie on the table, the previous question, to postpone, either indefinite or to a certain day, to commit, or to amend, which shall severally have preference in the order named.

9. A motion to adjourn cannot be made while a member is speaking, neither can a motion to adjourn be renewed until some business has been transacted after the first motion for that purpose. In the absence of any rule to the contrary, a motion to adjourn cannot be debated or amended, except when made for the purpose of stopping a debate or to suppress a question. A motion

to adjourn, when not in the regular order of business of the Lodge, is usually made in this form: "I move that we suspend the order of business, and proceed to close."

10. When a blank is to be filled, and different sums, numbers, or dates shall be proposed, the question shall first be taken upon the highest sum or number, and longest or latest date.

11. The first person named on a committee shall act as chairman thereof until another is chosen by themselves.

The above are a few of the essential points necessary to be observed in the transaction of Lodge business, in order to have the proceedings pass off "decently and in order." It will be well for officers and members to recollect that —

"The great purpose of all rules and forms, is to subserve the will of the assembly, rather than to restrain it; to facilitate, and not to obstruct, the expression of thier deliberate sense." — *Cushing.*

Duties and Deportment of Knights.

EACH Knight, when he was admitted, took upon himself an obligation to perform certain duties. There are others, that are not expressed in words, but which are equally obligatory upon every member by virtue of his being a Knight. It is upon these that we wish to offer a few remarks in this place.

LODGE ATTENDANCE.

Regular attendance at Lodge meetings is a duty that a Lodge has a right to expect of every member, when it does not conflict with that which he owes to his family or business. There are in all Lodges a few zealous members, who, by their lives, show that they became members of the Order from their love for the principles it inculcates, and who are willing to do their part in the work. These are always present, rain or shine, unless prevented by sickness. They do more than their share in the cause.

There are others, who, for a while, did bravely; they were

present in season and out of season; their brothers, seeing their devotion, elected them to office and conferred the highest honor in the Lodge upon them. After they had passed the Chairs their zeal suddenly cooled down; they stayed away occasionally, and ere a great while they did not come at all, except to pay their dues, and very often they send them by some one else. They forget the principles of the Order, and lose all interest in the business of their Lodge. Not that the principles of the Order are not the same, or that the business is not equally as interesting as before. They have accomplished the object for which they started, and have no further use for the Order, except, perhaps, to get benefits in case of sickness. Such are generally the first to complain if neglected in case of sickness, or if the benefits are not paid them the moment they are due. Some, again, fail to attend, more from carelessness than from any intention to neglect their duty. To those who are absent on account of family duties or business, we have nothing to say, only to attend as often as possible.

Brethren, it is a duty that we owe to ourselves and to each other to be present at the regular meetings of our Lodge whenever it is within our power. It is there that we become more familiar and learn to know each other better. Unless we become acquainted with the members of our own household it is impossible to practise that sociability, that friendship towards each other of which we boast. There is work for each one to do, and those who do not attend impose their share upon those who are more faithful to their obligations. There is business to be transacted, and money to be expended, in which each member has an interest. You should be there to assume your share of the responsibility; to give the brethren the benefit of your knowledge and experience. Especially is it your duty if you are a Past officer, for it was through the kindness of your brethren that you obtained the knowledge and experience of the affairs of your Lodge. They have honored you; try and show them that you appreciate their kindness. It is no wonder that many outsiders have their doubts as to the Order, and many young members falter at the start, when they see so many of the older Knights

derelict in their attendance. What a grand revival there would be in the cause were each member to make it a point to be present at each meeting. There would be no complaint then of dull meetings.

See to it, brethren, that you "neglect not the meeting of yourselves together," and thus become recreant to the principles of our institution.

DUES.

The prompt payment of dues is a duty that every Knight owes, not only to his Lodge, but to his family. It is impossible for the Lodge to pay its current expenses, and meet the demands of its sick and distressed, without funds. And it is upon the small amount due from each member that the Lodge is dependent to meet these obligations. We are too apt to think that the small sum due from us will make no difference—that three months after it is due will be in plenty time. Perhaps it would make no particular difference were there only one person to think that way; but where there are a number of the same opinion, it may prove disastrous to the Lodge. But even if it should not retard the business of the Lodge, there are others who have a right to demand that you keep your dues promptly paid in advance. Your wife and children are depending upon you for their support, and it is your duty, while in life and health, to make provision for them, so that they will not suffer, should sickness or death overtake you. "Procrastination is the thief of time," is a trite but true saying. We are continually seeing its truthfulness verified in our Order. There is scarcely a week that passes but what we hear of some brother who has met with an accident or been taken sick, and when his name is announced in the Lodge he is found to be in arrears with his dues, perhaps only a few days. There are but few of our older members who cannot relate some particular case of hardship, the result of carelessness on the part of a brother in not paying his dues. Brothers, be prompt in attending to this matter. Do not wait until the very last night. It would be better to have your dues paid a year in advance than be a few days behind time.

DEBATE.

Every brother should take some part in the transaction of the Lodge business. The Lodge is a school-room, and many young men have obtained their first experience in debate and parliamentary usage at its meetings. Speak whenever you think that you can say anything to the point, or wish to express your views upon any subject before the Lodge, not for the mere purpose of debate or opposition, but to improve yourself and to overcome your diffidence. If you do not learn to speak upon the small affairs, you will never be able to take part in the discussion on weightier questions. Study well the different subjects coming up before the Lodge; and should you take part in their discussion, see if you cannot throw additional light upon them; clothe your ideas in as choice language as is at your command, but do not use what are termed big words when there are simpler ones with the same meaning. Avoid giving offence to others, either on account of their opinion or motives, remembering that all cannot see alike, and that every one is entitled to his opinion and has a right to be heard. Do not allow your temper to become ruffled, but keep cool and collected. You will be better able to express your thoughts, and will have a greater influence upon your brethren. When you have said all that you can upon a subject, take your seat. Do not attempt to repeat your words, otherwise you will weary the brethren, and your remarks will lose their effect. If you succeed in obtaining an easy and correct style of delivery, so that you can speak well and to the point on every subject in which you have an interest, you will have gained an accomplishment which you will never have cause to regret.

CORRECT WORKING.

There is nothing of greater advantage for the general promotion of the interests of the Order, than correct working in the Lodge. In order to have correct work, it is necessary for each officer and member to understand well what is expected of him, and to endeavor to perform his part to the best of his ability. There is nothing that disgusts a visitor so much as to visit a

Lodge during Initiation, or Conferring of Degrees, and see the officers read their charges and do everything else in a careless, bungling manner. The candidate fails to be impressed with the solemnity of the occasion, and, as a matter of course, will not be able to realize to the full extent the responsibility that he is assuming. The visitors, and even members of the Lodge, stay away. This should not be. Members should be careful not to elect any one to office who is not fully qualified, no matter if he is a "good fellow." Installing officers should require that every one be able to deliver the various charges of the office to which he is elected before he is installed. Some may urge poor memories as an excuse. There are none who cannot commit three or four lines a day. Let them do that, and they will be astonished to find how soon they will have their charges fully committed. The presiding officer should require that each officer be *prompt* in the performance of every duty devolving upon him. The opening, closing, conferring of Degrees, and other work will then be made impressive and have the desired effect, not only on candidates, but upon all who attend. There is nothing that will attract brothers to the Lodge-room, or make them feel a pride in their Lodge, so much as the performance of the business and work without blundering.

We presume that every Knight is fully impressed with the necessity of having the signs, passwords, etc., correct. They are the key that unlocks the combination lock. By them he expects to gain admittance to his own and sister Lodges, or to prove himself when among strangers. He should, therefore, be careful to keep himself bright, so that he may be ready to prove that he is a Knight beyond a doubt whenever necessary.

VOTING AND BALLOTING.

As the business of the Lodge interests all, no member should fail to express his views or choice by voting on every subject that may arise, especially on the admission of new members. No one has the right to avoid his share of the responsibility. The secret ballot was instituted to allow each individual the utmost freedom in the expression of his will. It is the strongest

guarantee of the Order. No one can rightfully charge another with responsibility for its verdict when the result is contrary to his wishes. By it the most timid is enabled to vote as he thinks right, without fear of any one betraying his vote to the candidate, or of offending the friends of the petitioner. No one should fear to use the black ball when he thinks the candidate is unworthy. But before doing so, examine well into your objections. Be sure that they do not arise from personal spite or hatred, or on account of his religion or politics, or because some friend of yours has been rejected. He who would employ the black ball as an instrument of revenge is unfit to be a member of the Order. You have no right to injure the character of a person in any way. After examining into your objections, should you find that there is nothing against the candidate beyond your own personal dislike, do not fail to vote for him; but if you find that he is not possessed of a good moral character, or does not come up to the other requirements of the Order, it is your *duty* to cast a black ball.

The secrecy of the ballot for candidates should be maintained. No brother has a right to tell how he voted, for by so doing the very object of the secrecy is defeated.

DUTIES TO SELF, FAMILY, AND OTHERS.

No one can be a good Knight if he is unfaithful to the duties he owes to himself, his family, and to others. He is expected to be a good husband, a good father, a good neighbor, and a good citizen. Selfishness is one of the great sins of the age, and to banish it from the face of the earth is one of the leading objects of our association. But there are certain duties that every one owes to himself and family, the failure to perform which is a sin. He must not neglect his business, or suffer his affairs to become embarrassed; to waste his time in idleness; or to recklessly expose his health. He is bound to look after the welfare of his family; to devote a portion of his time to them. He who neglects his wife and children upon the plea of attending to Lodge affairs, has failed to profit by the first lessons of the Order, and does us an injury instead of good. They have the

first claim upon his time. Then there are duties which he owes to his neighbors and fellow-citizens, irrespective of their connection with the Order. He cannot perform these duties unless he is law-abiding, and practises the Golden Rule toward all. He must be willing to assist his fellow-men in sickness or distress; deal gently with the frailties of others, and endeavor to set them an example by his own life and conduct. He must be honest, cautious, and prudent in all his transactions; in a word, he must be a gentleman in every sense of the word.

Committees.

THERE is a large amount of time saved to Lodges by referring important business to committees, and the Lodge, as a general rule, coincides with the report of the committee. It is very important, therefore, that none but live, active workers, possessing sound judgment, should ever be placed upon a committee; and if a careless, indolent person gets on, no matter what his rank, make him do his share of the work, for no one has any more right to appropriate credit for work that he did not do, than he has to take money belonging to another. But the presiding officer should be careful not to appoint the same brother upon more than one committee at a time. It is a well known fact that where a brother has an office or some other duty to perform, he always takes a greater interest in the business of the Lodge. If you divide the offices and committees, you will make two or three work instead of one; thereby compelling them to attend the meetings, and show an interest in the work and business of the Lodge.

GENERAL DUTIES OF COMMITTEES.

A committee is a miniature assembly, and its business should be conducted as nearly as possible in the same manner. The Lodge has the right to state the time and place of meeting of a committee, but when no directions are given it may select its

own time and place; except that it cannot sit during Lodge hours without permission. The first person named on a committee acts as its chairman, at least until the first meeting, and he is generally permitted to do so during the continuance of the committee. But as every committee has a right to elect its own chairman, the person first named should require them to elect a person to that position. This done, the committee should proceed to the consideration of the business referred to it. Should it be necessary to hold more than one meeting, fix upon the time and place, and let each member be prompt in his attendance. If any fail, the chairman should impress the necessity of punctuality upon their minds; that having no effect, report their neglect to the Lodge. No one has a right to waste the time of others in keeping them waiting to suit his convenience, or to impose upon them his share of labor. When the committee has finished the business, and agreed upon a report on the subject referred to them, let it be drawn up in a clear and lucid manner, so that every one can understand it, and present it to the Lodge at its next meeting.

INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

The duties devolving upon this committee are of more importance than those of any other. Especially is this the case in large cities, where persons are often proposed, of whom, perhaps, no one in the Lodge, except the proposers, has ever heard. In such cases the Lodge has to rely to a great extent upon the report of the committee; if they attend to their duty, and thoroughly investigate the health, habits, character, and even peculiarities of the candidate, and report favorably, he will probably make a good acquisition. We say probably, from the fact that, with all their caution, committees can be deceived occasionally. But if they have been careless, as is too often the case, you run a great risk of getting unworthy persons as members who will bring reproach upon the Order. Brothers in their desire to propose the greatest number of persons as candidates, and Lodges, especially new ones, in their eagerness to increase their membership, do not guard the portals of the Order as they

should. They forget that strength does not lay in numbers, and that one bad member is capable of doing much harm — of even breaking up a Lodge sometimes. A man may be the soundest of the sound, and the strictest of the strict, so far as health and morality are concerned, and yet, by his disagreeable disposition, have a Lodge in continual hot water before he has been a member six months. Each member of an investigating committee should not only make inquiries of the neighbors, but should see the candidate in person. Then, after being satisfied as to the health and character of the petitioner, and before signing a favorable report, he should ask himself: Has he a good disposition? Will he make a good friend and companion? Am I willing to associate with him out of the Lodge as well as in it? Am I willing that he shall visit my home when I am sick? or, in case of my death, am I willing that he should be adviser or counsellor to my bereaved wife and children? Remember that when he is once in the Lodge, he may, in the course of time, act in all these capacities. It will be too late after he has been admitted, to stop and think of these things. He will then be on an equal footing with yourself, and you will be bound to recognize him as such. If you cannot report favorably, go to the brothers who recommended the candidate and give them a chance to withdraw his petition.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

This committee is generally composed of three members, who are appointed by the Chancellor Commander on the night of his installation. It is their duty to examine all bills against the Lodge to see that they are correct. In order to do this they should have a general knowledge of business, that they may detect any overcharging, and judge whether the work or article purchased is what was ordered. They should be punctual in attendance, so that the Lodge, and perhaps others, may not be put to inconvenience.

AUDITING COMMITTEE.

This committee is appointed on the last meeting night of each term, for the purpose of examining the books of the financial officers of the Lodge. The members composing it should understand book-keeping, so that they can discover any error that may have occurred, and be able to judge whether the books are kept in a systematic manner. They should examine every item, and report to the Lodge the exact condition in which they find the books.

COMMITTEE TO VISIT THE SICK.

This committee usually consists of the Chancellor Commander and Vice Chancellor, but in some Lodges others are added. It would be well to have five on the committee, besides the principal officers, so as to have one to visit the sick brother each day. Members of the committee should time their visits to suit the most convenient hours of the family, and to meet the best intervals of the patient. If you are permitted to see the sick brother, do not worry him by talking too much, or upon exciting subjects. Let your conversation be such as to cheer him up and make him forget his pain. Do not make your visits too long. If the brother is very sick, from three to five minutes is long enough.

TRUSTEES.

In the choice of no officer in our Subordinate Lodges should there be more care exercised than in the election of persons to serve as trustees. The standing of a Lodge depends, to a great extent, on its financial ability to meet its obligations, and it is an established fact that the average amount of Lodge receipts, degrees, and dues, will but barely cover the various expenses, such as sick and funeral benefits and current expenses of the Lodge, except when the Lodge is young, and its membership young and healthy; and the Lodge that fails to invest its surplus funds in its youth, so as to yield an income, will find it hard work to keep its head above water as it advances in years, and the majority of its members become old and infirm. The majority of Lodges rely upon the judgment of their financial officers, and only

authorize investments in accordance with their recommendations. If the Trustees look to the interests of the Lodge, and see that every dollar of the Lodge funds brings something into the treasury, the Lodge is very sure to succeed; but if they are dilatory and nonchalant as to their duty, and let the surplus funds lie idle in the hands of the Treasurer, the chances are that as the members grow old, and sickness and disability increase, the small surplus that has accrued will dwindle away, and the Lodge will be unable to meet its obligations to its members. The members, seeing a bankrupt treasury, will begin to draw their cards or allow themselves to be dropped. Every hundred dollars promptly invested is worth more, financially, than a new member; while it brings into the Lodge treasury as much every year as a member, it takes nothing out in the shape of sick benefits. The Lodge should allow enough, and only enough, to remain in the hands of the Treasurer to meet its immediate wants; the surplus should be transferred to the Trustees for investment; and since, as we before remarked, the majority of Lodges rely upon their Trustees as to the manner of investing, great care should be taken that none but competent brethren are elected to that office. They should be wide awake and thoroughly practical business men, who know when and how to make investments to the best advantage. They should also be men in whom the business world would have confidence. No brother should accept the office unless he feels himself qualified, and is willing to devote time and care to the performance of his trust. He should be as careful of the interests of those who confide in him as he is of his own. He should see that the accruing interest is collected as soon as it is due, and have it invested. Our system of dues and benefits is based upon compound interest, and if it is not carried out the Lodge will fail to meet its obligations.

RELIEF COMMITTEES.

As the Supreme Lodge has recommended that Relief Committees be established in all towns or cities where two or more Lodges are located, a few remarks concerning these Committees will not be inappropriate at this place.

It is the duty of Relief Committees to look after sick or distressed brothers, to pay them their benefits, or make donations or loans. They are found to answer the purpose for which they are established, and to perform the work much better than when it is left to individual Lodges. In large cities where there is no Relief Committee, the burthen of relieving transient brothers generally falls on those Lodges most centrally located; whereas, if there is a Relief Committee, the burthen falls on all alike, as the Committee obtains the necessary funds to carry out the objects of its appointment by assessments on the Lodges in the place where the Committee is located, according to their membership. The Committees are composed of one or more representatives from each Lodge in the place, who are elected or appointed for a specified time — generally six months or a year. Lodges should endeavor to make as few changes as possible in their representatives, as the longer a brother acts in that capacity the better qualified he becomes to discharge the required duties and to detect impostors. The Committee should have a President, Secretary, and Treasurer. It can have other officers if it deems proper. The officers perform such duties as are required of them by the Committee. The Secretary should understand book-keeping and be a good penman, as he is required to keep the minutes, accounts, and do all the corresponding for the Committee. At the end of each term he should make a report to the Lodges of the transactions of the Committee. If the reports are printed, it would be an act of courtesy to send copies to the Grand Lodge, to the other Relief Committees of the Order, and to each Lodge to whose member the Committee has granted aid during the term. The Committee should have a seal to be used by the Secretary on all letters or other official documents of the Committee.

In large cities, where there is much sickness, it would be well for the Committee to district the city, appointing at least one member to each district, who should visit the sick in their respective districts once a week, or oftener if the case requires it.

In making loans or donations the Committee should require the applicant to present satisfactory evidence that he is a member

in good standing. Where there are Relief Committees of other societies in the same place, it would be well for all to work in unison, to a certain extent at least. When the person asking for aid states that he belongs to two or three societies the Relief Committees of the other Orders should be consulted, and the desired amount raised between them. Should the party not state that he is a member of another Order, and you grant him aid, notify the other committees of the fact at once, and when the other committees grant relief let them return the compliment. In this manner each will be able to save considerable money in the course of the year. When a committee detects an impostor, it should immediately notify every other Relief Committee and the publications of the Order. It would also be well to notify the Lodges in the smaller towns in the direction the impostor is supposed to have taken. This can be done by having the information printed on postal cards or circulars, always giving a description of the party. Names do not amount to much, as they may be changed at every stopping place. Wherever there is a Relief Committee, all applicants for aid should be sent to it.

Appointive Officers.

THE officers of a Subordinate Lodge are divided into elective and appointive. The appointive officers are four Attendants, Outer Guard, Inner Guard, and Master-at-Arms. In some States the latter is an elective office. These are appointed by the Chancellor Commander on the night of his installation. Any Knight having served one full term in an appointive or elective office is eligible to the chair of Vice Chancellor. The general and special duties of each officer are defined in the charge-books and in the constitution of each jurisdiction, but we will enumerate the most important of them, together with the regalia and station of each officer.

ATTENDANTS.

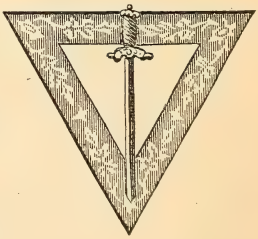
JEWEL.—A three-inch triangle with flaming torch, all of white metal.

REGALIA. — A plain red collar.

DUTIES. — To assist the sitting Past Chancellor in preparing the room for the conferring of ranks, and to perform such other duties as may be required.

OUTER GUARD.

JEWEL. — A three-inch triangle with a sword, all of white metal.



REGALIA.—A collar of scarlet velvet, trimmed with silver lace border half-inch wide.

STATION.—In the ante-room, outside of the inner door, and to take charge of the outer door.

DUTIES. — The Outer Guard has charge of the ante-room, and upon his fidelity depends the safety of the Lodge. It is his duty to admit no one who is not in possession of the semi-annual password, unless authorized by the Chancellor Commander; to see that brethren clothe themselves in proper regalia; to take charge of

the regalia, and to perform such other duties as are prescribed in the Ritual, and the Chancellor Commander may direct.

INNER GUARD.

JEWEL. — A three-inch triangle with crossed swords, all of white metal.

REGALIA. — Same as Outer Guard.

STATION.—At the inner door and near the Vice Chancellor.

DUTIES. — To allow no one to enter the Lodge who is not clothed in the appropriate regalia of his rank, and who is not in possession of the password, unless authorized to do so by the proper officer, and to obey the commands of the Chancellor Commander.

MASTER-AT-ARMS.

JEWEL. — A three-inch triangle, with lance, battle-axe, and sword, all of white metal.

REGALIA.—Same as Outer Guard.

STATION.—At the right, and in front of the Chancellor Commander.

DUTIES.—This is the most important of the appointive offices. The Master-at-Arms has charge of the properties of the Lodge, and is responsible for the safe-keeping thereof. He must examine every person in the room before the Lodge is opened, and report the result of such examination to the Chancellor Commander. He is to receive and conduct all candidates during the ceremonies of initiation, proving and charging in the different grades of Rank, and perform such other duties as are required of him by the Ritual. The incumbent of this office should be active, attentive, and obliging. He should also be

possessed of a good memory, so that he will not have to refer to the charge-book when required to perform any duty or to deliver a charge.

Elective Officers.

THE elective officers of the Subordinate Lodge are Keeper of Records and Seal, Master of Finance, Master of Exchequer, who are generally elected annually at the last meeting in December; and the Prelate, Vice Chancellor, and Chancellor Commander, who are elected semi-annually on the last meeting night in June and December. In some States the Master-at-Arms is an elective officer. Any Knight in good standing is eligible to every appointive and elective office in the Lodge, except Vice Chancellor and Chancellor Commander. One term in an appointive or elective office is requisite to be eligible to the office of Vice Chancellor; and one term as Vice Chancellor to that of Chancellor Commander. The Chancellor Commander, by virtue of service in that office till the end of the term, becomes Past Chancellor. Each officer is required to serve till the end of the term, in order to be entitled to the honors of his office; should he resign, the honors go to his successor.

There are general duties required of each officer in the Ritual. There are also special duties that vary in different jurisdictions. Our space will permit us to mention only the most important. It is expected that each officer will study the laws of his jurisdiction, and the Ritual, so that he will be thoroughly conversant with his duty.

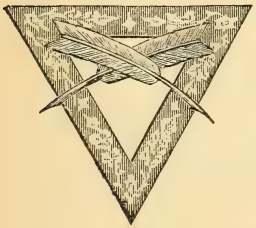
KEEPER OF RECORDS AND SEAL.

JEWEL. — A three-inch triangle with crossed pens, all of white metal.

REGALIA. — A collar of scarlet velvet, trimmed with silver lace border.

STATION. — At the head of Lodge-room, and on the right hand of the Chancellor Commander.

DUTIES. — It is the duty of the Keeper of Records and Seal to



keep a just and impartial record of all proceedings of the Lodge; conduct all its correspondence; make out semi-annual returns and transmit the same to the Grand Lodge of his jurisdiction; also to transmit to the Grand Keeper of Records and Seal a list of the suspensions, withdrawals, and reinstatement of members, and perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the constitution and by-laws of his Lodge. The seal of the Lodge is in his keeping, and no one else (except the Master of Finance, in stamping official receipts for dues) has a right to use it, and he only on documents authorized by the Lodge. No one is privileged to interfere with the books and papers of his office, except the Chancellor Commander, D. D. Grand Chancellor, and Grand Chancellor of his jurisdiction. But he should be always ready and willing to give members of the Lodge any desired information as to its affairs. His chirography should be neat and legible, and spelling correct. He should be careful to omit no business actually transacted by the Lodge, and to keep his records and papers so that he may refer to any particular business transacted at a former meeting without loss of time. We have treated on the manner of keeping minutes in a former chapter, to which we would refer the attention of Keepers of Records and Seal.

MASTER OF FINANCE.

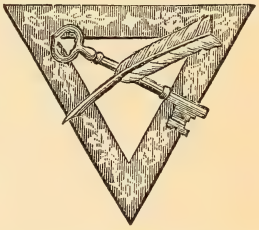
JEWEL. — A three-inch triangle with pen and key crossed, all of white metal.

REGALIA. — Same as Keeper of Records and Seal.

STATION. — At the left of the Chancellor Commander, and on a line with the Keeper of Records and Seal.

DUTIES. — The duties of the Master of Finance are to keep an accurate account between the Lodge and its members; receive

all moneys, and pay the same over to the Master of Exchequer, taking his receipt therefor; to make out his semi-annual report and present it to the Lodge, and perform such other duties as may be required of him by the Ritual of the Order and the laws of his jurisdiction.



The brother holding this office should be a practical book-keeper and accountant, and when a Lodge succeeds in getting a Master of Finance who is in every respect qualified, it should be loth to change. He should be prompt, exact, and courteous; as much of the peace and prosperity of the Lodge depends upon his exercise of these virtues. Be just and fear not.

For the benefit of those filling this office, who are not practical book-keepers, and who wish to keep their books by double entry, we will offer the following suggestions:

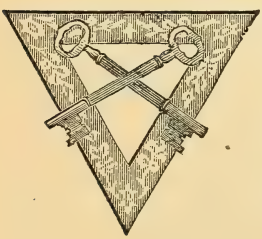
In keeping books by double entry, you must keep constantly in mind that every debit *must* have a credit, and every credit a debit. This system of keeping books may appear much more difficult than by single entry, yet persons are less liable to make errors or omissions. Besides the personal, the following accounts should be opened in your Ledger, viz.: Cash, Treasurer, Initiations and Degrees, Cards Deposited, Dues, Expense, Benefits, and it may be necessary to open some others. It would be well to leave several pages each for the first, second, third, fifth, and sixth accounts above named. The money accompanying a petition, either for initiations or degrees, should not be entered on the book until the applicant receives that for which he applied. Then debit Cash and credit the Initiation and Degrees account, stating from whom received. If the person is admitted on card, credit Cards Deposited instead of Initiation and Degrees account. At the commencement of every quarter, debit each member with a quarter's dues, and credit Dues with the amount. When he pays, credit him and debit Cash. Should he die or withdraw before the end of the quarter, or time for which he has paid, you will give an order on the Treasurer for the overpaid dues, and

debit the Dues account. When a brother is dropped for non-payment of dues, you may close his account by crediting him and debiting dues account. Be sure and state how his account is closed, so that there will be no mistake in case he should apply for reinstatement. In paying the receipts to the Treasurer, credit Cash and debit the Treasurer. When benefits are allowed to a brother, and the order for the same is not drawn, credit him with the amount and debit Benefits. Whenever you give an order on the Treasurer, you credit him and debit whatever account the order is drawn for; if for benefits, the Benefit account; if for expense, the Expense account. At the end of the term, bring down the balance in your primary accounts (such as Treasurer, etc.), and close all of your secondary accounts (such as Initiation and Degrees, Expense, etc.) into Profit and Loss. After you have done that, close Profit and Loss into the Assets account.

With a little thought, you will be always able to tell which account should be debited and which credited. If you are careful that each debit has a credit, and *vice versa*, your books will always balance. You will require a Day-Book, Journal, and Ledger, and perhaps one or two other books.

MASTER OF EXCHEQUER.

JEWEL. — A three-inch triangle with crossed keys, all of white metal.



REGALIA. — Same as Keeper of Records and Seal.

STATION. — At the left of the Chancellor Commander, and by the side of the Master of Finance.

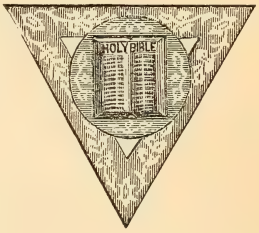
DUTIES. — To his care are intrusted the funds of the Lodge, of which he is to keep a just and accurate account. He should, therefore, be a good book-keeper and accountant, of undoubted integrity and respectable business talent. It is his duty to require that all the forms and safeguards of business are conformed with before he pays out

any money, and to receive Lodge money only through the Master of Finance.

He should be punctual in his attendance at Lodge meetings, and keep his accounts and vouchers in such a shape that he can make a report whenever called upon by the Lodge. He is required by law to make a return at the end of each term.

PRELATE.

JEWEL. — A three-inch triangle and circle of white, and open Bible of yellow metal.



REGALIA.—A black velvet collar with silver fringe one and a half inches long, and silver lace border on inner edge half-inch wide.

STATION. — On the left-hand side of the Chancellor Commander, at centre of Lodge, and in a direct line as drawn from the Past Chancellor over or through the altar, opposite the position of the Past Chancellor. The surroundings are black.

DUTIES. — The Prelate is the third executive officer of the Lodge. It is his duty to assist at initiations and in conferring the different ranks, and to perform such other duties as are required of him by the Constitution, laws, and usages of the Order. He should be of unblemished character, so that when he is called upon to perform the duties of Chaplain it will not appear as mockery.

VICE CHANCELLOR.

JEWEL. — A three-inch triangle and lance of white, and escutcheon of yellow metal.

REGALIA.—A collar of scarlet velvet, with silver fringe one and a half inches long, and silver lace border on inner edge half-inch wide.

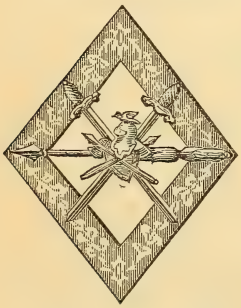
STATION. — At the lower end of the room opposite the Chancellor Commander. The surroundings of his chair are blue.

DUTIES.—It is his duty to assist the Chancellor Commander in preserving order and decorum; to aid in conducting the ceremonies of the several grades of rank; to preside in the absence of the Chancellor Commander; appoint the minorities of all committees (unless otherwise ordered by the Lodge), and have charge of the inner door during the sessions of the Lodge; to visit the sick, care for the needy and distressed, chide the wrong-doer, and perform such other duties as the law and Ritual may require.

As he occupies the second official chair, and is the almost certain successor of the Chancellor Commander, his qualifications should in nowise be inferior to those required of the occupant of the first chair. While acting as Vice Chancellor he should be committing to memory the charges of the first chair. He should also study the merits and qualifications of the different members, so that he may appoint the best as officers, and on the different committees, when he is promoted.

CHANCELLOR COMMANDER.

JEWEL.—A double triangle with crossed swords and lance in white, and escutcheon in yellow metal.



REGALIA. — Same as for Vice Chancellor.

STATION. — At the head or upper end of the room. The surroundings of his chair are red.

DUTIES.—The Chancellor Commander is the presiding officer of the Lodge, and, as such, has charge of the officers, members, and visitors of his Lodge. He must not only perform his own, but see that all the subordinate officers discharge their duties, and govern the Lodge without fear or favor. The charge-books are in his possession, and he should be careful that no one who is not entitled shall have access to them. He should be thoroughly posted in the laws and work of the Order, and in parliamentary usage, so that he may decide promptly upon any

questions that may arise; but in making decisions he must remember that his own opinions should have no weight. He must be able to control his temper, so as not to become angry when business does not go to suit him; and deal impartially in all matters brought before him; and listen to the opinions of all — the youngest Knight has the same right to be heard as the oldest past officer, and the Chancellor Commander is bound to protect him in his rights. He is one of the Visiting Committee, and it is his duty to call on sick brethren at least once a week; if they are in need of watchers, to appoint brethren to perform that duty. As the chief officer of the Lodge he should endeavor to set an example of morality and uprightness to the members. He is looked upon by outsiders as a representative of the Lodge; and if he does not conduct himself as he should, the Lodge suffers in reputation.

PAST CHANCELLOR.

JEWEL. — An irregular pentagon of white metal, with escutcheon of yellow metal.

REGALIA. — A collar of scarlet velvet, with gold fringe one and a half inches long, and gold lace border on inner edge half-inch wide.

STATION. — On the right-hand side of the Lodge, midway or centre of the room, looking from the Chancellor Commander's station to the Vice Chancellor at the opposite end. The color of his station is yellow.

DUTIES. — This office is acquired by service. The retiring Chancellor Commander fills this chair for one term, after the expiration of his term as chief officer of the Lodge. He is to have charge of, and be held responsible for, all floor-work, or ceremonials in conferring the degrees, and to perform any other duties detailed for him to do by the Chancellor Commander when the Lodge is working.

He should be prompt in attending the meetings of his Lodge,

and be ready to give the Chancellor Commander the benefit of his experience. Having served his Lodge as Chancellor Commander faithfully unto the end of the term, he is now entitled to the Grand Lodge Degree, and to a seat in that body.

Grand Lodges.

HOW COMMENCED AND CONSTITUTED.

UNTIL a Grand Lodge is formed in a State, District, Territory, or country, all the Subordinate Lodges are under the immediate control of the Supreme Lodge, and pay to it fifty cents per capita tax on each member annually. Where there are five or more Subordinate Lodges established, and in working order in any Jurisdiction, they may, through the Deputy Supreme Chancellor, "petition the Supreme Chancellor, who shall cause the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal to notify each of the Lodges of that Jurisdiction to elect two Representatives for the unexpired balance of the year, up to the 31st of December following, on the first meeting night of the Lodge after the receipt of the communication."

The Representatives elect, together with the Past Chancellors of the five or more Lodges, shall meet at such place as may be named by the Supreme Chancellor, for the purpose of organizing a Grand Lodge. The Representatives should be provided with certificates of election, and a list of the Past Chancellors in good standing in the different Lodges should also be furnished the convention. They should elect their officers, being careful to choose the best men for each position, make out a notice of their organization and names of the officers elected, and forward it, along with the dispensation fee, to the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal, through the Supreme Chancellor. As soon as organized they shall elect two Representatives to the Supreme Lodge, who thereby become Past Grand Chancellors.

The Supreme Chancellor, upon receiving the notice of organ-

ization, etc., will install, or cause to be installed by a Deputy Supreme Chancellor, the officers of said Grand Lodge. The Grand Lodge shall then adopt a constitution and by-laws for its own government, subject to the approval of the Supreme Chancellor, appoint the necessary standing committees, and do such other business as may be necessary at the commencement. These could have been agreed upon beforehand, so that the Grand Lodge need waste but little time in their consideration.

It should then apply for a charter, by petition, to the next regular session of the Supreme Lodge. The petition should be accompanied with the reports, constitution, and by-laws, "all of which shall be referred to the proper committees, when the reports being favorable, and the committee on charters and dispensations reporting and recommending that a charter be issued, and the Supreme Lodge concurring therein, the charter shall then be issued, but not otherwise."

The Grand Lodge exercises control over the Subordinate Lodges within its jurisdiction, and possesses the right and power to grant charters; to suspend or take away the same upon proper cause; to receive and hear all appeals; to redress grievances and complaints arising in the Lodges within its jurisdiction; and of enacting such laws for its government as do not conflict with those of the Supreme Lodge. It stands in the same relation to the Supreme Lodge as the Subordinates in its jurisdiction do to it. The Grand Lodge derives its revenue from charter-fees, profit on the sale of supplies, and a per capita tax on the Knights in good standing in each Lodge, or percentage upon the receipts of Lodges.

The business of the Grand Lodge is transacted in the Grand Lodge Degree.

MEMBERS AND REPRESENTATIVES.

Each Past Chancellor in good standing in his Subordinate Lodge, is a member of the Grand Lodge of his jurisdiction, and is entitled to attend its sessions, and receive the degree, to vote for Grand officers, to be elected to and hold office in the Grand Lodge; and he cannot be deprived of these rights so long as he

is in good standing. In those jurisdictions where the legislative power is not delegated to Representatives chosen by the Subordinate Lodges, each Past Chancellor has the right to vote and speak, and take part in all the proceedings of the Grand Lodge. Each Past Chancellor, upon completing his term as Chancellor Commander, should receive a certificate of the fact under the seal of his Lodge. Upon presenting his certificate at the Grand Lodge he is waited upon by the proper officer, and, after examination, receives the degree to which he is entitled, and conducted to a seat.

In those jurisdictions where the number of Past Chancellors is large, the legislative power is generally delegated to a few, who are chosen to represent either a Lodge or a district composed of a specified number of Knights. Representatives are elected in the same manner as the officers of the Subordinate Lodge, all Knights in good standing being entitled to vote. No one but Past Chancellors are eligible to the office of Representative. The person elected is entitled to a certificate of election from the Lodge, or the District Deputy, where there are more than one Lodge in a district. In those jurisdictions where the legislative power is vested in Representatives, all Past Chancellors have the right to attend Grand Lodge and to vote for Grand officers, yet none but the Representatives have a right to take part in the proceedings of the Grand Lodge.

At the sessions of Grand Lodges the business is generally carried on by the aid of committees provided for in their respective constitutions and by-laws, or appointed as the occasion requires. Nearly all measures are first referred to appropriate committees, and after being considered and perfected are reported back to the Grand Lodge for action.

The regalia for Representatives is the same as for Past Chancellor, with a rosette on the left side, with the number of Lodge or District represented, and approved and adopted jewel pendant.

OFFICERS.

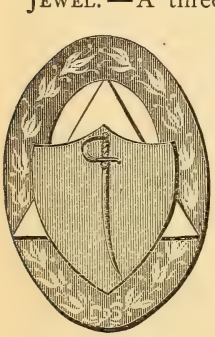
The officers of a Grand Lodge are: the Past Grand Chancellor, who is the retiring Grand Chancellor, Grand Chancellor, Grand

Vice Chancellor, Grand Prelate, Grand Master of Exchequer, Grand Keeper of Records and Seal, and Supreme Representative, all of whom are elected; the Grand Master-at-Arms, Grand Inner Guard, and Grand Outer Guard, who are elected or appointed as the Grand Lodge may determine; and the District Deputy Grand Chancellors, who are appointed by the Grand Chancellor. The manner of electing Grand officers is left to each jurisdiction. In some they are elected by the Past Chancellors present at the session of the Grand Lodge. In others, the law provides that any Past Chancellor in good standing may forward to the Grand Chancellor the name of any Past Chancellor, also in good standing, stating the office to which he is nominated, prior to a certain date named in the constitution of the jurisdiction. The Grand Chancellor, upon the expiration of the date limiting nominations, notifies the Past Chancellor of his nomination, requesting him to accept or decline by a certain time. Upon the expiration of the time specified the Grand Chancellor forwards the names of all the Past Chancellors who have accepted, stating the office for which they are nominated, to the Grand Keeper of Records and Seal, who has them printed and transmitted to the several Lodges. On the night of election, generally the last stated meeting in June or December, tellers are appointed, and all the Past Chancellors present in their respective Lodges are entitled to vote for Grand officers. After the polls are closed the votes are counted, the result announced, a true record is made on the minutes, and a true record, under the seal of the Lodge, sent to the Grand Chancellor, marked "Election Returns." The Grand Chancellor, upon a certain date, calls to his assistance two or three Past Chancellors and proceeds to count the vote, and announces the vote to the Grand Lodge. He also notifies the Subordinate Lodges of the result of the votes cast, prior to the meeting of the Grand Lodge. The candidate receiving the highest number of votes for each office is declared elected. By this mode of election all Past Chancellors have a chance to exercise their right to vote, whereas, where the Grand officers are elected at the session of the Grand Lodge, many are practically disfranchised.

District Deputy Grand Chancellors are appointed by the Grand Chancellor to represent him in their allotted Lodge or District. It is their duty to see that the work of the Order is performed uniformly, to install, or cause to be installed, the officers of the Lodge or Lodges under their charge, and perform such other duties as the Grand Lodge or Grand Chancellor may direct. They should be well posted in the law and work of the Order, so that they may instruct the officers, and render decisions when called upon by the Lodge or Lodges under their control. They have no voice in the Grand Lodge, except as Past Chancellors, and are not entitled to mileage or per diem should they attend its sessions. Their regalia is the same as that for Past Chancellors. The jewel for a District Deputy Grand Chancellor is the same as that for the Grand Outer Guard, except that the emblem is a scroll.

GRAND OUTER GUARD.

JEWEL. — A three and one-half inch oval, inclosing shield, which covers a triangle. On the shield is a sword. Oval and shield of yellow, and triangle and emblem of white metal.*

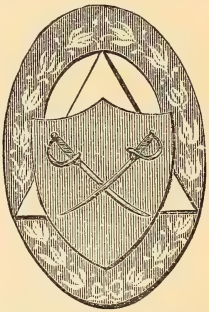


REGALIA. — Collar of scarlet velvet, with gold fringe one and a half inches long, and gold lace border on inner edge half-inch wide. Form of collar same as for Subordinate Lodge.

DUTIES. — He has charge of the outer door, and cannot admit any one without the password, unless ordered to do so by the Grand Chancellor. He is held responsible for the regalia, jewels, etc.,

* The jewels of all the Grand officers are the same, with the exception of their respective emblems on the shield. For illustration, see Past Grand Chancellor's jewel. The jewels are to be worn pendant to the collar, except when the officer or Past officer is dressed in the "Full Gala," "Ordinary Parade," or "Fatigue Dress," when they are to be worn upon the left breast in open sight.

of the Grand Lodge while it is in session, and is generally compensated for the faithful discharge of his duties.

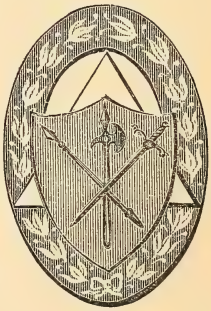


GRAND INNER GUARD.

JEWEL. — Same as Grand Outer Guard, with crossed swords.

REGALIA. — Same as for Grand Outer Guard.

DUTIES. — The duties of this officer are similar to those of the Inner Guard in the Subordinate Lodge.



GRAND MASTER-AT-ARMS.

JEWEL. — Same as Grand Outer Guard, with lance, battle-axe, and sword crossed.

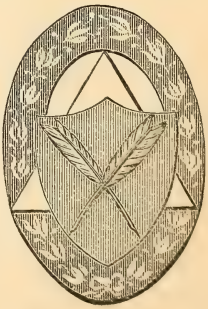
REGALIA. — Same as for Grand Outer Guard.

DUTIES. — It is his duty to assist in the ceremonies of the Grand Lodge, to preserve order therein, to examine new members and Representatives and conduct them into the Grand Lodge, and to execute the commands of the Grand Chancellor.

GRAND KEEPER OF RECORDS AND SEAL.

JEWEL. — Same as Grand Outer Guard, with crossed pens.

REGALIA. — Same as for Grand Outer Guard.

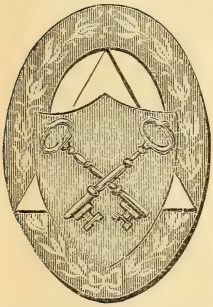


DUTIES. — It is his duty to keep a just and true record of all the proceedings of the Grand Lodge. He has charge of the seal, books, papers, and other properties of the Grand Lodge. He prepares all charters and dispensations for Subordinate Lodges; attests all official papers and documents, and performs such other duties as are required of him by the laws and regulations

of the Order, for which he receives a regular salary. At each annual session he presents a report of the general condition of the Order in his jurisdiction. He is required to have an office and keep regular office hours.

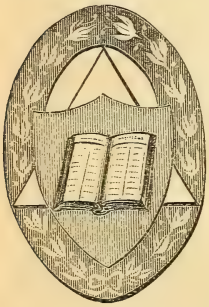
GRAND MASTER OF EXCHEQUER.

JEWEL.— Same as Grand Outer Guard, with crossed keys.



REGALIA. — Same as that worn by the Grand Outer Guard.

DUTIES. — His duties are similar to those performed by the Master of Exchequer in the Subordinate Lodge. To receive all funds for the use of the Grand Lodge from the Grand Keeper of Records and Seal; pay all orders drawn on him by the Grand Chancellor properly attested. He should understand bookkeeping, so that he may keep his accounts in a proper manner, exhibiting the amount and source from which received, and the purposes and amounts of disbursements, and to give a statement in writing at the session of the Grand Lodge, or whenever required to do so by that body. His books are subject to the examination of the Financial Committee whenever they see proper.



GRAND PRELATE.

JEWEL. — Same as Grand Outer Guard, with open Bible.

REGALIA. — Same as for Grand Outer Guard.

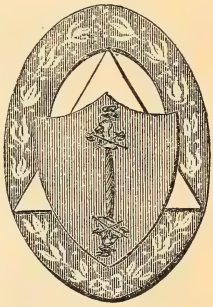
DUTIES. — To open and close the Grand Lodge with prayer, and perform such other duties as comport with his office.

GRAND VICE CHANCELLOR,

JEWEL. — Same as Grand Outer Guard, with baton.

REGALIA. — Same as for Grand Outer Guard.

DUTIES. — He is to act as counsellor and assistant of the Grand Chancellor, and in his absence to preside over the Grand Lodge. In case of the death, removal, inability, or resignation of the Grand Chancellor, the powers and duties of said officer devolve upon the Grand Vice Chancellor for the rest of the term, or until a successor is supplied by special election. In view of such an event, as much care should be taken in the choice of the Grand Vice Chancellor as in that of the Grand Chancellor.

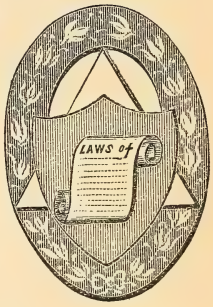


DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND CHANCELLOR.

JEWEL.—Same as Grand Outer Guard, except that the emblem is a scroll.

REGALIA. — Same as for Past Chancellor.

DUTIES. — He is appointed by the Grand Chancellor to represent him in his allotted Lodge or District. It is his duty to see that the work of the Order is performed uniformly, to install, or cause to be installed, the officers of the Lodge or Lodges under his charge, and perform such other duties as the G. L. or G. C. may direct.

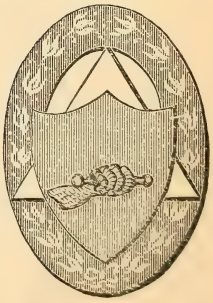


GRAND CHANCELLOR.

JEWEL. — Same as Grand Outer Guard, with a gauntlet closed and grasping a truncheon.

REGALIA. — Same as for Grand Outer Guard.

DUTIES. — His duties are to preside and preserve order at all sessions of the Grand Lodge; appoint Grand officers *pro tem.* in case of the temporary absence or disqualification of any Grand officer; appoint all committees, unless otherwise ordered; exercise a general supervision over the Order in his jurisdiction; to decide questions of law



and usage during the recess of the Grand Lodge, and to perform such other duties as belong to an executive and presiding officer of a Grand body. He appoints persons to represent him in the different Lodges or Districts of his jurisdiction, and he may remove them at any time for good cause.

PAST GRAND CHANCELLOR.

JEWEL.—Same as Grand Outer Guard, with escutcheon.

REGALIA.—Black velvet collar trimmed with gold lace and fringe, and "P. G. C." embroidered in gold on left side.

DUTIES.—The retiring Grand Chancellor shall fill the office of Past Grand Chancellor. He shall have charge and supervise the arrangement of the altar or any other necessary floor-work, and perform such other duties as may be required of him. Having served as Grand Chancellor till the end of the term, he is entitled to the Supreme Lodge Degree, and to a seat in the Supreme Lodge.

Supreme Lodge.

ITS POWERS, HOW CONSTITUTED AND SUPPORTED.

THE Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Pythias of the World is the source of all true and legitimate authority over the Order, and as such "possesses original and exclusive jurisdiction and power to establish, regulate, and control the forms, ceremonies, written and unwritten work, and to change, alter, and annul the same;" "to provide, print, and furnish all Rituals, forms, ceremonies, cards, odes, charts, and certificates; to prescribe the form, material, and color of all regalia, emblems, jewels, and charts, and to designate the uniform of the Order; to provide for the emanation and distribution of all passwords;" "to establish the Order in States, Districts, Territories, Provinces, or countries where the same has not been engrafted;" to

provide a revenue for the Supreme Lodge; to provide for annual returns from each Grand Lodge, and for semi-annual returns from each Subordinate Lodge under its immediate jurisdiction; "to hear and determine all appeals from Grand and Subordinate Lodges, when the same are properly brought before it;" "to enact all laws and regulations of general application," and carry the same into effect; to charter Grand Lodges and define the territorial extent of their jurisdiction, and to charter Subordinate Lodges not within the territorial jurisdiction of any Grand Lodge, and to provide a constitution for each Subordinate Lodge under its immediate jurisdiction.

The sessions of the Supreme Lodge are held annually at such time in the months of April, May, June, July, or August, and at such place as was agreed upon at the preceding annual session. Should there have been no date fixed, it shall meet on the third Tuesday in April, and if no place has been agreed upon, the session shall be held at Baltimore, Maryland. The business is transacted in the Supreme Lodge Degree. It is constituted of all Past Supreme Chancellors, its officers, Representatives, and Past Grand Chancellors. Past Supreme Chancellors are entitled to discuss any question, but the right to vote is limited to the officers and Representatives. All Past Grand Chancellors, duly recognized by the Supreme Lodge, are admitted to its sessions and to seats therein, but are not entitled to speak, unless by permission of the Supreme Lodge.

Each Grand Jurisdiction is entitled to two Representatives until it has 20,000 members, and one more for each additional 10,000 members; but no Grand Lodge is entitled to more than four Representatives. They must be Past Grand Chancellors in good standing in their respective Grand and Subordinate Lodges. They are elected in the same manner as the Grand officers of their jurisdictions, and serve for two years; the term of one, or, if there are four Representatives, two, from each Grand Lodge expiring each year. The Supreme Lodge pays the mileage and necessary expenses of its officers and Representatives.

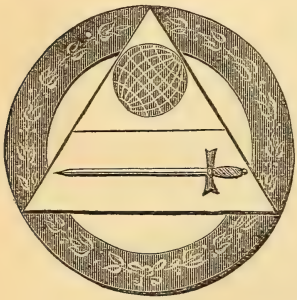
The revenue of the Supreme Lodge is derived from dispensation and charter fees; profits on memorial charts, jewels, odes, charge, and installation books, etc.; the tax of $75 annually on

each Grand Lodge for each Representative to which they are entitled, and a per capita tax on the Subordinate Lodges under its immediate jurisdiction.

OFFICERS.

The officers of the Supreme Lodge are: Past Supreme Chancellor, Supreme Chancellor, Supreme Vice Chancellor, Supreme Prelate, Supreme Master of Exchequer, Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal, Supreme Master-at-Arms, Supreme Inner Guard, Supreme Outer Guard, all of whom, except the Past Supreme Chancellor, are elected biennially. The election is by ballot; a majority of all the votes cast being necessary to a choice. In case of a tie, the balloting continues until a choice is made; the name of the brother receiving the lowest number of votes at each ballot is withdrawn. No one is eligible to any office in the Supreme Lodge, unless he has been duly admitted, by being either a Supreme Representative or a Past Grand Chancellor.

In addition to the above, there are also Deputy Supreme Chancellors, who are appointed by the Supreme Chancellor to represent him in the State, District, Territory, or foreign country having no Grand Lodge. It is their duty to install the officers of the jurisdiction under their control, or cause the same to be done, and to transact such business as the Supreme Chancellor may direct. The jewel of the Deputy Supreme Chancellor is the same as that for Supreme Outer Guard, with globe on upper and scroll on lower portion of the triangle.



SUPREME OUTER GUARD.

Jewel. — A four-inch circle of yellow metal inclosing triangle of white metal. On the upper portion of the triangle is a globe, and on the lower portion a sword, both of yellow metal.*

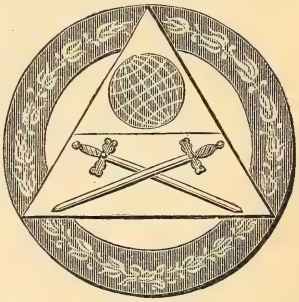
* The jewels of all the Supreme officers are the same, with the exception of their respective emblems on the triangle.

REGALIA. — Collar of purple, skirted with scarlet, trimmed with helmet, globe, and tassels, lace and fringe of gilt bullion.

DUTIES. — The duties of this officer are similar to those of the Outer Guard in the Grand Lodge.

SUPREME INNER GUARD.

JEWEL. — Same as Supreme Outer Guard, with globe on upper and crossed swords on lower portion of the triangle.

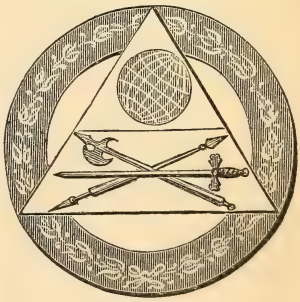


REGALIA. — Same as that worn by the Supreme Outer Guard.

DUTIES. — He is to guard the inner door; to admit none who are not legally qualified, and perform such other duties as may be required of him by the Supreme Lodge.

SUPREME MASTER-AT-ARMS.

JEWEL. — Same as Supreme Outer Guard, with globe on the upper, and crossed sword, lance, and battle-axe on the lower portion of the triangle.



REGALIA. — Same as that worn by the Supreme Outer Guard.

DUTIES. — The duties of this officer are such as are traditionally appropriate to his station, or such as may be assigned him by the Supreme Lodge.

SUPREME KEEPER OF RECORDS AND SEAL.

JEWEL. — Same as Supreme Outer Guard, with globe on upper and crossed pens on lower portion of the triangle.

REGALIA. — Same as that worn by the Supreme Outer Guard.

DUTIES. — He shall keep a just and true record of all the pro-

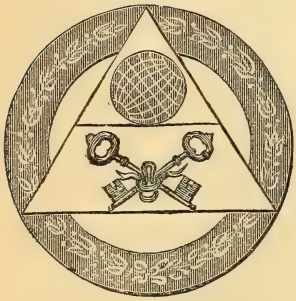
ceedings of the Supreme Council and Lodge, and transmit annually to each Grand Lodge as many copies thereof as the Lodge has Past Grand Chancellors and officers, and one copy for each Subordinate Lodge in their several jurisdictions, and one to each Lodge under the immediate jurisdiction of the Supreme Lodge. He is to collect all the revenues of the Supreme Lodge and pay the same over to the Supreme Master of Exchequer. He has charge of all books, papers, and other properties of the Supreme Lodge. He prepares all charters for Grand Lodges; attests all necessary official papers and documents, and performs such other duties as are required of him by the laws of the Order, and the Supreme Chancellor and Supreme Lodge may direct. He receives a stated salary per annum, payable quarterly, and is required to give bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars for the faithful performance of his duties.

SUPREME MASTER OF EXCHEQUER.

JEWEL. — Same as Supreme Outer Guard, with globe on upper and crossed keys on lower portion of the triangle.

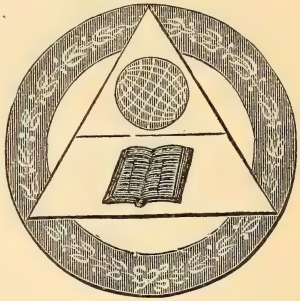
REGALIA. — Same as that worn by the Supreme Outer Guard.

DUTIES. — He shall render a true and faithful account of his doings to the Supreme Lodge at its annual session, together with an account of all moneys received and disbursed, and the earnings accrued from investments; pay all orders drawn on him by the Supreme Chancellor, properly attested by the S. K. of R. and S. For the faithful performance of his duties he is required to give bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars.



SUPREME PRELATE.

JEWEL. — Same as Supreme Outer Guard, with globe on upper and an open Bible on lower portion of the triangle.

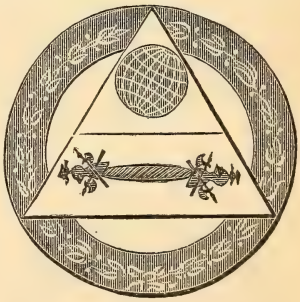


REGALIA. — White collar, skirted with scarlet, trimmed with gilt lace and bullion fringe and tassels. On the right breast of the collar shall be embroidered, in gilt bullion, a visored helmet, with axe and lance crossed, and on the left breast a globe.

DUTIES.—He shall open and close the Supreme Lodge with prayer, and perform all obligatory ceremonials as prescribed in the Ritual or usages of the Order, and such other duties as comport with his office.

SUPREME VICE CHANCELLOR.

JEWEL. — Same as Supreme Outer Guard, with globe on upper and baton on lower portion of the triangle.



REGALIA. — Same as that worn by the Supreme Outer Guard.

DUTIES. — He is to perform such duties as may be assigned him by the Supreme Lodge or the Supreme Chancellor. In case of the death, absence, removal, or physical incompetence of the chief officer, he shall act as Supreme Chancellor.

SUPREME CHANCELLOR.

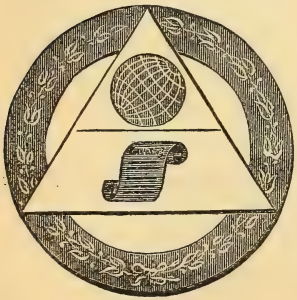
JEWEL. — Same as Supreme Outer Guard, with globe in centre and escutcheon in each corner of the triangle.

REGALIA. — Same as that worn by the Supreme Outer Guard.

DUTIES. — In addition to his duties as presiding officer of the Supreme Lodge, he is to exercise a watchful supervision over all

Grand and Subordinate Lodges, and see that all the constitutional enactments, rules, and edicts of the Supreme Lodge are duly observed, and that the dress, work, and discipline of the Order are everywhere uniform. He has the right to call special sessions of the Supreme Lodge, or conventions of Supreme officers in council; to visit any Grand or Subordinate Lodge under the immediate jurisdiction of the Supreme Lodge, and to give such instructions and directions as the good of the Order may require; to grant dispensations for the institution of Subordinate Lodges, and for Grand Lodges, in States, Countries, Districts, or Territories, where the same have not been heretofore established; to manage the contingent fund of the Supreme Lodge; to hear and decide such questions of law as may be submitted to him by Grand and Subordinate Lodges under the immediate jurisdiction of the Supreme Lodge, and such decisions are binding until disaffirmed or reversed by the Supreme Lodge. He also appoints a Deputy Supreme Chancellor in all States, Districts, Territories, and foreign countries where Lodges are established and are without a Grand Lodge.

DEPUTY SUPREME CHANCELLOR.



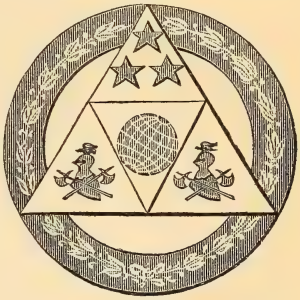
JEWEL. — Same as Supreme Outer Guard, with globe on upper and scroll on lower portion of the triangle.

REGALIA. — Same as Supreme Outer Guard.

DUTIES. — He is to represent the Supreme Chancellor of the World in the State, District, Territory, or foreign country having no Grand Lodge, and transact such other business as the S. C. may direct.

PAST SUPREME CHANCELLOR.

JEWEL.— Same as Supreme Outer Guard, with globe in centre, and an escutcheon in each lower and the stars in the upper corner of the triangle.



REGALIA. — Same as the Supreme Outer Guard.

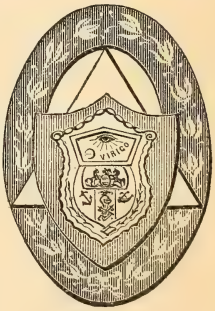
DUTIES. — This office is attained by service as Supreme Chancellor. He shall have charge of and supervise the arrangements of the altar or any other necessary floor-work.

REGALIA AND JEWELS OF OTHER MEMBERS.

Past Supreme Chancellors have the same collar and jewel as the sitting Past Supreme Chancellor.

The regalia for Past Grand Chancellors is a black velvet collar trimmed with gold lace and fringe, and "P. G. C." embroidered in gold on left side.

Supreme Representatives have the same regalia as Past Grand Chancellors, with "S. R." upon the right-hand side of collar in gilt bullion.



The jewel of a Supreme Representative is the same as for Grand Outer Guard, with an ornamental device of white metal, on which is engraved the coat-of-arms of the State represented, and emblems of the Order.

Each member is required to be clothed in the established regalia of his rank before he is allowed to enter the Supreme Lodge while in session. But any Past officer, Officer, Representative, or member of the Supreme Lodge who presents himself apparelled in the prescribed uniform of the Order indicative of his rank, wearing the proper and prescribed Official or Past Official Jewel on the left breast in open sight, is recognized as in proper regalia and entitled to admission, if otherwise qualified.

Funerals.

REGALIA.

A ROSETTE three inches in diameter with black velvet centre of two inches, with gold letters "G. L." and one half-inch red border (ribbon) to be worn as a badge of mourning by Grand Lodges on the occasion of attending funerals. — *Session of* 1869.

At funerals the following rosette may or shall be worn in lieu of other regalia, viz.:

By Knights, Esquires, and Pages. — Round rosette, black, flat centre, one and one-half inches in diameter, with white metal struck up or silver embroidered escutcheon, surrounded by two rows of quilted half-inch black satin ribbon, the joint made by the ribbon joining the centre of the rosette, to be covered with one-quarter line silver braid, the completed rosette to be three inches in diameter. Suspended from the under side of the rosette a white silk ribbon two and one-half inches wide and four and one-half inches long, with name and number of Lodge, and the letters K. P. printed upon it in black, the white ribbon to be covered with black crape.

By Past Chancellors. — The same as for members, but gilt escutcheon.

For Officers. — Same as for members, but substituting the emblem of their respective offices for the escutcheon in the centre of the rosette. — *Session of* 1872.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

When the Order attends a funeral, the line of march shall be taken up in the following order:

1. The Outer Guard, bearing a sword, followed by the Pages, Esquires, and Knights, in the order as laid down.
2. The Inner Guard, bearing a sword.
3. Keeper of Records and Seal, Master of Finance, and Master of Exchequer [three abreast], each bearing the emblems of their respective offices.
4. Master-at-Arms, bearing a staff.

5. Chancellor Commander and Vice Chancellor.
6. The Prelate, supported by two Past Chancellors.
7. Past Chancellors and Past Grand Chancellors.

On arriving at the grave, the procession halts and opens order, when the coffin and mourners pass through, and the procession follows the corpse in a reversed position.

FUNERAL SERVICES.

[The Brothers, on arriving at the grave, will form a circle at the proper time. The Prelate will then read:]

My Brethren: The solemn occasion of our assembling together is the dissolution of the bonds which have united the outward or temporal body with the spirit. We are born to die. Dust must return to dust, and the spirit to God who gave it. The solemn notes which now salute our ears proclaim to us that another spirit has passed from earth to the abode of our fathers. For this cause we are assembled among the habitations of the dead. Here around us they peacefully, quietly rest. The gentle zephyr may sigh high among the trees, the sunshine may gladden the earth, the fierce tempest around them may rage, and the busy world may pass on, yet they heed it not.

We are here shown the uncertainty of human life, the certainty of death, the mutability of all earthly things, and the vanity of human pretensions. Decay and death are written on every living thing. The cradle and the coffin appear before us at the same time, and the intervening space seems but a span. Yet it is strange, notwithstanding the evidences of mortal frailty which daily appear to us, that the sound of the tolling bell will so often fall upon our ears, and we heed not its admonition.

Here, all thoughtless, we tread upon the green roof of that dark mansion whose chambers we must sooner or later occupy; for we know not how soon the time may come for you or me to go hence, and be known no more forever.

Brother, we lay thee down to rest. We loved thee here, and our remembrance of thee shall be pleasant. Thou mayst have had thy faults, and who has not? But over them we cast the veil of Fraternity, Charity, and Love; and while we mourn thy

loss, we will strive to emulate thy virtues. And we do fervently promise here, by thine open grave, that, though thou art gone from our sight, we will ever cherish thy memory green in our hearts, till the Archangel's trump shall proclaim that time shall be no more.

Let us strive, then, so to live, that when we are called away from this terrestrial scene, we may be prepared to give a good account of ourselves at the bar of the Great Judge, before whom we must appear.

Brethren, let not this warning be in vain; and as we deposit in the grave this evergreen, let it be the fitting emblem of that brotherly love which shall live beyond the tomb.

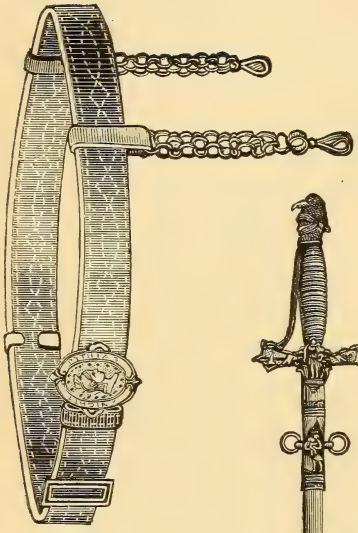
[The evergreen will be deposited in the grave.]

To his bereaved friends we would say, Hope in God, trust in God. He alone can comfort your distress. He will heal your wound, and bind the broken heart. May the Lord bless you and sustain you all evermore. AMEN.

Let us pray.

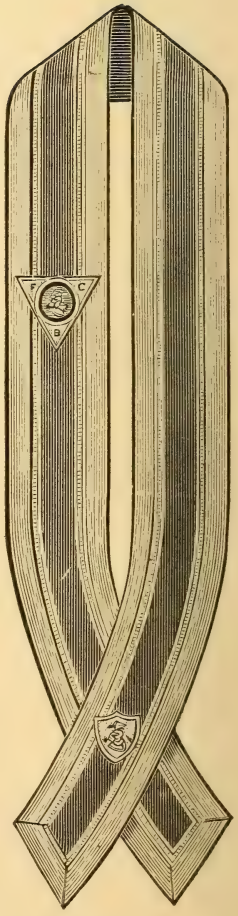
PRAYER.

O God, the Protector of all who trust in Thee, without whom nothing is strong, nothing is holy, increase and multiply upon us Thy mercy, that Thou being our Ruler and Guide, we may so pass through things temporal, that we finally lose not the things Eternal. Give unto us an increase of Friendship, Charity, and Benevolence. Keep, we beseech Thee, O Lord, our Order with Thy perpetual mercy. Let Thy continual pity cleanse and defend it; and because it cannot continue in safety without Thy succor, preserve it evermore by Thy help and goodness, and unto Thee we shall render the praise forever. AMEN.



Belt.

Sword.



Baldric.

Gauntlet.

Uniforms.

Official Issuance of detailed specifications of the outside Regalia, or uniform Costume, for the Order of Knights of Pythias, as adopted by the Supreme Lodge Knights of Pythias of the World, at its regular annual session held in the City of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, April 18th to 22d, inclusive, A. D. 1871, and of Pythian Period the Eighth, as amended at the session of 1875.

FULL GALA AND INSPECTION DRESS.

Coat, Pants, Sword, Belt, Baldric, Cloak, Gorget, Gauntlet Cuffs, Gloves, Helmet, and Oriflamme (with fatigue cap, covered, hung to the belt).

ORDINARY PARADE DRESS.

Coat, Pants, Sword, Belt, Baldric, Gauntlet Cuffs, Gloves, Helmet, and Oriflamme (with fatigue cap, covered, suspended from sword belt).

FATIGUE DRESS.

Coat, Pants, Sword, Belt, Fatigue Cap (uncovered), and white Gloves.

SPECIFICATIONS.

COAT.

Black cloth, cut military style, single breasted, standing collar (with a half roll to the sixth button from the bottom), nine buttons in front, two behind, length to knee, side edges plain, hook-and-eye at neck gorge, seam plain, two buttons at cuff, buttons flat, black silk lasting.

PANTALOONS.

Black cloth or doeskin cassimere, and of uniform style.

CLOAK.

A half-cloak — *a cavalier* — or cape of appropriate material, make and color, emblazoned thereon, embroidered on proper colored cloth or velvet, the crest of the Order, to be worn over

the left shoulder and back fastened by a cord and tassel of appropriate color. The "Gorget" worn with the same, made of *three* triangular points: one of which will be *scarlet*, one *sky blue*, and one *orange*. Pendant to the point of each proper color will be the appropriate letter, in *solid* white metal. The *Gorget* to be separate, and fastened on by buttoning under collar of cape or by cord and tassel.

For members and Subordinate officers, inclusive of Chancellor Commander, Cloak *dark blue*, crest *scarlet*.

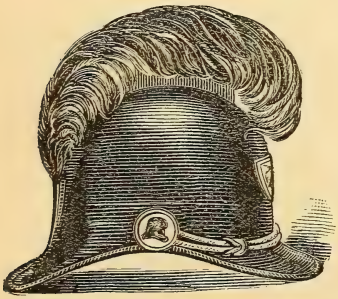
For Past Chancellors and Grand officers (of less rank than Grand Chancellor), Cloak *orange*, crest *blue*.

For Grand and Past Grand Chancellors, Cloak *scarlet*, crest *blue*.

For Supreme and Past Supreme Chancellors, Cloak *purple*, crest *gold*.

HELMET.

Black body, in shape like sample; round top, rim in front and flowing back; front visor two inches, and rear visor two and a half inches in length; black cone, running from tip of back to centre front; cone two and a half inches high in front, running back to point at tip of flowing back; raised wire for plume support, from back tip to front of cone, one-half inch above cone.



Gold (or silver) cord, double and looped from centre sides to front, fastened at sides with helmet-shaped button.

Escutcheon on front as follows:

For Knights, shield-shaped escutcheon, one and a half inches.

For Past Chancellors (of less rank than G. C.), triangle-shaped escutcheon, two inches from tip to tip.

For Grand Chancellor and Past Grand Chancellor, oval-shaped escutcheon, two inches in shortest diameter.

For Supreme officers and Past Supreme officers, circle-shaped escutcheon, two inches in diameter. — *Adopted* 1875.

[Those who purchased metal helmets prior to the session of the Supreme Lodge in 1875, are allowed to wear them.]

PLUME.

In shape an Oriflamme, running from back of cone to front, and drooping over front, to be worn as follows:

For Knights, red.

For Past Chancellors, blue.

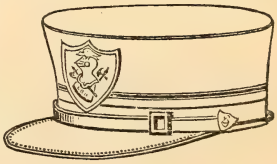
For Grand Lodge officers, yellow.

For Past Grand Chancellors, red, tipped (on sides and front) with white.

For Supreme officers and Past Supreme officers, purple, tipped with white (on sides and front). — *Adopted* 1875.

CAP.

Present navy style, black cloth, three to three and one-half inches height of crown, narrow, black leather straps fastened at sides with shield-shaped buttons. The crest or escutcheon of the Order on the front, and gold or silver lace running around the band of the cap, according to the rank of the wearer.



ESCUTCHEON AND LACE.

For Knights, Esquires, and Pages, silver-plated metal shield-shaped escutcheon, and three-line silver lace.

For Subordinate officers, inclusive of Chancellor Commander, shield-shaped embroidered escutcheon, on blue velvet, and six-line silver lace.

For Past Chancellors, shield-shaped embroidered escutcheon, on green velvet, and six-line silver lace.

For Grand officers, inclusive of G. C., shield-shaped embroidered escutcheon, on orange velvet, and nine-line silver lace.

For Past Grand Chancellors, oval-shaped embroidered escutcheon, on red velvet, and twelve-line gold lace.

For Supreme and Past Supreme Chancellors, circular-shaped embroidered escutcheon, with vine around, and S. C., or P. S. C., on purple, and fifteen-line gold lace.

BALDRIC.

To be worn by all members of less rank than Grand Chancellors. Five inches wide, in the whole, of blue, bordered with yellow, one inch on either side, a strip of army lace one-fourth of an inch wide at the inner edge of the yellow. On the front centre of the baldric, a metal triangle, with raised or struck-up escutcheon of the Order. On centre field of the triangle, and on each uncovered point thereof, one of the three letters "F. C. B." so that the whole three may appear. The baldric to be worn from the right shoulder to the left hip, with ends extending six inches below the point of intersection, under and at the lower edge of the sword belt, and to be fastened with shield-shaped white metal screw button, the top of which will overlap the sword belt, and hold the baldric firmly in its place on the right shoulder.

BELT.

Red enameled or patent leather, two inches wide, fastened around the body with white metal clasp of emblematic design, two short, white metal chains suspended from red leather sliding straps on belt, and white metal slide, with hook for fatigue cap.

SWORD.

For all members and officers (of less rank than Grand Chancellors), thirty-four to forty inches long, white metal scabbard, cross handle black hilt, helmet head with appropriate devices, suspended by chains from two side rings.

For all officers and Past officers, from rank of Grand Chan-

cellors up, same as above, except gilt in place of white metal, and white instead of black grip.

GAUNTLETS.

Black leather, military style, cuff to extend four and one-half inches up from its intersection with the hand, and to have a shield-shaped metal escutcheon of the Order (two inches in length) on back of cuff, or black kid gloves with patent leather cuffs (of proper length and color), separate or together, as most convenient to wearer (and in fatigue dress, white gloves without the cuffs). Knights, Chancellors, and Grand officers (of less rank than Grand Chancellor), silver-plated escutcheons. Grand, Past Grand Chancellors, and Supreme, and Past Supreme Chancellors, gold-plated escutcheons.

Emblems of Official Rank.

SHOULDER-STRAPS FOR OFFICERS.

Supreme and Past Supreme Chancellors.

ROYAL purple silk velvet, four inches long by two inches wide, outside measurement, bordered with three rows of corded embroidery in gold, each one-eighth of an inch wide, the escutcheon or *crest* of the Order at each end, and globe or world in centre. The Past Supreme Chancellors same as Supreme Chancellor, and to have in addition three small stars in silver, one at the centre of top, and one each at the right and left corners at the foot of the strap.

All other Supreme officers same size, color and embroidery as Supreme Chancellor's, with the exception of the escutcheon

or crest at the ends, in place of which the initials (in old English characters) of their office, as equally divided as possible, at each end of the strap, *all in gold.*

PAST GRAND CHANCELLOR.

Bright red silk velvet, four inches long by two inches wide, with two rows of corded embroidery each one-eighth of an inch wide, and escutcheon or crest of the Order embroidered in the middle *in gold*, and the letters "P. G. C." (in old English characters), embroidered *in silver* on the lower end of the strap.

GRAND CHANCELLOR.

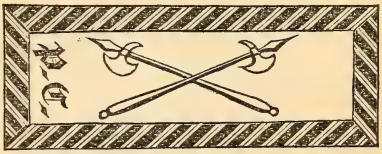
Bright orange silk velvet, same size and embroidery as P. G. C.'s, except in centre is embroidered, in silver, a gauntlet closed and grasping the truncheon of office; at the lower end of strap, *in silver* (in old English characters), the letters "G. C."

ALL OTHER GRAND OFFICERS.

Same size, design, color, shape, and embroidered as G. C., except in centre of strap a shield (instead of gauntlet, etc.); and at the lower end (in old English characters) the initials of their office, but *all in silver.*

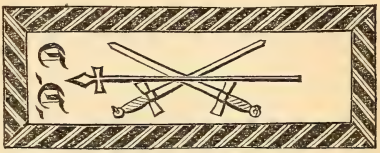
PAST CHANCELLOR.

Bright emerald green silk velvet, three and one-half inches long by one and one-half inches wide, bordered with one row of embroidery, one-quarter inch wide, crossed battle-axes in centre, and letters "P. C." (in old English) at lower end, *all in silver.*



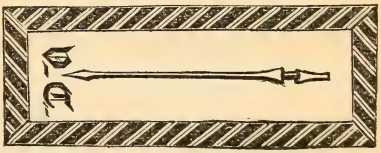
CHANCELLOR COMMANDER.

Bright blue silk velvet, same size and design as Past Chancellor in other respects, except in centre is embroidered, *in silver*, crossed swords, and a hand-lance *in gold*, running lengthwise of the strap, through the swords, head towards the foot, and the letters "C. C." (in old English characters) at the foot of the strap, *in silver.*



VICE CHANCELLOR.

The same as C. C., except instead of cross swords in centre, is simply a tilting lance, running lengthwise, head toward the foot of the strap, and letters "V. C." (in old English characters) on either side of the head of lance, *all in silver.*



OTHER SUBORDINATE LODGE OFFICERS.

Same as C. C. and V. C., in color and embroidery, on edges, no design, but with simply the letters (in old English) or initials indicative of the various officers in triangular arrangement in the centre.

DISTINCTIONS.

Pages, Esquires, Knights, Chancellors, Past Chancellors, and Grand officers (of less rank than Grand Chancellor), will wear white metal, or silver wherever metal, embroidery, or lace appears, unless otherwise specifically stated. Grand and Past Grand Chancellors, Supreme and Past Supreme officers, yellow metal or gold, wherever metal embroidery, or lace appears, unless otherwise specifically stated.

Whereas, There exists considerable agitation among some of our Knights in the several jurisdictions, that the uniform adopted at the Philadelphia Session, 1871, may be changed, and which impression has been detrimental to the object of uniforming, therefore, in order to satisfy the inquiries made, be it

Resolved, 1st. That so much of the uniform adopted at said session, known as the Fatigue Dress, be re-adopted, and the Knights of the World are assured that this portion of the uniform is permanently established as a portion of our uniform. 2d. That the subject of uniforming shall not be compulsory upon the Knights of our Order, and that every member shall have the right to uniform or not, as they may deem proper. — *Session of* 1872.

Resolved, That all portions of the uniform or Outside Regalia, as established by the action of this Supreme Body at its session held in Philadelphia, A. D. 1871, P. P. the Eighth, except the helmet, oriflamme, gorget, and cloak, be and are hereby declared in its present shape and detail, the permanent uniform or Outside Regalia for the use of this Order, and which shall not be changed, mutilated, or reduced in any sense of substitution for the space and term of *ten* years from the date of this present session. — *Session of* 1872.

THE FLAG OF THE ORDER.

The Regulation Flag is to be six feet long, and two feet six inches wide. Any other sized Flag must be, in width, two-thirds of the length.

Material to be Silk, Bunting, or Muslin. Colors, Blue, Yellow, and Red, equal size, vertical.

Shield of Supreme Lodge, Purple. P and Tilting Spear Yellow.

Shield of Grand Lodge, Red. P and Tilting Spear Yellow.

Shield of Subordinate Lodge, Red and White, Red above. P and Tilting Spear Yellow.

FLAG OF THE ORDER.

NEW REGULATION BANNER.

The Shield, letter P, and Spear may be painted or worked.

No other letter, mark, device, or figure of any kind whatever, should be placed upon the Flag, as it is the distinctive standard for a body of Knights of Pythias, Supreme, Grand, or Subordinate.

The Tilting Spear distinguishes Knight, and the letter P Pythias.—*Supreme Lodge*, 1871.

THE BANNER OF THE ORDER.

The Banner of the Order shall be composed of three pieces of silk, of color and size as follows: Dark Blue, size 18 x 30 inches [upper left side]. Orange or Yellow, size 18 x 30 inches [upper right side]. Crimson or Red, size 24 x 36 inches [below the blue and yellow]. Colors to be placed as per diagram. The full size of Banner to be 3 x 4½ feet. Shield in centre to be White, size 18 x 24 inches. The device on shield to be the distinction of rank of Lodge — Supreme, Grand, or Subordinate.

For Supreme Lodge.— A Globe, and in circle around it to be the words: "Supreme Lodge of the World, Knights of Pythias."

For Grand Lodge.— The Grand Lodge or State seal, and in circle around the same: "Grand Lodge of —— Knights of Pythias."

For Subordinate Lodge.— Knights Pythias' cut or escutcheon, with name and number of Lodge and location.

On edge of Banner, all around, fine gold lines, 1½ inches wide. On bottom, gilt fringe 3 or 3½ inches deep. Staff to be of oak or other suitable wood, 7 or 8 feet long. On top of staff, spear head; on ends of cross-piece, ball and falcon spear heads. All marks, devices, designs, etc., on Banner to be in gold, or gold and black.

ODES AND CHANTS

FOR THE

ORDER OF K. P.

Published by Authority of the Supreme Lodge.

OPENING ODE.

AMERICA.

1. Great God, to thee we raise Our hope-ful song of praise;
2. Let brothers, hand in hand, True to each other - er stand

Grant us thy love. Let us in friendship be, Let us har-
Throughout all time; And, when life's la - bor 's o'er, And we leave

monious see Our Or - der ex - tend - ed be, All nations o'er.
time's earthly shore, May we meet, to part no more, In heav'n above.

OPENING ODE. 6s & 4s.

Music by J. H. R.

1. Great God, to thee we raise Our hope-ful song of praise;

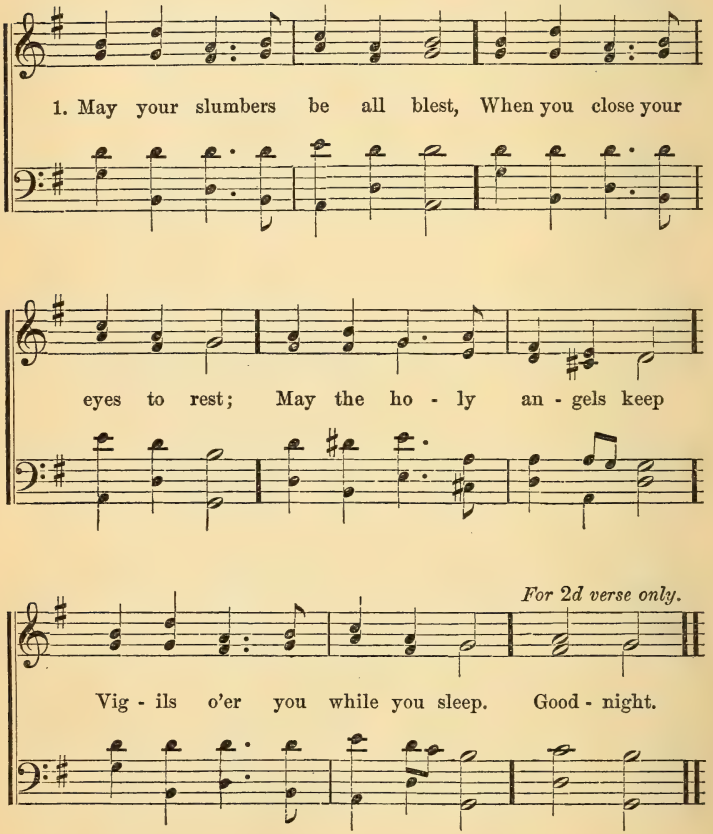
Grant us thy love. Let us in friendship be, Let us har-

monious see Our Order ex - tend - ed be All nations o'er.

2. Let brothers, hand in hand,
True to each other stand
Throughout all time;
And when life's labor 's o'er,
And we leave time's earthly shore,
May we meet, to part no more,
In heav'n above.

CLOSING ODE.

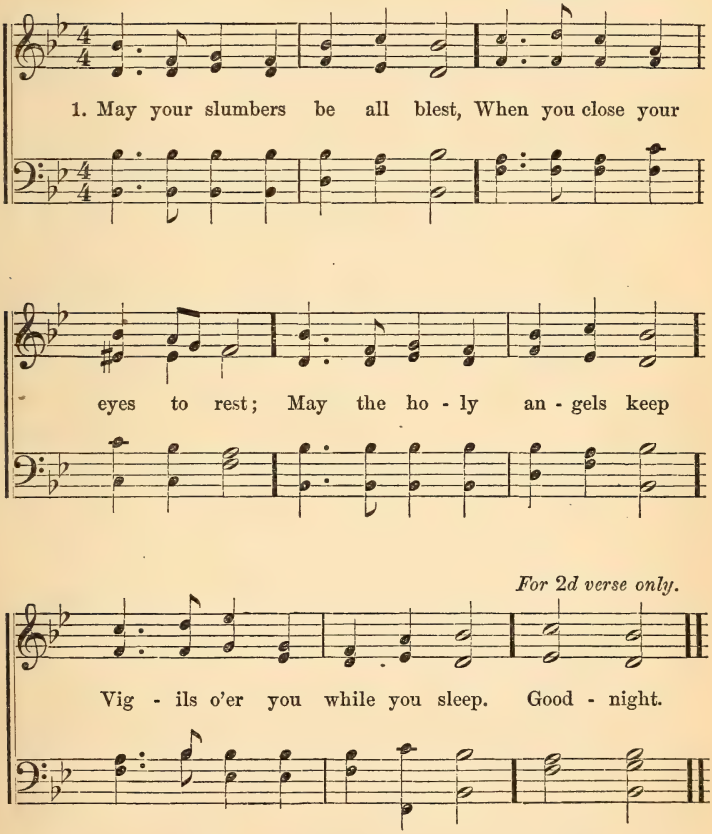
PLEYEL'S HYMN.



2. Sleep till rosy morning comes,
With its light to bless your homes;
Bless the angels that will keep
Vigils o'er you while you sleep.
Good-night.

CLOSING ODE.

Music by J. H. R.



2. Sleep till rosy morning comes,
With its light to bless your homes;
Bless the angels that will keep
Vigils o'er you while you sleep.
Good-night.

INITIATORY ANTHEM.

NOTE.—*Be careful not to sing too fast, and to speak the words distinctly.*

Soft.

'Mid the deep hush that o'er the earth is . . . . . creeping, Father, I come to thee;

With humbleness of heart I kneel en- - - - - - treat-ing, Be merci- ful to me.

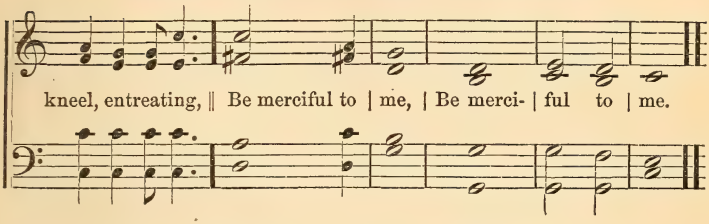
INITIATORY ANTHEM.

Music by J. H. R.

'Mid the deep hush that o'er the . . . . earth is creeping,

Father, I come to thee; With humbleness of heart I

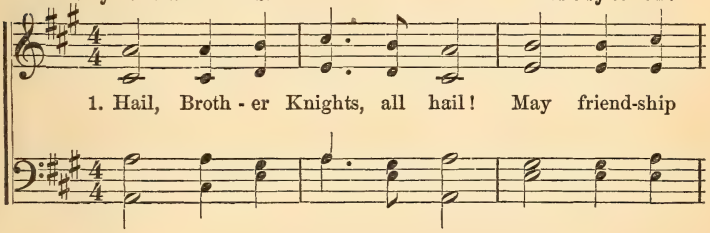
INITIATORY ANTHEM.—Concluded.

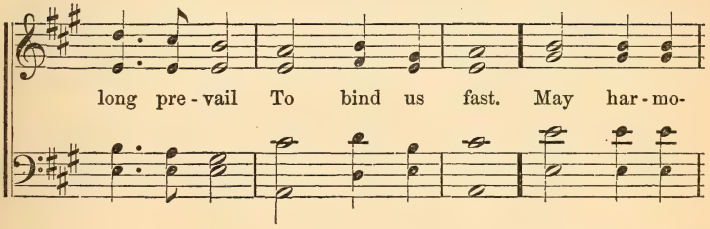


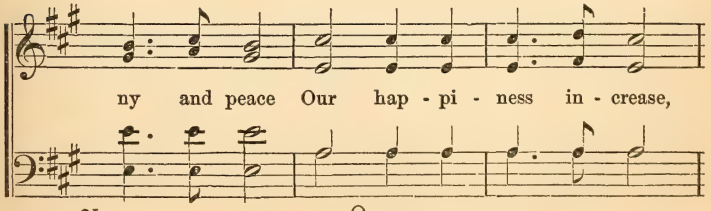
INSTALLATION ODE.

For Subordinate Lodges.

Words by H. R. WILLIAMS. Music by J. H. R.







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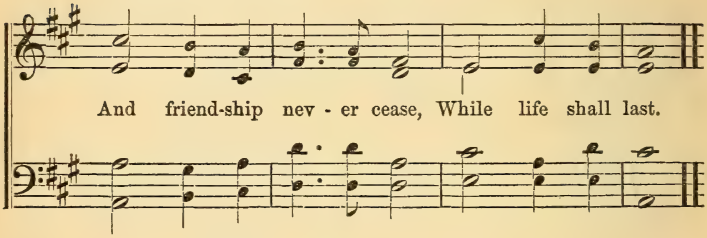
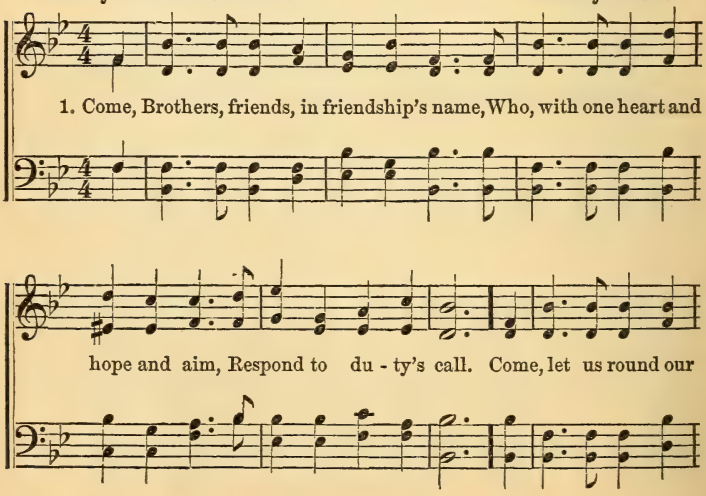


2. Hail, Officers elect,
With honor and respect
We welcome you.
As rulers of our band,
With willing heart and hand,
T' obey your just command
Shall be our aim.

DEDICATION ODE.

Words by Rev. JOEL SWARTZ. Music by J. H. R.



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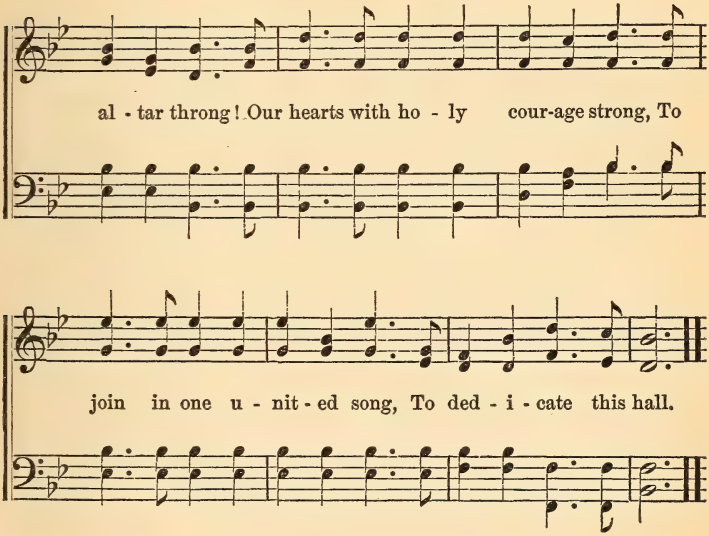


2. Here friendship shall our hearts unite,
To keep our mystic banner bright,
As on our columns go;
No coward fear shall us divide,
Whatever fortune may betide,
But, like brave Knights, we will outride
Our most determined foe.

3. And, should our single courage fail,
And some brave heart begin to quail
When standing all alone,—
Here let it be our common aim,
In F——, C——, B——'s name,
To fan the faint, expiring flame,
Which once more brightly shone.

INSTALLATION ODE.

For Supreme and Grand Officers.

Words by Rev. JOEL SWARTZ. Music by J. H. R.

1. Honored Brothers, we in-stall you, O'er our Or - der to pre-side;

Take the place to which we call you—In your wisdom we con - fide.

2. You will rule our Pythian Order
With a firm and gentle hand;
Banish from us all disorder,
Keep us a united band.

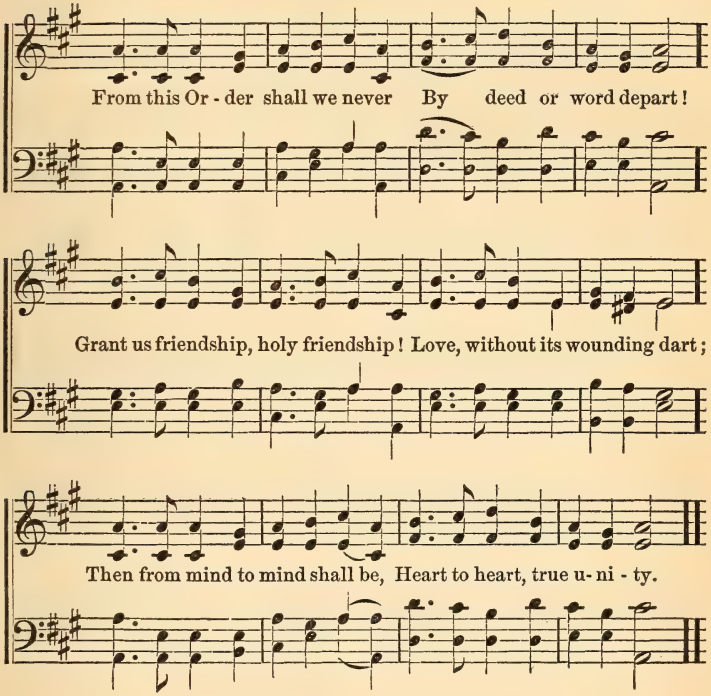
3. Cloth'd with your official honors,
We will heed the charge you give;
Follow where you plant our banners,
Worthy of our mottoes live.

WELCOME SONG.

Words by SEATON DONOHO. Music by J. H. R.

1. Welcome, Brothers, welcome ever, To our lodge as to our heart;

WELCOME SONG.—Concluded.



2. Welcome, Brothers, welcome ever,
   Yet with C—— come ye here;
Guard your souls, that evil never
   In our knightly camp appear;
Come with C——, saving C——,
   Banishing all forms of fear;
Then from mind to mind shall be,
   Heart to heart, true unity.

3. Welcome, Brothers, welcome ever;
   Break the bands that hold ye hence;
Needs it only one endeavor,
   Wrong is only impotence!
Come with B——, come with B——,
   Modest, strong, the soul of sense;
Then from mind to mind shall be,
   Heart to heart, true unity.

WELCOME SONG.

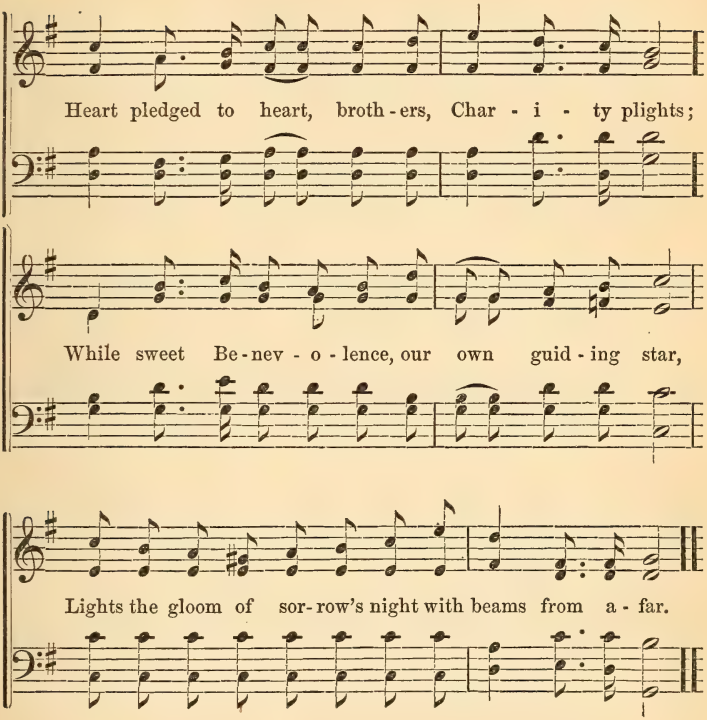
Dedicated to Gem City Lodge, No. 21, K. of P.

Words by KATE HARRINGTON. Tune, "Pull for the Shore."

1. Come to our Order, comrades, answer our call, Symbols of Knighthood wait and badg - es for all; List to our mot - to while your names we enroll, "Friendship, Love, Benevolence," bind soul unto soul.

CHORUS.

Hand clasped in hand, broth - ers, Friend - ship u - nites,



2. Rest by our Altar, pilgrims, pause for awhile,
Give us a brother's right your griefs to beguile;
Sealed with our signet, then your journey pursue,
Shielded by the armor of a Knight firm and true.—*Chorus.*

3. Claim our protection, strangers, friendless and lone,
Never a Knight was deaf to poverty's moan;
Never his hand withheld from generous deed,
Never yet his voice refused for justice to plead.—*Chorus.*

4. Hand clasped in hand, brothers, Friendship unites,
Heart pledged to heart, brothers, Charity plights;
While sweet Benevolence, our own guiding star,
Lights the gloom of sorrow's night with beams from afar.—*Cho.*

MARCH FOR FIRST DEGREE.—FIRST PART.

J. H. R.

Slow and soft.

Fine.

D. C.

MARCH FOR THE FIRST DEGREE.—SECOND PART.

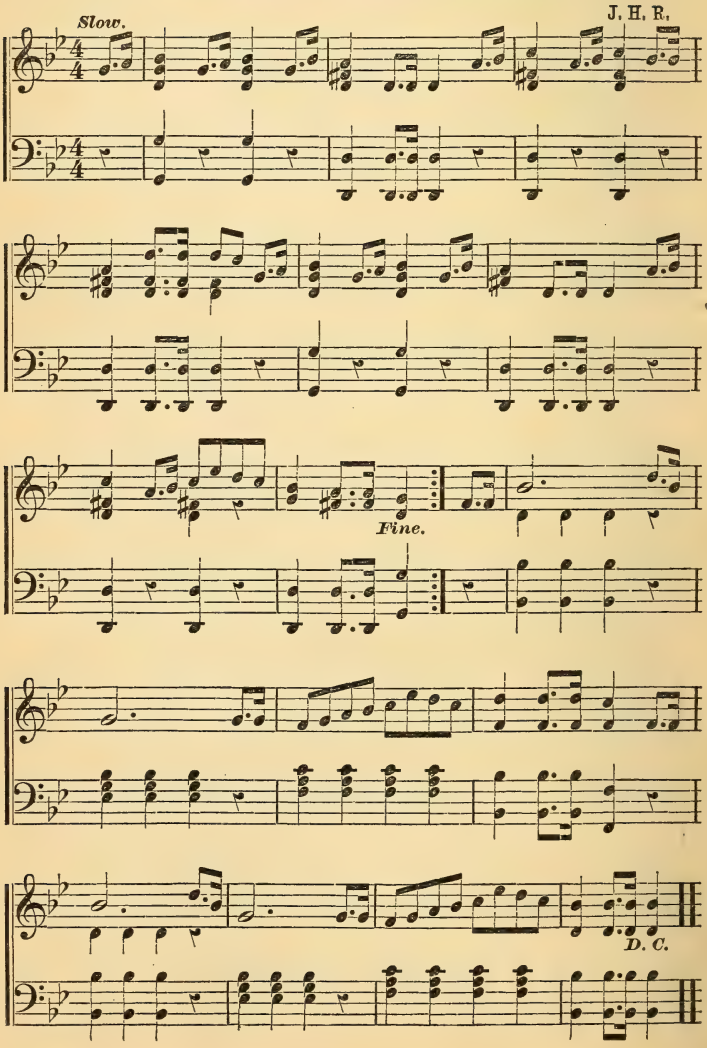
J. H. R.

Fast and loud.

MARCH FOR SECOND DEGREE.

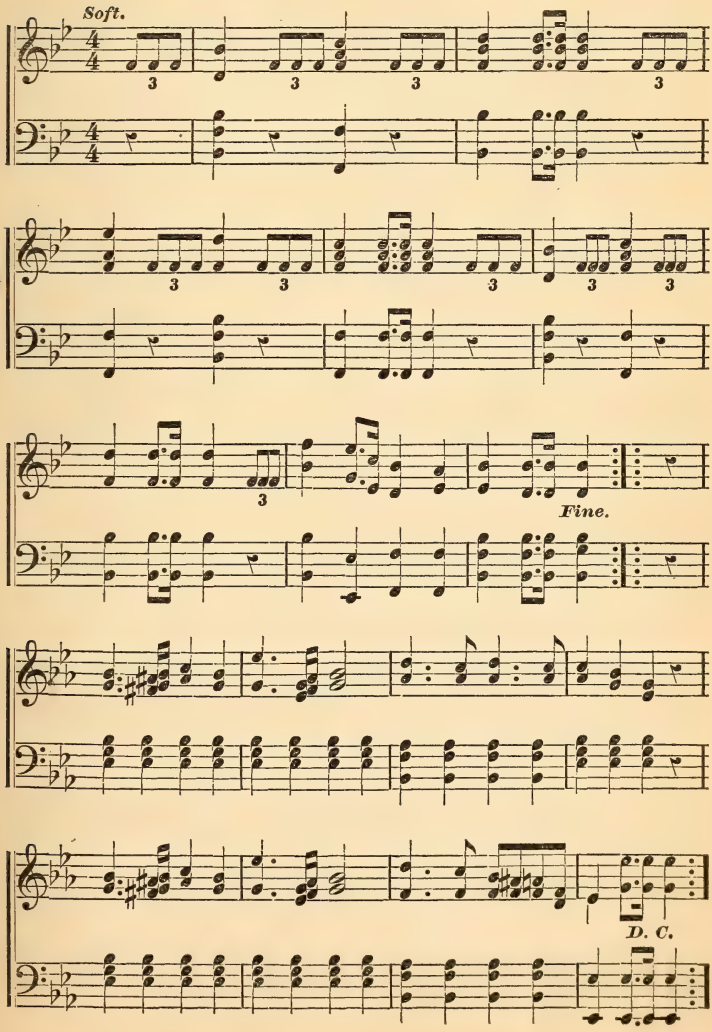
J. H. R.

MARCH FOR THIRD DEGREE.



GRAND MARCH.

For Reception of Grand Officers or Installation.



CLASP HAND IN HAND.

Music by J. H. R.

1. Clasp hand in hand like brothers; Let heart with heart u - nite;
2. The sa-cred bond and com-pact No distance shall un - do,

Now pledge we faith and hon-or, To hold and guard the right:
But roll-ing time shall twine it More bind-ing, firm, and true;

Each voice, the heart o - bey-ing, Bursts forth in hap - py song,
Now hand to hand, my Brothers, While heart with heart u - nites,

Far o'er the hills re-sound-ing In ech - oes loud and long.
We pledge our sa - cred hon - or To guard each oth - er's rights.

UNITED NOW.

AULD LANG SYNE.

1. U - nit - ed now, a no - ble band, With friendship true and tried,
2. To C——'s magic spell we yield A homage just - ly due,
3. And by degrees we 'll take Degrees, Till all have Knights became;

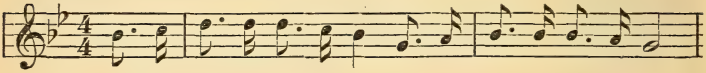
Wher - ev - er found, we 'll firmly stand Fast by each other's side.
And swear pro-tec-tion by our shield To Brothers tried and true.
We 'll show the world we mean to be Not merely knights by name.

Fast by each Brother's side, dear friends, Fast by each Brother's side,
To Brothers tried and true, dear friends, To Brothers tried and true,
Not merely knights by name, dear friends, Not merely knights by name,

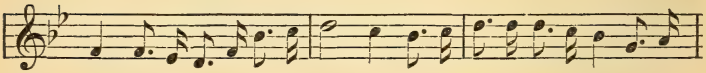
Wher - ev - er found, We 'll firmly stand Fast by each Brother's side.
And swear pro-tec-tion by our shield To Brothers tried and true.
But valiant Knights, so brave and true, That others may covet the same.

GRAND RALLYING SONG.

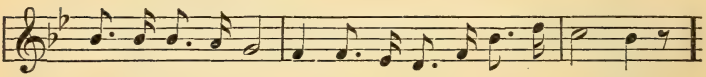
Words by SEATON DONOHO.



1. Round the banners of our love, round the banners of our might,

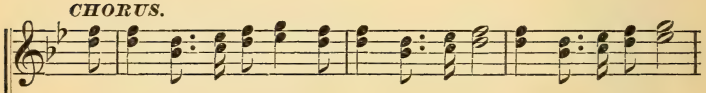


Shouting our motto-word of F——, We will teach the erring world all the

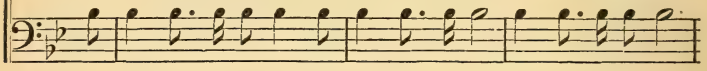


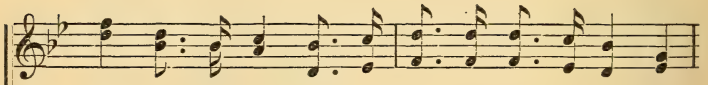
beau - ty of the right, Shouting our mot - to-word of F——.

CHORUS.

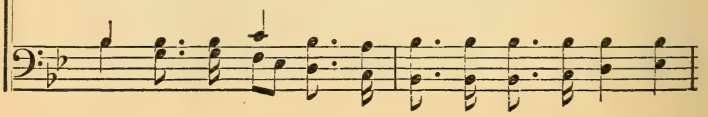


Hur-rah for our Or-der, hur-rah, then, hurrah, Up with its glo-ry,

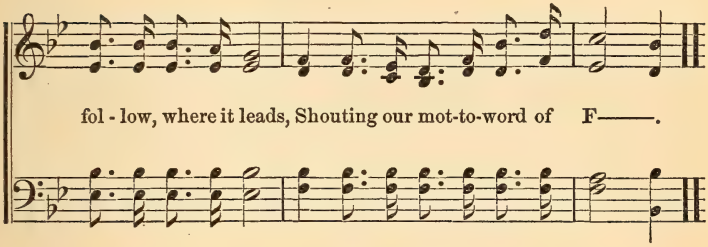




Up with our star, While we call the world to fol - low,



GRAND RALLYING SONG.—Concluded.



2. From the centre to the circle, we will speak to ev'ry heart,
   Whispering our motto-word of C——;
   Whoever loves the truth, let him come and act his part!
   Whispering our motto-word of C——.

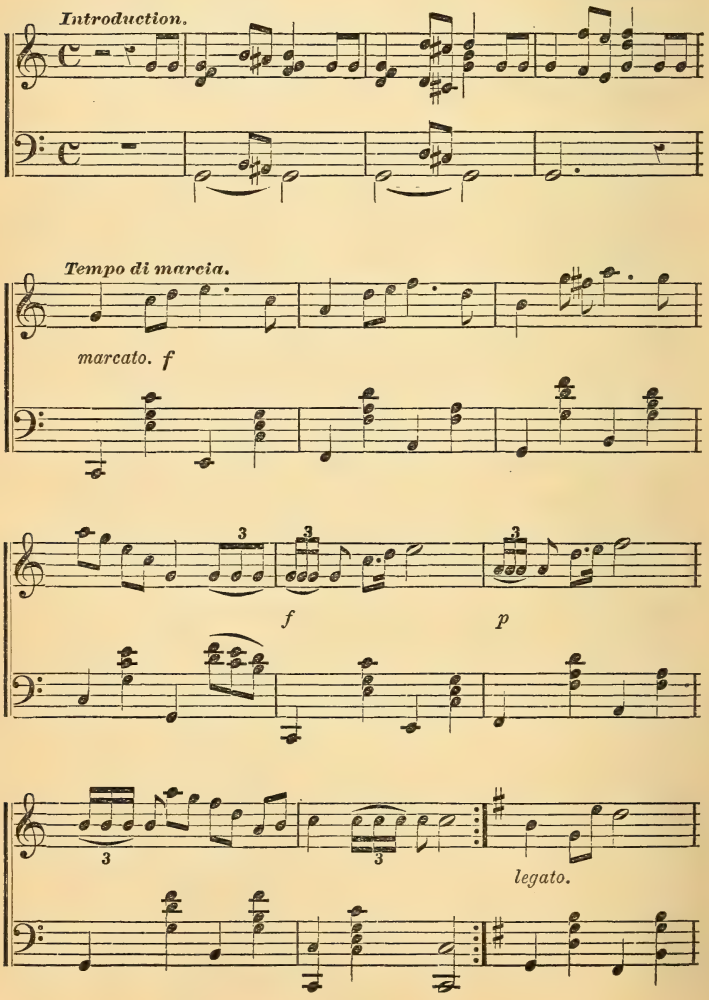
   CHORUS.—Hurrah for our Order, etc.

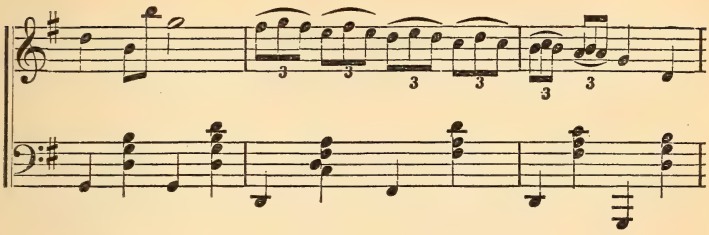
3. Let us never faint or fear, but with eager steps advance,
   Shouting our motto-word of B——,
   With Benevolence our shield, and with Charity our lance,
   Shouting our motto-word of B——.

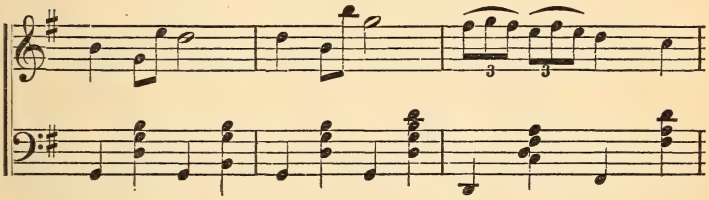
   CHORUS.—Hurrah for our Order, etc.

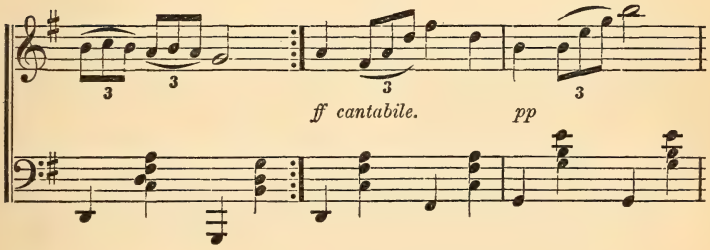
GRAND MARCH OF THE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

C. E. VARDON.





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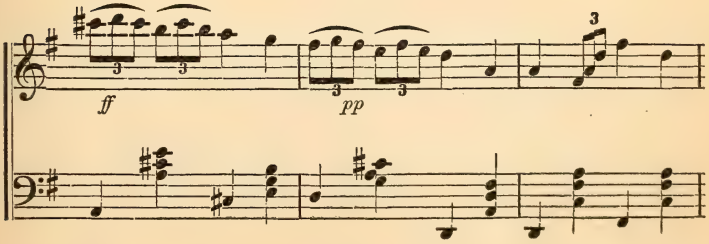
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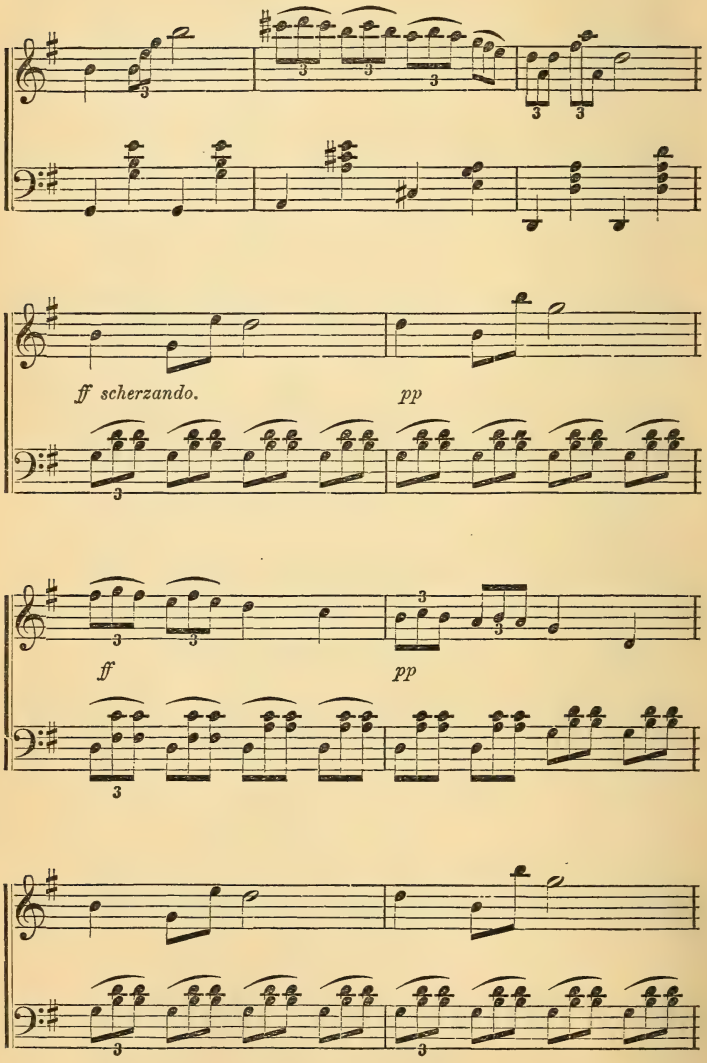
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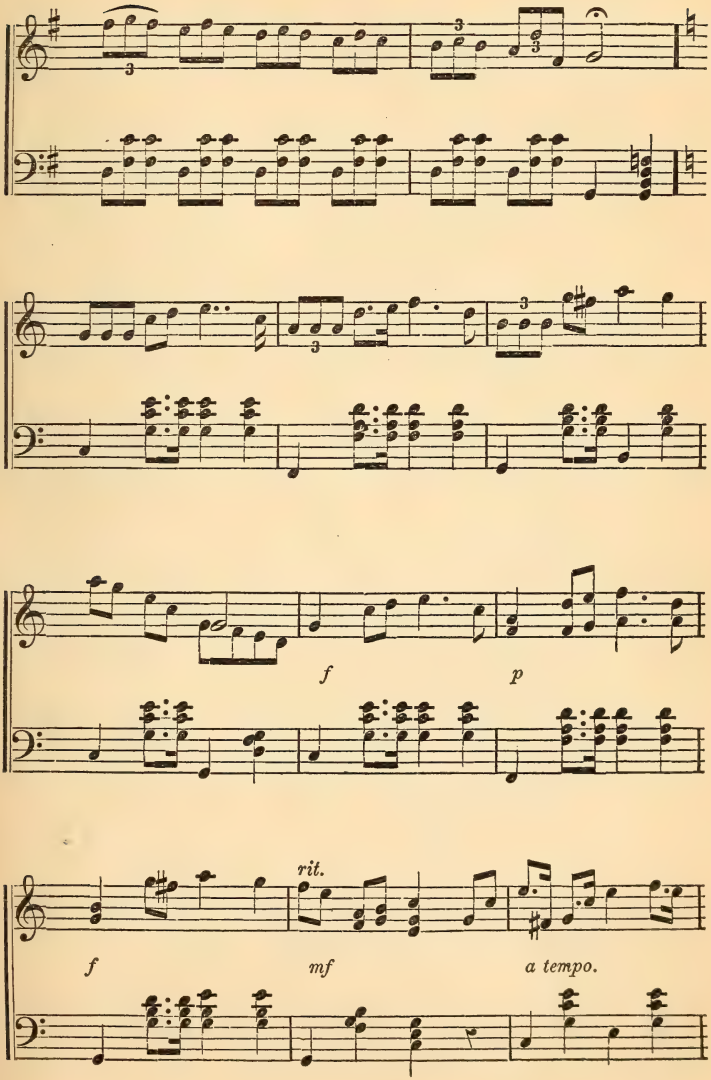
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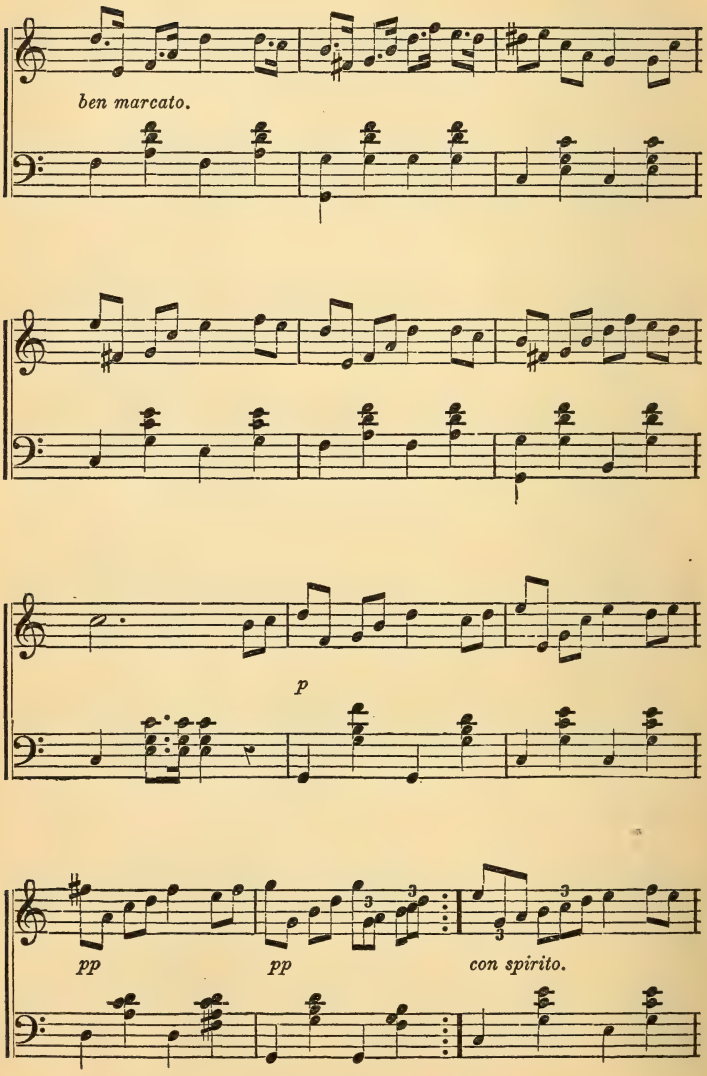
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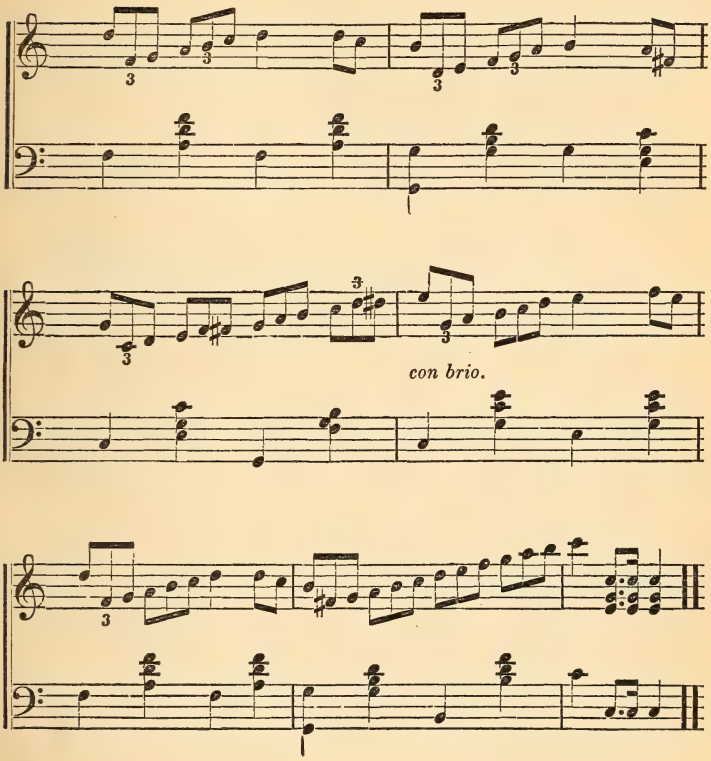
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BLANK FORMS USED BY KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

FORM OF RECORDS OF A MEETING.

CASTLE HALL OF GEM CITY LODGE, NO. 21, K. OF P.,
Fort Madison, Iowa, December 11, 1876.

Regular meeting of Gem City Lodge, No. 21, K. of P.

Lodge opened in due form, Chancellor Commander J. D. M. Hamilton presiding.

Roll of officers called, and Knights John H. Weston and M. Morris found to be absent.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Bro. A. L. Courtright, who was absent at the last regular meeting, stated that he was prevented from attending on account of sickness in his family. On motion, he was excused.

Bro. A. Morrison announced that Bro. Charles P. Breitenstein, living on Front Street, was taken sick on Thursday last.

The Chancellor Commander stated that he had called upon Bro. Taylor and found him very sick; Bro. J. F. Edwards, improving; and Bro. J. W. Albright, Jr., had gone to work. He ordered one week's benefits for Bros. Taylor and Edwards, and appointed Bros. Jacobs, Nunn, Rasnick, and Kiel to watch with Bro. Taylor during the nights of the coming week.

The committee on the petition of G. N. Vermilion reported favorably. He was then balloted for, and elected. Mr. Vermilion being in waiting, the Lodge opened in the Rank of Page, when he was duly initiated into the mysteries of that Rank.

The Lodge then closed in the Rank of Page and opened in that of Esquire. Page Gilmer being in waiting, and having been elected at a previous meeting, was proved in the Rank of Esquire.

The Lodge was then duly closed in the Rank of Esquire and opened in the Rank of Knight.

The petition of Dr. A. C. Roberts, recommended by Bros. McConn and Hale, was received, and referred to Bros. Blackburn, Babcock, and Prichett.

The committee on new hall reported that they had conferred with J. D. Coriell and John C. Atlee relative to fitting up the third stories of their brick blocks, but had no definite proposition from either party. On motion, the committee was continued, with instructions to secure a more commodious hall. Bros. S. H. Craig and J. W. Frow were added to said committee.

The amendment to the By-Laws, offered by Bro. Montandon, to make the dues $6.00 per annum instead of $4.00, was then taken up. After a spirited and lengthy discussion, the amendment was adopted.

The communication (No. 25) from the G. K. of R. and S., giving names of suspended and expelled members for the last term, was then read, and ordered filed.

A communication (No. 26) was read from *Capital City Lodge, No.* 29, of Des Moines, Iowa, warning this Lodge against John E. Brown, an expelled member, who is travelling in Iowa, obtaining money from members of the Order. On motion, the communication was received and filed.

The bill of James C. Adams for one cord of wood, at $4.00, was read, and ordered paid.

DISBURSEMENTS:

Bro. Taylor, benefits	$5.00
Bro. Edwards, benefits	5.00
One cord of wood	4.00
	$14.00

RECEIPTS FOR THE EVENING:

G. N. Vermilion, fee for Page's Rank	$10.00
Jacob Stewart's fee for Esquire's Rank	5.00
George W. Furtney, Jr., dues	4.00
	$19.00

There being no further business, the Lodge closed in due form.

R. G. RASNICK,
K. of R. and S.

PETITION FOR DISPENSATION.

Knights of Pythias.

To the Grand Chancellor, Officers and Members of the Grand Lodge, State of.....

GENTLEMEN.—The undersigned respectfully petition your Honorable Body to grant them a Dispensation to establish a Lodge of Knights of Pythias, to be located in the town or city of....., county of....., said Lodge to be known as ..... Lodge, No. ....., of Knights of Pythias, of the State of.....and under your jurisdiction.

Dispensation Fee enclosed, $.....

NAME.	AGE.	OCCUPATION.	RESIDENCE.
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....

DISPENSATION.

Knights of Pythias.

Know Ye, *That the Grand Chancellor and Officers of the Grand Lodge of the State of ....., Knights of Pythias,*

Reposing especial trust and confidence in the following Knights and their successors,

.....

.....

.....

doth hereby grant this Dispensation to Institute a Lodge at ..... to be hailed by the title of ..... Lodge, No. ....., for the purpose of promulgating and practising the great principles of **PYTHIAN FRIENDSHIP,** and for the encouragement and support of Brother Knights when on travel or otherwise. And the said Lodge, No. ....., being duly and lawfully formed, is hereby authorized and empowered to initiate into and confer the

DEGREES OF PAGE, ESQUIRE, AND KNIGHT,

according to the Constitution and General Laws of the Order, as established by the Supreme Lodge of the World, upon all persons duly proposed and lawfully qualified to receive the same, and to administer to Pages, Esquires, and Knights all the privileges and benefits arising from the Order.

And the said Lodge, No. ....., doth solemnly promise to act according to the laws of the Order, and in obedience to the commands and enactments of this Grand Lodge, until this Dispensation is revoked by a Charter from the Grand Lodge of the State of....., which derives its authority from the Supreme Lodge of the World, Knights of Pythias. **In default thereof, this Dispensation may be suspended or taken away at the pleasure of the Grand Chancellor.**

In Witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names, and affixed the seal of this Grand Lodge, this ..... day of ..... Anno Domini ..... and of the Pythian Period the .....

.....
Grand Chancellor.

Attest, ...
G. K. of R. & S.

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP.

Knights of Pythias.

.....187 .

To the Officers and Members of.....Lodge, No.....of.....

Having conceived a favorable impression of your Chivalric Order, both from observation and a perusal of the Constitution and By-Laws of your Lodge, I herewith present myself as a Candidate for Initiation, with a view to further advancement and membership. I am of sound bodily health, and a believer in the existence of a Supreme Being. If accepted, I promise a full and due observance of all Laws that may govern the Lodge and the Order.

I have.....before applied for initiation in.....Lodge.

Signature..... Age.....

Residence..... Occupation.....

Place of Business.....

Application must be made in the applicant's own handwriting.

From personal knowledge of the above named applicant, we recommend that he be accepted.

Bro..... Bro.....

Fee enclosed, $.....

The initiation fee must accompany this application.

[ENDORSEMENT ON BACK.]

[No.....]

Knights of Pythias.

Application of.....for Initiation.

.....A. D. 187 , P. P.,.....

Received and referred to

.....
.....
.....
} *Investigating Committee.*

.....A. D. 187 , P. P.,.....

We, the undersigned Committee, appointed to investigate the character and standing of the within named applicant, beg leave to report that we have attended to our duty, and.....

.....

.....
.....
.....
} *Committee.*

Applicant balloted for and.....A. D. 187 , and of the Pythian Period the..... Initiated .....187 .
Proved.....187 . Charged.....187 .

.....

K. of R. & S.

Fee, $.....Received.....187 .

.....

Master of Finance.

APPLICATION FOR RANK OF ESQUIRE.

Knights of Pythias.

JURISDICTION OF.....

.....187 .

To the Officers and Members of.....Lodge, No.....

The undersigned, having been regularly *initiated* in the rank of PAGE, is now desirous of being further advanced in a knowledge of this Chivalric Order, and herewith respectfully petitions that, if deemed worthy, he may be *proved* in the Second or Armorial rank of ESQUIRE.

Signature.....

Fee, $.....enclosed.

[ENDORSEMENT ON BACK.]

Knights of Pythias.

Application of.....for advancement to the Armorial Rank of Esquire.

Received.....187

Applicant balloted for and.....A. D. 187 , and of the Pythian Period the.....

.....

K. of R. & S.

APPLICATION FOR RANK OF KNIGHT.

Knights of Pythias.

JURISDICTION OF.....

.....187 .

To the Officers and Members of.....Lodge, No.....

The undersigned, having been regularly *initiated* in the Rank of PAGE, and *proved* in the Armorial Rank of ESQUIRE, again desires advancement, and respectfully petitions that he may receive a full knowledge of the mysteries of this Order, by being *charged* in the high, honorable, and Chivalric Rank of KNIGHT, and also asks that he may be admitted a member of the Lodge.

Signature.....

Fee, $.....enclosed.

[ENDORSEMENT ON BACK.]

Knights of Pythias.

Application of..... .....for advancement to the Chivalric Rank of Knight, and to Membership.

Received..... 187

Applicant balloted for and.....A. D. 187 , and of the Pythian Period the.....

.....

K. of R. & S.

CERTIFICATE OF MEMBERSHIP.

Knights of Pythias.

STATE OF.....

This is to certify, that Brother.....was regularly admitted a .....of.....No....., by....., on the.....day of....., 18

In Witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands, and affixed the seal of our Lodge, this.....day of....., 18 .

.....

C. C.

.....

K. of R. & S.

ADMISSION BY CARD.

Knights of Pythias.

.....A. D., 187 ,

And of the Pythian Period the.....

To the Officers and Members of.....Lodge, No....., of.....

I, the undersigned, a....., and a member of the Order holding a valid *Withdrawal Card*, respectfully represent that I withdrew from.....Lodge, No....., of....., in the Jurisdiction of....., on the.....day of....., A. D., 187 , and of the Pythian Period the.....; and now being desirous of again affiliating with the Order, do herewith present to your Chivalric Body the Withdrawal Card granted me by said .....Lodge, No....., and most fraternally and respectfully pray that it may be accepted, and that the Lodge will receive me as a member. If accepted, I promise a renewal of all my obligations, and a full and due observance of all the requirements of the Order.

I have.....before presented my Withdrawal Card to..... Lodge.

The prescribed fee, viz., $....., accompanies this application.

Signature..... Age.....
Residence..... Occupation.....
Place of Business.....

Application must be made in the applicant's own handwriting.

From personal knowledge of the applicant, we recommend his prayer be granted.

Bro.....Bro.....

[ENDORSEMENT ON BACK.]

Knights of Pythias.

Application of.....for Admission by Card.

.....A. D., 187 , P. P.....

Received and referred to

.....
.....
.....
} *Investigating Committee.*

.....A. D., 187 , P. P.....

We, the undersigned Committee, appointed to investigate the character and standing of the within named applicant, beg leave to report that we have attended to our duty, and report.....

.....
.....
.....
} *Committee.*

Applicant balloted for and.....A. D., 187 , and of the Pythian Period the.....

.....

K. of R. & S.

REINSTATEMENT.

Knights of Pythias.

.....A. D., 187 ,

And of the Pythian Period the.....

To the Officers and Members of.....Lodge, No....., of.....

The undersigned respectfully represents that he was formerly a member of your Lodge, but was suspended from membership.....187 , for non-payment of dues, and wishing to be again enrolled on the Roster of your Chivalric Order, does hereby most respectfully petition to be *reinstated* into full membership in your Lodge and the Order.

The amount of arrearages to the present date, viz., $....., accompanies this petition.

Signature..... Age.....
Residence..... Occupation.....
Place of Business.....

Application must be made in the applicant's own handwriting.

From personal knowledge of the applicant, we recommend his prayer be granted.

Bro.....Bro.....

[ENDORSEMENT ON BACK.]

[No.....]

Knights of Pythias.

Application of.....for Reinstatement.

.....A. D., 187 , P. P.....

Received and referred to

.....
.....
..... } *Investigating Committee.*

We, the undersigned Committee, appointed to investigate the character and standing of the within named applicant, beg leave to report that we have attended to our duty, and find that.....

.....
.....
..... } *Committee.*

Applicant balloted for and.....A. D., 187 , and of the Pythian Period the.....

.....

K. of R. & S.

Fee, $.....Received.....187 .

.....

Master of Finance.

COMMITTEE NOTICE.

Knights of Pythias.

CASTLE HALL OF.....LODGE, NO....., JURISDICTION OF.....
.....A. D., 187 ,

And of the Pythian Period the.....

Bro. Knight.....

You have been appointed, in connection with Brother Knights.....
.....
a Committee of Investigation on the application of Mr.....
for Initiation.

Place of Residence..... Place of Business..... .....
Occupation..... Age.....

A report will be due from you one week from the above date.

.....

[SEAL.] *K. of R. & S.*

NOTIFICATION OF ELECTION.

Knights of Pythias.

CASTLE HALL OF.....LODGE, NO....., JURISDICTION OF.....
.....A. D., 187 ,

And of the Pythian Period the.....

To.....

An application having been received from you for.....
in this Lodge, upon a ballot being taken you were ELECTED, and you are accordingly notified to be present at the Castle Hall of this Lodge, No.....
.....Street, on.....evening,
.....187 , at.....o'clock, at which place and time you will receive the honors conferred upon you by that election.

.....

[SEAL.] *K. of R. & S.*

The Rank of Page is conferred on the first.....evening in each month.
" " Esquire " " second..... " " "
" " Knight " " third..... " " "

NOTIFICATION OF REJECTION.

Knights of Pythias.

CASTLE HALL OF.....LODGE, NO....., JURISDICTION OF.....
.....A. D., 187 ,
And of the Pythian Period the.....

To.....

It is my duty to notify you that, upon ballot being taken, an application from you for.....was REJECTED.

The amount $....., accompanying your application, is herewith returned.

.....

[SEAL.] *K. of R. & S.*

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF THE ORDER.

" . . . he shall be declared rejected, and no other balloting for the same applicant shall take place in any Lodge of the Order within the jurisdiction, until the expiration of six months thereafter."

NOTIFICATION OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Knights of Pythias.

CASTLE HALL OF.....LODGE, NO....., JURISDICTION OF.....
.....A. D., 187 ,
And of the Pythian Period the.....

To BRO.....

You are hereby notified that you are IN ARREARS, and indebted to this Lodge, as follows:

For Quarterly Dues, from....., 187 , to....., 187 . . $
For Assessment, W. and O. Fund . . . . . .
For Assessment, Funeral . . . . . .
" ....
" ....
Total,

Fraternally Yours in F. C. B.,

.....

Master of Finance.

EXTRACT FROM THE CONSTITUTION.

"Any member [six months*] in arrears to the Lodge shall be declared suspended from all benefits and privileges; and any member who is one year in arrears shall be declared suspended from membership until the payment of his arrearages; and no brother shall receive the S. A. P.W. unless he is square upon the books; nor can any brother be permitted to remain in the Lodge-Room unless he is in possession of the S. A. P.W.—*Art. IX., Sec.* 1.

* NOTE.—Subject to local law.

NOTIFICATION OF SUSPENSION.

Knights of Pythias.

CASTLE HALL OF.....LODGE, NO....., JURISDICTION OF.....
.....A. D., 187 ,
And of the Pythian Period the.....

To.....

It is my duty to notify you, that being in ARREARS to this Lodge to the amount of $....., one year's dues, your case was brought to the notice of the Lodge at the stated meeting held.....187 , and in accordance with the provisions of Article X., Section I., of the Constitution you are declared SUSPENDED FROM MEMBERSHIP from that date.

.....

[SEAL.] *K. of R. & S.*

OFFICIAL RECEIPT FOR DUES.

[Not genuine unless bearing on its back the Seal of the Supreme Lodge, and signature of the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal.]

No..... .....Lodge, No....., K. of P.
.....187 .

Received of BROTHER.....

Dues from....., 187 , to....., 187 . . . $
Assessments . . . . . .
Widows' and Orphans' Fund . . . . . .
Other Claims . . . . . .
Total, _____

.....
Master of Finance.

[Impress Lodge Seal on this Receipt.]

[PRINTED ON BACK.]

LEGISLATION ON RECEIPT FOR DUES.

OFFICE OF THE SUPREME K. OF R. & S.
COLUMBUS, OHIO, June 24, 1875.
Pythian Period XIV.

At the Seventh Annual Session of the Supreme Lodge Knights of Pythias of the World, held in the city of Washington, Grand Jurisdiction of the District of Columbia, May 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22, 1875, the following was adopted:

"WHEREAS, Much trouble and difficulty have from time to time occurred from the want of an authoritative receipt which shall, upon its face, not only show the payment of all claims of the Lodge against a Brother, but also be authoritative evidence to the Order throughout the world, not only of membership, but good standing in the Order; therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, That the Supreme Chancellor and Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal be, and hereby are, authorized to issue receipts, which shall be furnished to all Grand and Subordinate Lodges at $2.00 per 100; and that no receipt shall be authoritative or evidence of payment of dues, assessments, or other claims of the Lodge against a member of a Subordinate Lodge, unless written upon such receipt, and bearing the Seal of the Supreme Lodge.

"*Resolved*, That the receipt above mentioned go into effect on and after July 1, 1875."

JOSEPH DOWDALL,
[SEAL.] *S. K. of R. & S,*

NOTIFICATION OF REINSTATEMENT.

Knights of Pythias.

CASTLE HALL OF.....LODGE, NO....., JURISDICTION OF.....
.....A. D. 187 ,
And of the Pythian Period the.....

To.....

Your application for REINSTATEMENT in this Lodge has been duly considered, and I hereby notify you that the Lodge has decided to grant your petition, and accordingly you are reinstated in this Lodge, thereby again becoming entitled to all privileges, benefits, and honors arising from the Order.

.....

[SEAL.] *K. of R. & S.*

NOTICE OF REJECTIONS, SUSPENSIONS, ETC.

Knights of Pythias.

CASTLE HALL OF.....LODGE, NO.....
.....A. D., 187 ,
And of the Pythian Period the.....

To.....

Grand Keeper of Records and Seal.

SIR AND BROTHER: In accordance with the requirements of the Constitution for Subordinate Lodges, you are hereby notified that the following named persons were.....by this Lodge, on.....Evening,.....187 .

NAMES.	AGE.	OCCUPATION.	RESIDENCE.	REMARKS.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Fraternally Yours, in F. C. B.,

....

[SEAL.] *K. of R. & S.*

[This Blank to be used for Rejections, Suspensions, and Reinstatements.]

[ENDORSEMENT ON BACK.]

NOTICE OF REJECTIONS, SUSPENSIONS, ETC.

From.....Lodge, No.....
.....A. D., 187 ,
And of the Pythian Period the.....

NOTIFICATION OF ATTENDANCE.

Knights of Pythias.

CASTLE HALL OF.....LODGE, NO. ....., JURISDICTION OF.....
.....A. D., 187 ,
And of the Pythian Period the.....

TO BRO.....

You are hereby notified to attend a convention of this Lodge, to be held on.....evening, being the.....day of....., 187 , at.....o'clock, at the usual place of meeting.

The special business of this Convention is.....
.....

Per order,

.....

[SEAL.] *K. of R. & S.*

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES.

Knights of Pythias.

CASTLE HALL OF.....LODGE, NO....., JURISDICTION OF.....
For the Term commencing.....187 , and ending.....187 .

Roll of Officers.

TITLES.	NAMES OF OFFICERS.							
P. C.....								
C. C.....								
V. C.....								
P.....								
K. of R. & S.								
M. of F.....								
M. of E.....								
M. at A.....								
I. G.....								
O. G.....								

If absent at Roll-Call, mark thus, | ; but if present during the meeting, to be marked thus,—

Representative, Trustees, Attendants, and Standing Committees.

Representative to Grand Lodge.

.....

Trustees.

.....

Attendants.

.....
.....

Auditing Committee.

.....
.....
.....

Relief Committee.

.....
.....
.....

SUMMONS.

Knights of Pythias.

HALL OF.....LODGE, NO.....
.....A. D., 187 .

Bro. Knight.....

You are hereby SUMMONED to attend a convention of this Lodge, to be held on.....evening, being the.....day of....., 187 , at.....o'clock, at the usual place of meeting; and in evidence of which, herewith witness our hands and Seal of said Lodge, at....., this.....day of....., 187 , and of Pythian Period the.....
....., *C. C.*

[SEAL.] ....., *K. of R. & S.*

APPLICATION FOR DISPENSATION.

Knights of Pythias.

CASTLE HALL OF.....LODGE, NO.....
.....A. D., 187 ,
And of the Pythian Period the.....

To.....

District Deputy Grand Chancellor,.....Pythian District.

SIR AND BROTHER: This Lodge submits this application for a Dispensation to your consideration, and respectfully asks that the same may be granted.

No.	PURPOSE.	NAME, AGE, OCCUPATION, AND RESIDENCE OF CANDIDATE.	REASONS FOR APPLICATION.
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....

The prescribed Fee, $....., is herewith enclosed.

Fraternally submitted, in F. C. B.,

[SEAL.] ....., *C. C.*

Attest: ....., *K. of R. & S.*

[ENDORSEMENT ON BACK.]

APPLICATION FOR DISPENSATION.

From..... .....Lodge, No....., District No.....
.....A. D., 187 ,
And of the Pythian Period the.....

No..... Purpose.....

.....

Name of Candidate.....

Application received and.....approved, and a Dispensation.....granted .....A. D., 187 , and of the Pythian Period the.....

Amount of Fee, $....., forwarded to G. K. of R. & S.

.....

Dist. Deputy G. C.....Pythian Dist.

[The Deputy will forward this Application to the G. C., with his Report for the term.]

APPLICATION FOR INSTALLATION.

Knights of Pythias.

CASTLE HALL OF.....LODGE, NO....., JURISDICTION OF.....

.....A. D., 187 ,

And the Pythian Period the.....

To P. C.....

District Deputy Grand Chancellor of.....Pythian District.

SIR AND BROTHER: At the stated meeting held .....187 , the Brethren named below were elected Officers of this Lodge for the ensuing term, and they, together with such appointive Officers as may be selected, will be ready for installation on.....evening,.....187 , at which time the Lodge will be pleased to receive you in your official capacity for the performance of that duty.

.....C. C. .....K. of R. & S.

.....V. C. .....M. of F.

.....P. .....M. of E.

Fraternally Yours in F. C. B.,

.....

[SEAL.] *K. of R. & S.*

CERTIFICATE OF GOOD STANDING.

Knights of Pythias.

CASTLE HALL OF.....LODGE, NO....., JURISDICTION OF.....

TO ANY CHANCELLOR COMMANDER, GREETING:

This certifies that the bearer, Bro.....a.....in rank, is a member in good standing on the Roster of this Lodge, and is fully qualified and entitled to receive the S. A. P. W. for the term ending..... he being square on the books to that date; and it is our request that you communicate the same to him, first proving him, by an examination, to be a member of the Order.

In Witness whereof, we have hereunto affixed our hands and the Seal of this Lodge, at.....this the

[SEAL.] .....day of.....A. D. 187 , and of the Pythian Period the.....

.....

C. C.

.....

K. of R. & S.

PAST CHANCELLOR CREDENTIAL.

Knights of Pythias.

[NOTE.—The "Pythian Period" commences on February 19, 1864, and runs Yearly from that date.]

CASTLE HALL OF.....LODGE, NO....., JURISDICTION OF.....

This is to Certify, That P. C....., having been duly qualified, passed the C. C.'s chair of this Lodge, being clear of the books, and under no charge, is fully qualified and entitled to become a member, and be enrolled as such upon the Grand Roster of the Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias of.....

In Witness whereof, we have hereunto affixed our hands and the Seal of this Lodge, this.....day of....., A. D. 187 , and of Pythian Period the.....at.....

.....

C. C.

.....

[SEAL.] *K. of R. & S.*

MEMORANDA, which invariably put in: { Past Chancellor's Occupation ..... " Age..... " Residence .....

To be filled in duplicate, one to be given to the person entitled, the other sent to G. K. of R. & S.

[ENDORSEMENT ON BACK.]

PAST CHANCELLOR CREDENTIAL

Of....., Issued by.....Lodge, No..... .....187 , to the Grand Lodge K. of P. of..... for Session of.....187 . Received and Filed.....187 , and referred to Committee on Returns and Credentials.

.....

G. K. of R. & S.

Received the within Credential from the G. K. of R. & S. in regular course, have examined the same and find it.....correct, in accordance with the laws of this Grand Lodge, and the bearer.....entitled to admission to the Grand Lodge K. of P. of....., and all rights and privileges accruing to him under this said Credential.

.....

Chairman Com. on R. & C.

.....187 .

REMARKS.....

PAST CHANCELLOR'S TRANSFER CREDENTIAL.

Knights of Pythias.

CASTLE HALL OF.....LODGE, NO....., JURISDICTION OF.....

[NOTE.—The "Pythian Period" commences on February, 19, 1864, and runs Yearly from that date.]

This is to Certify, That.....having been duly qualified and advanced to the Rank of Past Chancellor of this Lodge, being clear of the Books and under no charge, is hereby granted this Transfer Credential indicating his Rank, which fully entitles him to be enrolled as such by any Lodge K. of P. when otherwise having conformed to the laws of the Order by presenting and depositing a Withdrawal Card in due and regular form, and thereupon he shall be recognized with the Rank and title of Past Chancellor upon the Roster of any Lodge of which he becomes a member.

In Witness whereof, we have hereunto affixed our hands and the Seal of this Lodge, this.....day of....., A. D., 187 , and of Pythian Period the.....at.....

[SEAL.]

..... C. C.

.....K. of R. & S.

MEMORANDA, which invariably put in:

Past Chancellor's Occupation.....
" Age.....
" Residence.....

[ENDORSEMENT ON BACK.]

GRAND LODGE AUTHENTICATION.

This is to Certify, that Past Chancellor .....of.....Lodge, No..... became a member of, was regularly invested with said high, honorable, and responsible rank, and has been enrolled on the Roster of the Grand Lodge of... ...., as entitled to and bearing the same, at the session of that Grand Body, held in the month of ....., A. D., 187 , and of the P. P. the.....in the City of.....

In Witness whereof, herewith find my official signature and seal of the Grand Lodge K. of P. of...

[G. L. S.]

.....

G. K. of R. & S.

SUBORDINATE LODGE AUTHENTICATION.

This is to Certify, That Past Chancellor .... became a member of this Lodge by depositing a Withdrawal Card in regular form, in accordance with the laws of the GRAND LODGE K. OF P. OF....., with the evidence of having attained the rank of Past Chancellor, by this proper Credential. Now, therefore, do we hereby authenticate the same by the signatures as below and Seal of this Lodge, this.....day of....., 187 , and of P. P. the... .....at Castle Hall of..... .....Lodge, No....., K. of P.

.....C. C.

[SEAL.] .....K. of R. & S.

THE TRANSFER CREDENTIAL

of P. C..... ....., issued by..... .....Lodge, No....., ...187 , to the GRAND LODGE K. OF P. OF .....

Received and Filed.....187 , and referred to Committee on Returns and Credentials.

.....

G. K. of R. & S.

Received the within Credential from the G. K. of R. & S. in regular course, have examined the same and find it.....correct, in accordance with the laws of this Grand Lodge, and the bearer.....entitled to admission to the GRAND LODGE K. OF P. OF....., and all rights and privileges accruing to him under this said Credential.

.....

Chairman Com. on R. &. C.

.....187 .

REMARKS.....

.....

.....

.....

REPRESENTATIVE CREDENTIAL.

Knights of Pythias.

[NOTE.—The "Pythian Period" commences on February 19, 1864, and runs Yearly from that date.]

CASTLE HALL OF.....LODGE, NO....., GRAND JURISDICTION OF.....

This is to Certify, That Past Chancellor..... has been duly elected a Representative of this Lodge, to the Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias of....., to serve from the..... day of....., 187 , to the Annual Session of the Grand Lodge, held the.....day of ....., 187 , P. P. the.....

In Witness whereof, we have hereunto affixed our hands and the Seal of this Lodge, this.....day of.....A. D., 187 , and of Pythian Period the....., at.....

[SEAL.]

.....
C. C.

Attest: .....
K. of R. & S.

MEMORANDA, which invariably put in: Representative's Occupation..... " Age..... " Residence.....

To be filled in duplicate, one to be given to the person entitled, the other sent to G. K. of R. and S.

[ENDORSEMENT ON BACK.]

REPRESENTATIVE CREDENTIAL

Of P. C....., Issued by.....Lodge, No..... .....187 , to the Grand Lodge K. of P. of..... for Session of.....187 . Received and Filed.....187 , and referred to Committee on Returns and Credentials.

.....
G. K. of R. & S.

Received the within Credential from the G. K. of R. & S. in regular course, have examined the same and find it.....correct, in accordance with the laws of this Grand Lodge, and the bearer.....entitled to admission to the Grand Lodge K. of P. of....., and all rights and privileges accruing to him under this said Credential.

.....
Chairman Com. on R. & C.

.....187 .

REMARKS.....

PETITION FOR CHARTER.

Knights of Pythias.

To the Grand Chancellor, Officers, and Members of the Grand Lodge, Grand Jurisdiction of.....

The undersigned, officers of, and acting in behalf of..... Lodge, U. D., located at....., in this Grand Jurisdiction, would represent that said Lodge was instituted on the.....day of ....., 187 , with.....members; that it now has a total of.....members; that they have conformed to, and worked under the Laws of the Grand Lodge of this Jurisdiction and the usages of the Order; have made the proper Returns required by the Laws of the Grand Lodge, which have passed examination and been pronounced correct by your "Grand Keeper of Records and Seal," as also your "Committee on Returns and Credentials;" and knowing of no lawful reason or hindrance thereto, tender herewith the amount fixed by law, as the fee in such cases provided, and ask that A CHARTER, WITH ARMORIAL ESCUTCHEON AND NUMERICAL SHIELD therein, be issued to them, and that they be enrolled on the

ROSTER OF LODGES

of this Grand Jurisdiction in accordance therewith; and renewing our fealty to the Laws, enactments, and decisions of the Grand Lodge, and the rules, usages, and work of the Order, we respectfully and fraternally submit this, our official request, for your approval or dissent, this.....day of ....., 187 , and of the Pythian Period the.....

Charter Fee enclosed, $.....

....., *C. C.*

[SEAL.] Attest: ....*K. of R. & S.*

This is to Certify, that the above named.....Lodge, under Dispensation, having been under my official supervision since.....187 , it gives me much pleasure to approve this petition, and I would most respectfully recommend that the prayer contained therein be granted, and that a valid and regular CHARTER be issued to them by the Grand Lodge.

.....

District Deputy Grand Chancellor.

.....A. D. 187

And of the Pythian Period the.....

[ENDORSEMENT ON BACK.]

PETITION FOR CHARTER

By.....Lodge, U. D. Made..... .....A. D. 187

And of the Pythian Period the.....

Charter Granted by the

GRAND LODGE,

At.....Session....., and issued to the following named parties, viz.:

.....P. C.	....M. of F.
.....C. C.	.....M. of E.
.....V. C.	.....M. at A.
.....P.	.....I. G.
.....K. of R. & S.	.....O. G.

On.....A. D. 187 , and of the Pythian Period the.....

.....

G. K. of R. & S.

.....LODGE, No.....

....., 187 .

NAME.	AGE.	OCCUPATION.	MOTTO.	PASSWORD.

Original Signature, No.....

Witness....., *K. of R. & S.*

APPLICATION FOR CARD.

Knights of Pythias.

.....A. D., 187 ,

And of the Pythian Period the.....

To the Board of Grand Officers of the Grand Lodge of.....

I, the undersigned, a Knight, respectfully represent that I was formerly a member of.....Lodge, No....., of....., now defunct; that I was in good standing at the time of its dissolution, and now wishing to be again enrolled as a member of the order, do hereby most respectfully petition for a Withdrawal Card.

If it is granted, I promise a renewal of my obligations, with a full and due observance of all the requirements of the order.

The amount due the Lodge, $....., also prescribed fee for Card $....., accompanies.

Signature.....

Age..... Residence.....

Occupation..... Place of Business.....

Application must be made in the applicant's own handwriting

From personal knowledge of the applicant, we recommend his prayer be granted.

Bro..... Bro.....

[ENDORSEMENT ON BACK.]

Knights of Pythias.

Application for Withdrawal Card, by.....

of.....Lodge, No....., of.....

Received .....187 .....

Referred to board for action.....187 .....

Voted, That the application be.....

Card forwarded.....187 .....

.....

G. K. of R. & S.

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND CHANCELLOR'S COMMISSION.

Knights of Pythias.

OFFICE OF THE GRAND CHANCELLOR OF THE GRAND LODGE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS, JURISDICTION OF.....
.....187 ,
P. P......

To All Whom these Presents may Come, GREETING:

Know Ye, That I,.....Grand Chancellor of the Grand Lodge of....., by virtue of the authority vested in me, do hereby constitute, authorize, and commission Past Chancellor.....
.....of.....Lodge, No....., District Deputy Grand Chancellor for the District of .....or otherwise, as by me directed, where his Official duties for, or during the term ending .....187 , (and until his successor is duly qualified) may require, to act according to, and under my instructions as the GRAND CHANCELLOR of this Grand Jurisdiction and the Constitution and Laws governing the Grand Lodge, K. of P., of....., or until revoked by me as said Grand Chancellor, prior to the expiration of hereinbefore mentioned term.

It is the duty of the said Deputy to see that the work of the Order is correctly communicated to those entitled to receive it, and to see that the Laws are strictly enforced.

It is the duty of all Lodges in said Jurisdiction to yield obedience to all lawful instructions of the said Deputy.

Let all our acts be characterized by energy, fidelity, and devotion to the principles of our most Honorable Order.

In Witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Seal of the Grand Lodge of..... to be affixed at.....this..... day of.....187 .

[SEAL.]

.....
Grand Chancellor.

Attest:

.....
G. K. of R. & S.

THE ENDOWMENT RANK.

AT the session of the Supreme Lodge K. of P., held in August, 1877, at Cleveland, Ohio, an Endowment Rank was adopted. The object of this rank is to secure to the families of deceased members of the rank a certain sum of money, to be paid by the Supreme Lodge, as directed by the members while living. This rank consists of two classes, designated as First Class and Second Class. Any member of the rank may belong to either or both classes, but no member can hold two memberships in the same class. One thousand ($1000) dollars is the maximum fund in the first class, and two thousand ($2000) dollars in the second class. Upon receiving this rank, the member must designate the class in which he desires to be enrolled, and his interest in said Endowment Fund shall commence from that date. The admission fee for membership in this rank is three dollars. Until June 1, 1878, any present member of the Order not more than fifty years of age may be received into this rank, provided they possess the required qualifications otherwise. The following are the

General Laws for the Government of the Endowment Rank of the Order of Knights of Pythias.

ARTICLE I.

POWERS OF THE SUPREME LODGE.

SECTION 1. It possesses the power, in accordance with the laws of the Order, to establish the Endowment Rank.

SEC. 2. To provide, print, and furnish all rituals, forms, ceremonies, warrants, certificates, blanks of all kinds, official seals, and such supplies to Sections of the Endowment Rank as may be necessary for the complete working of the rank.

SEC. 3. To provide necessary and fitting pass-words for the rank, and regulate the mode and manner of their use.

SEC. 4. To provide for a revenue for the Supreme Lodge from the sale of supplies furnished by it, either in the sale of rituals, secret work, books, seals, and blanks of all kinds which may be adopted for use, or the manufacture of the paraphernalia in sets or any part or parts thereof.

SEC. 5. To grant warrants to members of the Order of Knights of Pythias, duly qualified, and upon proper application being made, for the Endowment Rank, and to enact laws and regulations of general application to establish and govern the same.

SEC. 6. To provide for and define the duties of the officers of the Endowment Rank, and prescribe any additional duties for the regular officers of the Supreme Lodge.

SEC. 7. To create, hold, and disburse the funds named in the objects of the rank, under such regulations as it may deem necessary to adopt.

ARTICLE II.

JURISDICTION.

SECTION 1. Sections of the Endowment Rank exist by virtue of warrants issued by the Supreme Lodge, through the Supreme Chancellor and Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal, and under the following obligatory general rules, to wit: Applications for Sections of the Endowment Rank must be made in the form as furnished by the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal. They shall contain the signatures of at least ten knights in good standing in their Lodges of Knights of Pythias; also, the fee of ten dollars, for warrant and supplies, from the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal, and —— dollars, for supplies, from the Supreme Master of Exchequer. Each knight, previous to entering his name upon said application, must pass a medical examination,

and the examining physician shall sign a certificate stating the result.

SEC. 2. Sections of the Endowment Rank shall never consist of less than seven members, and hold their stated meetings at least once a month.

SEC. 3. Not less than seven members shall constitute a quorum, with one qualified to preside, and if only seven be present, no appropriation of money shall be made except by unanimous consent, and *excepting always* that this rule is not to apply to the transmission of assessments to the Supreme Master of Exchequer.

SEC. 4. Each Section of the Endowment Rank shall have an official seal of uniform design, with numbers to correspond with the number of the Section, which shall be affixed to all official documents; said seal to be furnished by the Supreme Lodge.

SEC. 5. Any Section of this rank that shall cause to be printed or have made for its own, or the use of others, any of the supplies furnished by the Supreme Lodge, shall, upon satisfactory proof, be suspended, and forfeit its warrant.

SEC. 6. Any member or members of a Section who shall permit a violation of the foregoing section (Sec. 5), shall be suspended from the rank, and forfeit all benefits and privileges therein.

ARTICLE III.

OFFICERS OF A SECTION, ETC.

SECTION 1. The officers of a Section of the Endowment Rank shall be as provided in the ritual, and must be members of the rank in good standing to be eligible to office, and a term of office shall be one year.

SEC. 2. Nominations for officers, elections, and installations shall be as provided in Art. II., Sec. 2, of the Constitution. Vacancies in office may be filled by nomination, election, and installation at the same stated meeting.

SEC. 3. The Secretary and Treasurer shall keep the account of the Endowment Fund in separate books, provided for the purpose, which shall not be used for any other purpose. Before

entering upon the discharge of his duties, he shall give bond, with approved security, for the faithful performance of his duties.

ARTICLE IV.

MEMBERSHIP.

SECTION 1. No person shall be admitted to this rank who is not in possession of the Third or Chivalric Rank of Knight, and in good standing in the Order of Knights of Pythias, and not over fifty years of age, nor unless he be reported favorably upon by a committee of investigation, and is recommended by some competent practising physician (if possible a member of the rank), who shall have examined into his physical condition, giving a certificate in the form prescribed for the rank, nor unless the necessary fee accompany the application, and he pass a fair ballot; *Provided*, Until June 1, 1878, all members of the Knights of Pythias may become members of the Endowment Rank without regard to age, provided they possess the other required qualifications.

ARTICLE V.

WARRANTS AND SUPPLIES.

SECTION 1. All blank applications for warrants shall be furnished by the Supreme Lodge.

SEC. 2. The Supreme Chancellor shall have power to grant warrants for the Endowment Rank during recess of the Supreme Lodge, and take such measures as may be necessary to institute the rank.

SEC. 3. All warrants, rituals, cards, certificates, account books, notices, receipts, assessment reports, and any and all blanks necessary, shall emanate from the Supreme Lodge.

SEC. 4. All supplies for the use of the Endowment Rank shall consist of — [NOTE. — This blank cannot be filled until contracts are made for all supplies, and the cost is ascertained. As

soon as it can be done, a list will be sent out.] — and shall be furnished in quantity and at the prices hereto affixed.

SEC. 5. The power to adopt any additional forms, change, alter, or amend any of the secret work, laws, or the business details connected therewith, is vested in the Supreme Lodge exclusively; and it shall be the duty of that body to preserve uniformity in the workings of the rank in detail, and require of all Sections a strict conformity therewith.

ARTICLE VI.

DUTIES OF SUPREME OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The Supreme Chancellor, in addition to the duties prescribed for him in the Supreme Lodge Constitution, shall have supervision over the Endowment Rank, and all Sections of the same. He shall issue all warrants, as per Art. V. of these Laws, and supervise the issuance of all documents connected with the details of the work of the rank, and sign officially such as require his signature. He shall sign all orders on the Supreme Master of Exchequer, drawn in accordance with the laws of the Endowment Rank, in payment of all moneys disbursed under the provisions of the Endowment Rank.

SEC. 2. The Supreme Vice Chancellor, in addition to the duties prescribed in Art. III., Sec. 3, of the Supreme Lodge Constitution, shall, if occasion require, discharge the duties specified above for the Supreme Chancellor.

SEC. 3. The Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal will prepare and attest all warrants for Sections of the Endowment Rank issued by the Supreme Chancellor, keeping a register of warrants so issued, and at each session of the Supreme Lodge he shall present a written report of the number of Sections of the Endowment Rank, and perform such other additional duties as may be required in connection therewith.

SEC. 4. The Supreme Master of Exchequer, in addition to his other duties, shall have charge of the financial affairs of the

Endowment Rank. He shall keep a separate register for each class of members of the rank, which shall exhibit the name of each member, his age, residence, number of the Section, and name and number of the Lodge to which he belongs, corresponding in numerical order to the certificates of membership issued by him, and upon which shall be noted all suspensions, resignations, reinstatements, deaths, and transfers of membership from one Section to another, as reported by the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Sections. He shall prepare and issue registers similar to the above, for each Section, certificates of membership, blank applications for membership, and all blank notices and other forms prescribed by the laws of the rank, or that may become necessary in prosecuting the business of the rank. He shall have charge of two funds — an Endowment Fund, made up of the sum of one dollar from each and every member of the rank upon his admission, and one dollar from each member at each subsequent assessment; and an Expense Fund, made up of the sum of one dollar from each admission fee, and the sum of twenty-five cents from each subsequent assessment, and receipts from supplies. He shall have power to provide himself from the Expense Fund with such books, stationery, etc., as may become necessary in the discharge of the duties of his office, and to pay therefrom all bills incurred for rent of office, printing, postage, etc., on the order of the Supreme Chancellor He shall render a full and complete account, and report to the Supreme Lodge at each regular session, and shall submit his books, etc., for inspection, to the Supreme Chancellor or to the Trustees of the Supreme Lodge, at least once every three months, or when requested to so do. Upon receiving notice, and good and sufficient proof, of the death of a member of either class of the Endowment Rank, he shall transmit to the Secretary and Treasurer of the Section to which the deceased belonged, a negotiable draft for the amount of the benefit to which he was entitled, to be drawn in favor of the party or parties entitled to receive the same. After paying this claim, should there remain in the fund belonging to the class to which the deceased was a member a less amount than is sufficient to pay a benefit in that class, the

Supreme Master of Exchequer shall immediately notify the Secretary and Treasurer of each Section to collect and forward an assessment of $1.25 from each member of said class, which must be paid within thirty days. He shall give bond in the sum of thirty thousand dollars, with approved security, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office, and faithfully accounting for all funds coming into his hands.

These laws may be altered or amended at any regular session of the Supreme Lodge, Knights of Pythias.

Constitution for Sections of the Endowment Rank of the Knights of Pythias.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. A Section of the Endowment Rank shall consist of not less than seven members who are in good standing. It shall be known as Section No. — of the Endowment Rank of the Knights of Pythias.

SEC. 2. Stated meetings shall be held at least once a month, at such time and place as shall be fixed by By-Law. Meetings for conferring this rank, or for other business, may be held upon the call of the President, at the request or with the concurrence of two other officers of the Section.

SEC. 3. Not less than seven members shall constitute a quorum. In the absence of the President, the Vice-President shall preside; in the absence of both, any member may be called to preside.

SEC. 4. The Section shall have an official seal, with appropriate device, which shall be affixed to all official documents and papers issued by the Section. The seal to be purchased from the Supreme Lodge.

SEC. 5. Each Section shall elect as Medical Examiner a regular practising physician, who shall, if possible, be a member of the rank. His fee for each and every examination shall not exceed one dollar, to be paid by the applicant at the time of examination.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The officers of a Section shall be a President, Vice-President, Chaplain, Secretary and Treasurer (one office), Guide, Guard, and Sentinel. Their duties shall be as prescribed in the Installation Service, and in the Ritual, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. The officers shall be nominated and elected annually, at the last stated meeting in December, and shall be installed at the first regular meeting in January following. Any member in good and regular standing shall be eligible to any office in his Section.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. No person shall be eligible for membership in this rank unless he be a Knight of Pythias, in good and regular standing in his Lodge, and not over fifty years of age; *Provided*, Until June 1, 1878, all members of the Knights of Pythias may become members of the Endowment Rank, without regard to age, provided they possess the other required qualifications.

SEC. 2. Applications for membership must be accompanied by a certificate from the Lodge to which the applicant belongs that he is not in arrears for dues, and a medical certificate from the physician designated by the Section to which the application is made. A fee of three dollars must accompany the application.

SEC. 3. An application may be received, considered by a committee, the candidate balloted for, and, if elected, the rank conferred upon the same evening.

SEC. 4. An application for membership shall be balloted for by ball ballot. Should two black balls appear, the ballot shall be renewed immediately. Should two or more black balls appear on the second ballot, he shall be declared rejected, and no other ballot taken in his case for the period of six months thereafter.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. A member may, at any time, withdraw from membership in this rank, provided there are no financial or other charges against him. Such withdrawal shall cause the entire forfeiture of all amounts paid by the member into the Endowment Fund, and all other moneys contributed by him to his Section.

SEC. 2. When a member of this rank voluntarily withdraws from the Knight's Rank in his Lodge, or is suspended therefrom for non-payment of dues, or whenever his membership therein ceases from any cause, he thereby severs his connection with this rank, and forfeits all his right, title, and interest in and to the Endowment Fund, and all amounts he may have contributed thereto; *Provided*, That a member who takes a withdrawal card from his Lodge shall not lose his membership in this Section, nor his interest in the Endowment Fund, if he shall regularly pay all assessments while holding his card, and shall, within six months, deposit said card, notifying the Secretary and Treasurer of his Section, and forwarding to the Supreme Master of Exchequer the certificate from the Master of Finance of the Lodge in which he has deposited his card.

SEC. 3. Upon reconnecting himself with his Lodge, or joining another, a member may regain his position in the Endowment Rank and his interests in the Endowment Fund by submitting to a new medical examination, making a new application with the admission fee enclosed, and paying all arrearages charged against him at the time of suspension.

SEC. 4. Every member, in case of removal or protracted absence from home, shall notify the Secretary and Treasurer of his Section thereof; and shall make such arrangements as will enable the Secretary and Treasurer to collect all assessments at his residence, or pay the Secretary and Treasurer not less than three assessments at one time in advance.

SEC. 5. In addition to the preceding penalties, a member may be suspended from this rank (without its necessarily affecting his standing in the Lodge to which he belongs) for a violation of any part of the obligation assumed in becoming a member of

this rank, and, in case of suspension for such cause, shall forfeit all interest in the Endowment Fund; and, if reinstated, he must pay the admission fee and all assessments that have accrued during the period of his suspension.

SEC. 6. Each Section may provide, by By-Law, a code of procedure not inconsistent with the laws of the Supreme Lodge, by which all charges for violation of the obligation of this rank shall be preferred, and trials of the same shall be conducted.

ARTICLE V.

SECTION 1. Of the amount, three dollars, paid by each member as admission fee, two dollars shall be paid to the Supreme Master of Exchequer — one dollar for the Expense Fund, one dollar for the Endowment Fund of this rank, and the remaining one dollar shall be retained in the treasury of the Section for general expenses.

SEC. 2. The members of the Endowment Rank shall consist of two classes, and be designated as First Class and Second Class. Any member of the rank may belong to either or both classes, if he possesses the legal qualifications, but no member can hold two memberships in the same class. One thousand dollars shall be the maximum fund in the first class, and two thousand dollars shall be the maximum fund in the second class. When there are less than one thousand members in the first class, the benefit accruing therefrom shall be one dollar for each and every member thereof. When there are less than two thousand members in the second class, the benefit accruing therefrom shall be one dollar for each and every member thereof. The fund paid by the members of each class shall be held separately and distinctly one from the other.

SEC. 3. Upon receiving this rank, each member must designate the class in which he desires to be enrolled, and his interest in said Endowment Fund shall commence from that date. The Secretary and Treasurer shall immediately certify this fact to the member under the seal of the Section. As soon thereafter as

possible, the member shall receive the regular certificate of membership in the Endowment Rank issued by the Supreme Chancellor and Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal, and countersigned and registered by the Supreme Master of Exchequer, specifying the class to which he belongs, and certifying that at his death the benefit specified in the preceding Section shall be paid.

SEC. 4. Upon the death of a member of a Section, the Secretary and Treasurer shall immediately notify the Supreme Master of Exchequer officially of the fact.

ARTICLE VI.

SECTION 1. The Secretary and Treasurer shall keep a financial account with each member of the Section, charging him with each assessment, immediately upon notification of the same from the Supreme Master of Exchequer, and crediting him upon payment of the same. He shall notify the Supreme Master of Exchequer of every failure to pay the assessment within the prescribed term. He shall make a monthly report to the Supreme Master of Exchequer on the first of every month, and transmit therewith all moneys in his hands belonging to the Endowment or the Expense Fund of Endowment Rank.

SEC. 2. The Secretary and Treasurer shall give bond [form prescribed by the Supreme Lodge] to the President, with approved security, in such sum as the Section may determine, for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office; and he may receive such compensation for his services as the Section shall provide by By-Law.

SEC. 3. The Secretary and Treasurer shall keep, in books furnished for the purpose by the Supreme Lodge, two registers of members of the Section (one for members of the First Class and one for members of the Second Class), with their names, ages, residences, name and number of the Lodge to which they severally belong, and their post-office address.

SEC. 4. Upon receiving from the Supreme Master of Excheq-

uer notice of the death of a member of this rank, and of a consequent assessment, the Secretary and Treasurer shall immediately give notice to each member of the class to which the deceased belonged, in the prescribed form, and notify him to pay the assessment within thirty days.

ARTICLE VII.

SECTION 1. Upon receiving notice of an assessment, each member shall at once pay the amount to the Secretary and Treasurer of the Section to which he belongs. In case any member neglects, for thirty days after date of notice, to pay said assessment, he shall stand suspended from the Endowment Rank, and shall forfeit all claims upon the Endowment Fund, and the fact of said suspension shall be reported to the Supreme Master of Exchequer in the monthly report; *Provided,* That any member thus suspended for non-payment of assessments shall have the privilege of regaining all his rights as a member of the Section, within three months, by passing a new medical examination, paying all the assessments that may have accrued up to that time. But when three months shall have elapsed from the date of suspension, he shall be required to pay, in addition to the assessments that have accrued, the sum of two dollars, pass a new medical examination, and then be re-admitted by a two-thirds vote of the members of the Section present when the application is made. All reinstatements in accordance with this section shall be reported to the Supreme Master of Exchequer by the Secretary and Treasurer in his monthly report.

ARTICLE VIII.

Every Section shall have the right to make By-Laws for their own government, not inconsistent with these laws; and shall provide, in addition to the one dollar received from each admission fee, such further revenue as may be necessary to cover the expense (if any) of their meetings, etc.

ARTICLE IX.

Upon the death of a member of this rank, the benefit, as specified in Art. V., shall be paid by the Secretary and Treasurer (as soon as received from the Supreme Master of Exchequer) to the widow and children of the deceased; and if there be no widow and children, then to the father and mother, sisters and brothers, share and share alike; *Provided*, That the amount of said benefit shall be held sacred — a legacy to and for the said legatees, and shall never, under any circumstances, be liable for, or be appropriated to, the payment of any debts against the estate of said deceased member. *Provided further*, That the member shall have full power to dispose of the sum so accruing upon his death by will; or he may name a party at the time he becomes a member of this rank to whom the money shall be paid upon his death. If none of the aforesaid persons be alive, and the deceased shall have made no disposition by will, the Section shall appropriate toward the funeral expenses of the deceased as much as shall be necessary for that purpose, and, after said payment, the surplus remaining shall be paid into the Widow and Orphan's Fund of the Lodge of Knights of Pythias to which the deceased belonged.

To whomsoever said amount shall be paid, in accordance with the preceding provisions, the President, and Secretary and Treasurer of the Section shall take receipts for all and every part thereof, and shall also take up the certificate of membership in this rank belonging to the deceased, and forward the same to the Supreme Master of Exchequer, to be cancelled. The benefit shall always be payable within sixty days of proof of death.

ARTICLE X.

SECTION 1. A member of this rank, changing his residence and desiring to transfer his membership to another Section, shall be entitled to receive a Clearance Card by paying all assessments and charges appearing against him on the book of the Section,

as furnished by the Supreme Lodge, countersigned by the President and Secretary and Treasurer of the Section, certifying to his good standing in the rank and to his title to an interest in the Endowment Fund.

SEC. 2. A Clearance Card from a Section shall be considered good for six months, and during this time, or until deposited in another Section, the Section granting the card shall retain his name on its books, and he shall keep his dues and Endowment assessments paid up, as though he had not received the card. If, at the end of six months, he has not deposited his card in some other Section, his name shall stand suspended from membership and forfeit all title and interest in the Endowment Fund of this rank.

SEC. 3. An application for admission to a Section, upon deposit of such a Clearance Card, shall be accompanied by the fee of one dollar, and shall be subject to the same ballot as an original application for membership, and when a member is thus admitted to a Section, notice shall be given to the Supreme Master of Exchequer in the monthly report of the Secretary and Treasurer.

GRAND LODGE JURISDICTIONS.

Names and Residences of Grand Officers — Time and Place of Meeting of the several Grand Lodges.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Meets fourth Tuesday of January, 1878, *at Washington.*

Geo. Lewis Eberly.....Past Grand Chancellor.....Washington.
Halvor Nelson.....Grand Chancellor.....Washington.
Wm. T. Bailey.....Grand Vice Chancellor.....Washington.
N. H. Stephens.....Grand Prelate.....Washington.
John M. Hinkle.....Grand Master of Exch.....Washington.
Richard Goodhart.....Grand K. of R. and S.....Washington.
James E. Duvall.....Grand Master-at-Arms.....Washington.
A. D. McKenzie.....Grand Inner Guard.....Washington.
Wm. Wallace Grant....Grand Outer Guard.....Washington.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Meets in Semi-annual Session, at Philadelphia, February 12, 1878.

H. M. Wadsworth.....Past Grand Chancellor.....Philadelphia.
John Ralston.....Grand Chancellor.....Reading.
A. A. Duke.....Grand Vice Chancellor.....Philadelphia.
Thomas G. Sample.....Grand Prelate.....Allegheny City.
George Hawkes.....Grand K. of R. and S.....Philadelphia.
Julius Mountney.....Grand Master of Exch.....Philadelphia.
John B. Merritt.....Grand Master-at-Arms.....Philadelphia.
Smith D. Cozens.....Grand Inner Guard.....Philadelphia.
Henry Strockbine.....Grand Outer Guard.....Philadelphia.

NEW JERSEY.

Meets third Wednesday of February, 1878, *at Trenton.*

John M. Powell.....Past Grand Chancellor.....Somerville.
Clement R. Corey.....Grand Chancellor.....Bridgeton.
George H. Kidder.....Grand Vice Chancellor.....Jersey City.
Henry W. Long.....Grand Prelate.....Englishtown.
Jacob P. Fowler.....Grand Master of Exch.....Rowandtown.

William B. French.....Grand K. of R. and S.....Camden.
Gilbert H. Hodges.....Grand Master-at-Arms.....Jersey City.
Hiram Stanger.....Grand Inner Guard.....Glassboro.
I. F. Davidson.....Grand Outer Guard.....Phillipsburg.

MARYLAND.

Meets second Tuesday of February, 1878, *at Baltimore.*

James B. Groome.....Past Grand Chancellor.....Elkton.
F. G. Maxwell.....Grand Chancellor.....Baltimore.
Henry Lingenfelder.....Grand Vice Chancellor.....Baltimore.
J. J. Kahler.....Grand Prelate.....Baltimore.
William S. Quigley.....Grand Master of Exch.....Baltimore.
James Whitehouse.....Grand K. of R. and S.....Baltimore.
Robert Mohar.....Grand Master-at-Arms.....Woodberry.
William Pick.....Grand Inner Guard.....Baltimore.
Jacob W. Campbell.....Grand Outer Guard.....North-East.

DELAWARE.

Meets October 24, 1878, *at Wilmington.*

A. J. Schrach.....Past Grand Chancellor.....Wilmington.
Mark L. Garrett.....Grand Chancellor.....Wilmington.
Benjamin B. Cooper.....Grand Vice Chancellor.....Wilmington.
Lemuel Marr.....Grand Master of Exch.....Wilmington.
Stansbury J. Willey.....Grand K. of R. and S.....Wilmington.
Thomas Forman.....Grand Master-at-Arms.....Wilmington.
J. K. P. Morris.....Grand Inner Guard.....Wilmington.
S. S. Simpkins.....Grand Outer Guard.....Wilmington.

NEW YORK.

Meets July 23, 1878, *at Newburgh.*

Charles E. Spencer.....Past Grand Chancellor.....New York City.
John J. Acker.....Grand Chancellor.....Albany.
Henry Lemmerman.....Grand Vice Chancellor.....New York City.
Horace Stowell.....Grand Prelate.....Whitehall.
J. C. Almendinger.....Grand Master of Exch.....Buffalo.
Frank W. George.....Grand K. of R. and S.....Poughkeepsie.
John F. Rogers.....Grand Master-at-Arms.....Ilion.
George H. Hulbert.....Grand Inner Guard.....Waterloo.
Louis Elias.....Grand Outer Guard.....New York City.

VIRGINIA.

Meets third Tuesday of February, 1878, *at Portsmouth.*

J. E. Rockwell.....Past Grand Chancellor.....Petersburg.
Wm. H. Hall.....Grand Chancellor.....Norfolk.
A. C. Attkisson.....Grand Vice Chancellor.....Manchester.
Hugh Latham.....Grand Prelate.....Alexandria.
Wm. Plumer Gretter...Grand Master of Exch.....Richmond.
Leroy S. Edwards.....Grand K. of R. and S.....Richmond.
J. P. Riely.....Grand Master-at-Arms.....Winchester.
J. H. Payne.....Grand Inner Guard.....Petersburg.
John Maxwell.....Grand Outer Guard.....Richmond.

CONNECTICUT.

Meets third Tuesday of February, 1878, *at Hartford.*

Oliver Woodhouse.....Past Grand Chancellor.....Hartford.
Robert McWhirr.....Grand Chancellor.....Norwich.
W. H. Williams.....Grand Vice Chancellor.....Seymour.
Wm. Sower.....Grand Prelate.....Jewitt City.
Wm. L. Morgan.....Grand Master of Exch.....New Britain.
S. J. Bradley.....Grand K. of R. and S.....New Haven.
Dwight Stuart.....Grand Master-at-Arms.....Waterbury.
Jas. T. Renouff.....Grand Inner Guard.....Winsted.
Daniel H. Brown.....Grand Outer Guard.....Fair Haven.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Meets November 13, 1878, *at Keyser.*

Frank D. Staley.....Past Grand Chancellor.....Martinsburg.
J. H. Stout.....Grand Chancellor.....Grafton.
Isaac Haddox.....Grand Vice Chancellor.....Parkersburg.
G. H. Bailey..... .....Grand Prelate.....Parkersburg.
John F. Smith.....Grand Master of Exch. .....Middleway.
J. Rufus Smith.....Grand K. of R. and S.....Berkeley Springs.
W. H. Waddle.....Grand Master-at-Arms.....Elm Grove.
W. T. McGahan.....Grand Inner Guard.....Keyser.
W. H. Giles.....Grand Outer Guard.....Paw Paw.

OHIO.

Meets fourth Wednesday of May, 1878, *at Chillicothe.*

Silas W. Hoffman.....Past Grand Chancellor.....Cincinnati.
Leroy S. Dungan.....Grand Chancellor.....London.

M. E. Kuhn.....Grand Vice Chancellor.....Cincinnati.
James Beans.....Grand Prelate.....Steubenville.
George M. Smart.....Grand Master of Exch.....Dayton.
Joseph Dowdall.....Grand K. of R. and S.....Columbus.
T. J. Collins.....Grand Master-at-Arms.....Toledo.
C. D. Iddings.....Grand Inner Guard.....Dayton.
George P. Tyler.....Grand Outer Guard.....Russelville.

KENTUCKY.

Meets third Tuesday of September, 1878, *at Lexington.*

H. Wellenvoss.....Past Grand Chancellor.....Louisville.
W. B. Hope.....Grand Chancellor.....Louisville.
W. S. McBurnie.....Grand Vice Chancellor.....Louisville.
Wm. Huber.....Grand Prelate.....Covington.
W. W. Blackwell.....Grand Master of Exch.....Henderson.
Geo. C. Snyder.....Grand K. of R. and S.....Lexington.
Thomas H. Mannen.....Grand Master-at-Arms.....Maysville.
N. H. Beymer.....Grand Inner Guard .....Louisville.
Wm. Deschler.....Grand Outer Guard.....Covington.

CALIFORNIA.

Meets second Tuesday of February, 1878, *at San Francisco.*

George Howard..... Past Grand Chancellor.....San Francisco.
David McClure.....Grand Chancellor.....San Francisco.
J. C. Spencer.....Grand Vice Chancellor.....Stockton.
E. T. Blackmer.....Grand Prelate.....San Diego.
George Cantus.....Grand Master of Exch.....San Francisco.
A. G. Booth.....Grand K. of R. and S.....San Francisco.
P. B. Morrison.....Grand Master-at-Arms.....Eureka.
Adrian Bergen.....Grand Inner Guard.....San Francisco.
H. E. Moneyer.....Grand Outer Guard.....Oakland.

NEBRASKA.

Meets second Tuesday of October, 1878, *at Lincoln.*

Anthony Ries.....Past Grand Chancellor.....North Platte.
August Meyer.....Grand Chancellor.....Lincoln.
J. C. McNaughton.....Grand Vice Chancellor.....Brownville.
M. G. McKoon.....Grand Prelate.....Omaha.
J. A. Baker.....Grand Master of Exch.....Columbus.
E. E. French.....Grand K. of R. and S.....Omaha.

A. D. Marshall.....Grand Master-at-Arms.....Lincoln.
S. B. Oppenheimer.....Grand Inner Guard.....Nebraska City.
J. S. Shropshire.....Grand Outer Guard.....Omaha.

INDIANA.

Meets fourth Tuesday of January, 1878, *at Indianapolis.*

C. P. Tuley.....Past Grand Chancellor.....Bloomington.
D. W. LaFallett.....Grand Chancellor.....New Albany.
Alfred Dickey.....Grand Vice Chancellor.....Crawfordsville.
A. A. Curne.....Grand Prelate.....Richmond.
W. L. Dunlapp.....Grand Master of Exch.....Franklin.
D. B. Shideler.....Grand K. of R. and S.. .....Indianapolis.
W. H. Roll.....Grand Master-at-Arms.....Indianapolis.
E. G. Herr.....Grand Inner Guard.....Goshen.
G. H. Hagen.....Grand Outer Guard.....Newburg.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Meets in Annual Session, February 8, 1878, *at Boston.*

William Wilson.....Past Grand Chancellor.....Bedford.
Samuel M. Weale.....Grand Chancellor.....East Boston.
William H. Lee.....Grand Vice Chancellor. .....Boston.
Laban M. T. Hill.....Grand Prelate.....Boston.
Augustus H. Fuller.....Grand Master of Exch.....Lynn.
Francis A. Chase.....Grand K. of R. and S.....Boston.
Ezra Baxter.....Grand Master-at-Arms.....Boston.
George B. Goodale.....Grand Inner Guard.....Lowell.
Joseph H. O'Kell.....Grand Outer Guard.....Worcester.

ILLINOIS.

Meets third Tuesday of October, 1878, *at Quincy.*

S. J. Willett.....Past Grand Chancellor.....Springfield.
E. C. Race.....Grand Chancellor.....Chicago.
Wm. A. Schmitt.....Grand Vice Chancellor.....Quincy.
Geo. W. Herdman.....Grand Prelate.....Jerseyville.
J. D. Roper.....Grand Master of Exch.....Springfield.
H. P. Caldwell.....Grand K. of R. and S.....Chicago.
Geo. W. Perrigo.....Grand Master-at-Arms.....Galena.
G. W. Ridgway.....Grand Inner Guard.....Olney.
W. R. McCormick.....Grand Outer Guard.....Quincy.

IOWA.

Meets second Tuesday of February, 1878, *at Marshalltown.*

John W. Green.....Past Grand Chancellor.....Davenport.
John Van Valkenburg.Grand Chancellor.....Fort Madison.
J. C. Savery.....Grand Vice Chancellor.....Des Moines.
H. M. Way.....Grand Prelate.....Creston.
J. D. M. Hamilton.....Grand Master of Exch.....Fort Madison.
H. D. Walker.....Grand K. of R. and S.....Mount Pleasant.
Julius Pappe.....Grand Master-at-Arms.....Marshalltown.
W. G. Mercer.....Grand Inner Guard.....Burlington.
J. E. Riley.....Grand Outer Guard.....Council Bluffs.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Meets first Tuesday of February, 1878, *at Manchester.*

Frank E. Rollins.....Past Grand Chancellor.....Exeter.
William O. Sides.....Grand Chancellor.....Portsmouth.
Charles M. Lang.....Grand Vice Chancellor.....Concord.
George W. Tilton.....Grand Prelate.....Epping.
Lorenzo K. Peacock...Grand Master of Exch.....Concord.
William E. Moore.....Grand K. of R. and S.....Manchester.
FranklinW. McKinley.Grand Master-at-Arms.....Manchester.
Frederick Newman.....Grand Inner Guard.....Hillsboro Bridge.
John H. Pingree.....Grand Outer Guard.....Rochester.

RHODE ISLAND.

Meets third Tuesday of February, 1878, *at Providence.*

Charles A. Lee.....Past Grand Chancellor.....Pawtucket.
Ira O. Seamans.....Grand Chancellor.....River Point.
Fred A. Pratt.....Grand Vice Chancellor.....Newport.
Rev. Benj. Eastwood...Grand Prelate.....Central Falls.
Wm. E. Gilmore.....Grand Master of Exch.....Pawtucket.
A. O. Rockwell.....Grand K. of R. and S.....Pawtucket.
Wm. E. Bontelle.....Grand Master-at-Arms.....Providence.
John W. Greene.....Grand Inner Guard.....Providence.
James Rudolph.....Grand Outer Guard.....Newport.

GEORGIA.

Meets third Tuesday of August, 1878, *at Savannah.*

Felix Corput.....Past Grand Chancellor.....Macon.
R. R. Richards.....Grand Chancellor.....Savannah.

J. Y. Dixon.....Grand Vice Chancellor.....Savannah.
M. M. Belisario.....Grand Prelate.....Savannah.
Wm. K. Pearce.....Grand Master of Exch.....Savannah.
D. B. Woodruff.....Grand K. of R. and S.....Macon.
G. C. Gaillard.....Grand Master-at-Arms.....Savannah.
A. Heller.....Grand Inner Guard.....Savannah.
S. C. Lee.....Grand Outer Guard.....Savannah.

WISCONSIN.

Meets February 12, 1878, *at Eau Claire.*

Oscar F. Jones.....Past Grand Chancellor.....Milwaukee.
Geo. B. Shaw.....Grand Chancellor.....Eau Claire.
J. W. Ganes.....Grand Vice Chancellor.....Watertown.
John C. Brooker.....Grand Prelate..... .....Racine.
C. H. Sweetland.....Grand Master of Exch.....Milwaukee.
C. A. Curtis.....Grand K. of R. and S.....Milwaukee.
J. L. LeRoy.....Grand Master-at-Arms.....Chippewa Falls.
C. F. King.....Grand Inner Guard.....Hudson.
Chas. Marks.....Grand Outer Guard.....Fond du Lac.

MISSOURI.

Meets October 15, 1878, *at Holden.*

J. F. Spaulding.....Past Grand Chancellor.....Kansas City.
Robert E. Cowan.....Grand Chancellor.....Kansas City.
W. H. Rudolph.....Grand Vice Chancellor.....St. Louis.
Wm. P. Bentley.....Grand Prelate.....St. Louis.
Adam Theis.. .....Grand Master of Exch.....Hannibal.
Joseph H. Turner.....Grand K. of R. and S.....Carrollton.
Ira N. Turner.....Grand Master-at-Arms.....St. Joseph.
I. M. Sandusky.....Grand Inner Guard.....Liberty.
H. W. Grantley.....Grand Outer Guard.....Appleton City.

MINNESOTA.

Meets fourth Tuesday of January, 1878, *at Saint Paul.*

Alex. J. Stone.....Past Grand Chancellor.....Saint Paul.
A. A. Ames.....Grand Chancellor.....Minneapolis.
A. Fredericks.....Grand Vice Chancellor.....Stillwater.
E. W. B. Harvey.....Grand Prelate.....Elk River.
D. C. Dunham.....Grand Master of Exch.....Anoka.
Robert Angst.....Grand K. of R. and S.....Minneapolis.

John S. West.....Grand Master-at-Arms.....Minneapolis.
Wm. Christensen.....Grand Inner Guard.....Minneapolis.
John Petersen.....Grand Outer Guard.....Minneapolis.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Wm. Simpson.....Past Grand Chancellor.....Raleigh.
W. C. Troy.....Grand Chancellor.....Fayetteville.
E. A. Ebert.....Grand Vice Chancellor.....Salem.
John L. Dudley.....Grand Prelate.....Fayetteville.
Geo. Zeigler.....Grand Master of Exch.....Raleigh.
J. L. H. Missellier.....Grand K. of R. and S.....Newbern.
I. A. Sugg.....Grand Master-at-Arms.....Greenville.
John Haar.....Grand Inner Guard.....Wilmington.
C. M. Babbett.....Grand Outer Guard.....

TENNESSEE.

Meets second Thursday of February, 1878, *at Nashville.*

J. J. Atkins.....Past Grand Chancellor.....Knoxville.
B. H. Owen.....Grand Chancellor.....Clarksville.
H. S. Reynolds.....Grand Vice Chancellor.....Memphis.
W. J. McCormac.....Grand Prelate.....Clarksville.
R. L. C. White, M. D.....Grand Master of Exch.....Lebanon.
Wm. Bryce Thompson...Grand K. of R. and S.....Nashville.
E. S. Mallory.....Grand Master-at-Arms.....Jackson.
Chalmers Deaderick.....Grand Inner Guard.....Knoxville.
George Sieferle.....Grand Outer Guard.....Nashville.

ONTARIO.

Meets second Tuesday of June, 1878, *at Hamilton.*

Colin H. Rose.....Past Grand Chancellor.....Chatham.
John S. King.....Grand Chancellor.....Toronto.
George H. Leslie.....Grand Vice Chancellor.....Windsor.
E. H. Johnston.....Grand Prelate.....Sarnia.
James B. How.....Grand Master of Exch.....Toronto.
George H. Mitchell.....Grand K. of R. and S.....Toronto.
W. H. Rooks.....Grand Master-at-Arms.....London.
Jesse Chapman.....Grand Inner Guard.....Hamilton.
Wm. Smellie.....Grand Outer Guard.....Yorkville.

ALABAMA.

Meets third Tuesday of May, 1878, *at Montgomery.*

R. H. Nesbitt.....Past Grand Chancellor.....Opelika.
G. F. Taylor.....Grand Chancellor.....Montgomery.
C. A. Terrell.....Grand Vice Chancellor.....Uniontown.
A. B. Moore.....Grand Prelate.....Marion.
J. R. Hockstadter.....Grand Master of Exch.....Birmingham.
Harry Mercer.....Grand K. of R. and S.....Opelika.
Isidor Forst.....Grand Master-at-Arms.....Pleasant Hill.
John Washington.....Grand Inner Guard.....Uniontown.
Wm. Dill..... ..Grand Outer Guard.....Birmingham.

MAINE.

Meets first Tuesday of February, 1878, *at Portland.*

Josiah H. Drummond....Past Grand Chancellor.....Portland.
Benjamin T. Chase.....Grand Chancellor.....Bridgeton.
John B. Bodwell.....Grand Vice Chancellor.....Sanford.
Frank L. Emery.....Grand Prelate.....Saco.
George H. Libby.....Grand Master of Exch.....Portland.
Martin L. Stevens.....Grand K. of R. and S.....Portland.
Albert F. Snow.....Grand Master-at-Arms.....Bangor.
Milton Higgins.....Grand Inner Guard.....Portland.
True P. Pearce.....Grand Outer Guard.....Rockland.

KANSAS.

Meets third Tuesday of May, 1878, *at Lawrence.*

Frank H. Betton.....Past Grand Chancellor.....Pomeroy.
J. W. Wheeler.....Grand Chancellor.....Leavenworth.
H. M. Fraizer.....Grand Vice Chancellor.....Clay Center.
Al. Leck.....Grand Prelate.....Fort Scott.
George Linck.....Grand Master of Exch.....Leavenworth.
Gustavus J. Neubert.....Grand K. of R. and S.....Wyandotte.
Thos. A. Collinan.....Grand Master-at-Arms.....Junction City.
Wm. Priestly.....Grand Inner Guard.....Wyandotte.
E. Chapin.....Grand Outer Guard.....Leavenworth.

MICHIGAN.

Meets fourth Tuesday of January, 1878, *at Detroit.*

H. S. Sanford.....Past Grand Chancellor.....Jackson.
Chas. D. Little.....Grand Chancellor.....Saginaw.

James A. Sweezey.....Grand Vice Chancellor.....Hastings.
Thos. H. Bottomly..... .Grand Prelate.....Capac.
J. M. Lenhoff.....Grand Master of Exch.....Detroit.
James Mitchell.....Grand K. of R. and S.....Detroit.
John E. Tyrrell..... .....Grand Master-at-Arms.....Jackson.
W. B. Morrison.....Grand Inner Guard.....Muskegon.
J. P. Worden.....Grand Outer Guard.....St. Clair.

NEVADA.

P. H. Mulcahy.....Past Grand Chancellor.....Gold Hill.
W. H. Davenport.....Grand Chancellor.....Eureka.
H. D. Gross.....Grand Vice Chancellor.....Virginia City.
A. E. Shannon.....Grand Prelate.....Austin.
George Tufly.....Grand Master of Exch.....Carson City.
C. E. Laughton.....Grand K. of R. and S.....Carson City.
John F. Myers.....Grand Master-at-Arms.....Reno.
T. R. Bingham.....Grand Inner Guard.....Virginia City.
T. M. Trenberth.....Grand Outer Guard.....Gold Hill.

TEXAS.

Meets third Tuesday of June, 1878, *at Brenham.*

E. A. Jones.....Past Grand Chancellor.....Waco.
J. H. Hobart.....Grand Chancellor.....Galveston.
J. M. Lyons.....Grand Vice Chancellor.....Houston.
E. G. Hanrick.....Grand Prelate.... .....Waco.
John Walker.....Grand Master of Exch.....Galveston.
J. T. J. O'Riordan.....Grand K. of R. and S.....Brenham.
C. J. Wright.....Grand Master-at-Arms.....Houston.
S. T. Singletary.....Grand Inner Guard.....Waco.
J. M. Hykes.....Grand Outer Guard.....Palestine.

MISSISSIPPI.

Meets fourth Tuesday of March, 1878, *at Hazelhurst.*

G. G. Manlove.....Past Grand Chancellor.....Vicksburg.
T. J. Hanes.....Grand Chancellor.....Vicksburg.
H. H. Cook.....Grand Vice Chancellor.....Hazelhurst.
R. A. Armstead.....Grand Prelate.....Grenada.
A. C. Allen.....Grand Master of Exch.....Natchez.
M. C. Elliott.....Grand K. of R. and S.....Okolona.

J. H. Gray.....Grand Master-at-Arms.....Vicksburg.
H. Rafalsky.....Grand Inner Guard.....Grenada.
E. Wilson.....Grand Outer Guard.....Vicksburg.

COLORADO.

W. S. Marshall.....Past Grand Chancellor.....Denver.
T. F. Simmons.....Grand Chancellor.....Georgetown.
L. C. Snyder.....Grand Vice Chancellor.....Black Hawk.
A. G. Bishop.....Grand Prelate.....Black Hawk.
M. H. McNary.....Grand Master of Exch.....Denver.
R. B. Weiser.....Grand K. of R. and S.....Georgetown.
John Bunny.....Grand Master-at-Arms.....Central City.
P. B. Wright.....Grand Inner Guard.....Black Hawk.
W. A. Hamill.....Grand Outer Guard..... .....Georgetown.

Grand Jurisdiction of Arkansas.

BY ALBERT COHEN, D. S. C.

THE Order in this State has not been heretofore very prosperous, but light is beginning to dawn. Political commotion, not political dissension, with financial distress and scanty crops, have materially retarded the good work in the "Bear State."

The Lodges are as follows, to wit: Alpha, No. 1, Fort Smith; surrendered charter. Ivanhoe, No. 2, Van Buren; dormant. Damon, No. 3, Little Rock; working splendidly. Seneca, No. 4, Jacksonport; expected to work soon. Centennial, No. 5, Hot Springs; working splendidly.

There has been no Grand Lodge as yet organized. There are about eighty-three working members in this jurisdiction. The cry of charity goes not unheeded, but meets with a prompt and *liberal* response wherever heard. We favor a degree for the wives and daughters of Knights in good standing. Our friends in other States may look for good tidings from the Order in this juris-

diction. We are few in numbers but strong in *faith*, and animated by the soul-inspiring motto of "*Friendship, Charity, and Benevolence.*"

Grand Jurisdiction of California.

THE Grand Lodge K. of P. being in session on February 5, 1873, Grand Guide, N. J. Bird, presented to the Grand Chancellor, on behalf of the Grand Lodge, a magnificent P. G. C.'s regalia in the following language:

GRAND CHANCELLOR F. P. DANN:—It is my very pleasing privilege to represent the officers and members of this Grand Lodge in presenting an humble tribute to you; and let me assure you at once that it is not the product of precedent, nor the promptings of the bare sense of duty, but it is the product of proud deference and fervent gratitude; not because you are the Grand Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of California, for we forget the office in the memory of the man. What then has awakened our deference? what has prompted our pride and what sustained our gratitude? In the glad study of Nature, as I go out on these beautiful plains and plateaus, where the atmosphere is sweetened with fragrant gratitude to God, from hillside and from vale — where Nature's strains of gladness capture and enrapture the listening learner — I lift my wondering gaze high above the horizon to Shasta's snowy brow, beautifully defined against the blue canopy of heaven, and I ask, Why is Shasta's grandeur so grand? I have climbed the ambitious heights of the Sierras, and there, thrilled with the inspiring power of rocky royalty, I have asked, Why is the glory of the Sierras so glorious? I have stood on the gilded domes amidst the splintered pinnacles of Yosemite, and wonderingly asked, Why is Yosemite's sublimity so sublime? and the answer came echoing back: "Because in their unselfish sacrifice they have been cleft and scarred in divesting themselves of their own treasures to give beauty and fertility to the valleys at their feet." And here, sir, we are glad students of human nature. In this Order we breathe an atmosphere sweetened with the fragrance of the purest principles, where the teachings of friendship and benevolence reach us in strains of gladness that capture and enrapture the listening learner; and from these beauteous plains and plateaus of human landscape, to-night, we lift our wondering gaze far above the horizon to where your Pythian character is beautifully defined against the cloudless canopy of our noble Order. This is no play upon language, nor flight of imagination. For there

are gigantic realities in the difficulties with which we have successfully grappled; in the dark cañons over which we have been safely trestled; in the mountain barriers through which we have dared to tunnel, under your administration, led by your brave hand, unerring judgment, and spirit of self-sacrifice. Accept, therefore, our humble tribute; and as you wear it, as you look upon it, as you think of it, mistake not the fragrance for the flower; for, beautiful though it be, it is the aroma only of the sweetest plant that blooms in the garden of the heart — gratitude.

The Grand Chancellor, upon receiving the regalia, feelingly responded as follows: —

BROTHER BIRD, OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE GRAND LODGE: —

You have so completely taken me by surprise, that I do not know how I can make a fitting response to the sentiments symbolized by this beautiful gift and expressed in the words in which it has been presented. If in the course of the year that has passed, and in the discharge of the duties that have devolved upon me, I have received your approbation, I can only say I am glad, as, in the discharge of those duties, I have brought to them a heart full of love to the Order, and a mental determination to do what I could to dignify and ennoble it and its principles. Brothers, for such you are to me, I return you my sincere thanks for this manifestation of your esteem and regard, and promise you in the future, as in the past, to do what I can to make this Order worthy of all the reverence and affection any of us can bestow upon it. Again I thank you.

On the 5th day of February, 1874, at a social entertainment in Fraternity Hall, in San Francisco, Cal., given in honor of the Grand Lodge, Hon. A. G. Booth, Grand Chancellor, was made the recipient of a magnificent P. G. C's. regalia and jewel by the brothers of the Order.

The Hon. F. P. Dann, Venerable Grand Patriarch, made the presentation in the following beautiful and chaste language, to wit:

GRAND CHANCELLOR BOOTH: —

There are moments in the experience of every living soul, when, unclouded by passion and unswayed by evil, it stands forth the pure embodiment of kindly feeling, of hope, of expectation, of love. Such a moment, in the constant inconstancy of the human heart, has now come to your brothers of this noble Order in this city. One year ago, at Sacramento, full of bright anticipations as to your future, with great unanimity they called you to stand at the helm, to direct our course as an Order for the ensuing year. With a brave heart and a firm hand you accepted the duty and entered upon its dis-

charge. Through its varied and shifting currents your hand has ever been at the wheel, and so steadily directing its course that we, its members, have scarcely perceived even a ripple on the stream over and upon which we have been sailing. True to a noble and determined purpose, you have been our captain, never for a moment forsaking your post, but ever ready to be sacrificed yourself, that the trembling bark, freighted with all our best desires and aspirations and Pythian hopes, should safely anchor in the port at the close of another Pythian year.

While you have been thus faithful and true, your brothers in this Order have been laying up in *their hearts* those feelings for you that manifest a spark of Eden still undying, and which, though dimmed by contact with earthly conditions now, shall exist immortal in the bosom of its father and its God. Gratitude, hope, friendship, brotherly desire for your constant happiness, charity for your failings, (for who has them not?) and, above all, a warm, burning and undying flame of love for you as a true man, an unfailing friend and a Pythian brother; these are the feelings that are now welling up in our breasts for one who, with like gratitude, friendship, and charity, has none the less loved us and given his heart and service for us.

And now, Brother Booth, having been charged with the more than pleasurable duty of giving voice and expression to these feelings of your brothers, I am too poor in words to say to you all that my heart feels; and I only wish that I had the tongue and words of an angel, that you and this vast company might know how truly and sincerely you are esteemed and loved by every Pythian heart in this vast Brotherhood. That a slight expression of these feelings might be crystallized into a firm and enduring shape, which should be to you a constant reminder, we have caused to be prepared this beautiful Past Grand Chancellor's regalia. While it is appropriate in design and is elaborately secured by our emblematical triangle in solid gold, it is but a slight token of our feelings at this time. Still, Brother Booth, take it, and, as you wear it, may it ever remind you of our love and esteem; and to the sentiment of your brethren that I now express, Brother Booth, "we are satisfied in our triangle," may you be ever able to respond, heartily and sincerely, "I am also satisfied in mine."

Grand Chancellor Booth responded as follows:

Brother Dann, Past Chancellors, and Friends: —

This is a perfect and complete surprise; my tongue refuses to speak the words that would express the emotions of my heart, and I am utterly disqualified from giving utterance to language that would in any adequate degree express my real feelings. I accept this beautiful present, this tribute of your friendship and esteem, for which I now return to you my heartfelt and sincere thanks; and, in accepting it, I look through and beyond the present itself to the hearts, the thoughts, and feelings that actuated those that

gave it. Next to the consciousness of doing our whole duty in this world, the approbation of our friends is desired by every human heart; and I look upon this memento with a proud gratification that it is an endorsement, not how well I have performed my duty as your chief executive officer for the year about completed, but that you are satisfied with my efforts. This emblem of a Past Grand Officer tells me that I am about to leave my high position. When you called upon me to occupy this chair, under the most flattering circumstances, I fully realized the great responsibility that rested upon me in the discharge of the various duties appertaining thereto; but your kind and fraternal indulgence and courtesy relieved, to a great extent, my anxiety and care. Whatever of honor or station has fallen to me, has been bestowed by an indulgent Brotherhood; and whatever success and prosperity has attended my administration is due to the steadfast support I have received from my Brothers. In accepting the office, I brought to it a heart full of love for the Order. The position has borne with it many a happy hour and many an hour of study and care, and I leave it, not with any regrets for the loss of power that it entails, but with regret for the many pleasant relations and courtesies connected with it. I have endeavored to be faithful to my trusts and to do my whole duty, and this present tells me more forcibly than words can tell that you are satisfied with my efforts; and I assure you that it is a source of the proudest gratification to me.

'T is but a few years since the first star began to loom up in the horizon of the Pythian world; the sun has now risen, shining brightly and resplendently, and more than one thousand lodges have been breathed into existence. Is there a Knight present in these castle halls that has in his breast no love, no pride for this our Order, which stands forth erect in its strength, challenging the admiration of all? The responsive echo from your heart is, not one. Let us, as brave and valiant Knights, one and all, strive to climb higher on this ladder of universal Brotherhood, whose golden rounds glitter with the letters F., C., and B.

I again sincerely thank you, Bro. Dann, and those you represent, for this token of friendship, this manifestation of their affection for me.

Constitution of the Bureau of Relief, under the Jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of California.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. That a Bureau of Relief, to be known as the General Bureau of Relief, Knights of Pythias, of California, be, and such Bureau of Relief is, hereby established, which shall be constituted by the annual election of three Delegates from each Lodge within this jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. The Officers of said Bureau shall be a President, First and Second Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer, each of whom shall hold office for one year, and until their successors have been duly elected.

SEC. 3. No one shall be elected President unless he holds the rank of Past Chancellor.

ARTICLE II.

The Delegates to such General Bureau of Relief, for the first year or fractional part of a year, shall be elected at the last regular meeting in May, and thereafter said Delegates shall be elected annually at the time of the election of Representatives to this Grand Lodge.

ARTICLE III.

It shall be the duty of such General Bureau of Relief to take charge of such sojourning Brothers who may be sick, and grant such relief as the exigencies of the case may require. They shall have power to grant relief to destitute sojourning Brothers in good standing. To assist, in cases of emergency, Brothers who may not be in good standing. To relieve widows and orphans of members of the Order who may not have legal claims for benefits or assistance upon any particular Lodge, and other objects of charity which are in their judgment worthy and proper.

ARTICLE IV.

The Delegates from Lodges located in the city and county of San Francisco shall constitute the Central Bureau of Relief, with full powers to make By-Laws and act. The Delegates from cities and towns where one or more Lodges are located, shall constitute executive branches, with full powers to make By-Laws and act in the cities and towns where they are located. The Delegates from all other Lodges shall constitute executive branches in like manner, with full power to act in their respective localities. All Delegates shall possess full power of voice and action in the meeting of the General Executive Bureau of Relief, when present.

ARTICLE V.

All Executive Bureaus auxiliary to the General Bureau of Relief, shall immediately report any case coming under their care to the General Bureau, and when any sojourning Brother has been under their care, shall draw upon said General Bureau for the amount expended by them for the relief or burial of such Brother. They shall also report from time to time all opportunities for employment and the character thereof, also the names and qualifications of all Brothers desiring employment in their respective localities, to said General Bureau of Relief. The General Bureau shall take action immediately to secure such employment for the Brothers reported as desiring the same.

ARTICLE VI.

All amounts expended in the relief or burial of sojourning Brothers shall be refunded by the General Bureau of Relief upon proper demand and vouchers; and such General Bureau of Relief may collect from the Lodge where such sojourning Brother holds membership, such amount as he may be entitled to receive from the funds of such Lodge under their By-Laws, and the balance, if any, shall be taken from the Common Fund of the Bureau.

ARTICLE VII.

Any sum advanced otherwise than for the relief of the sick and burial of the dead may be charged to the individual account of the Brother to whom such relief may have been granted, and his obligation transmitted to the Lodge of which he is a member, and it shall be the duty of such Lodge to collect the same if feasible, and transmit it to the General Bureau of Relief. In the event of securing employment for a Brother, the General Bureau of Relief shall require the Brother to give said General Bureau of Relief an order on his employer for all sums of money advanced to him by the General or any Executive Bureau, payable out of the money that may become due him from said employer, and said General Bureau shall take all necessary measures to secure the acceptance and payment of said order.

ARTICLE VIII.

For the purpose of supplying funds necessary for successfully carrying out this scheme of charity and benevolence in the Order, the Grand Lodge may levy and collect a general tax, not exceeding in the aggregate fifty (50) cents *per capita* per annum upon the membership in the jurisdiction of California.

ARTICLE IX.

It shall be the duty of each Lodge within the jurisdiction of California to furnish such General Bureau of Relief with a copy of its By-Laws, which shall be kept on file by them, and to advise them promptly of amendments which may be made touching the matter of benefits.

ARTICLE X.

The first meeting of such General Bureau of Relief for the purpose of organizing the same, adopting By-Laws, etc., shall be called to meet in San Francisco, May 8th, 1873, by a notice promulgated by the Grand Recording and Corresponding Scribe, during the month of April, 1873, to all Lodges in the jurisdiction.

ARTICLE XI.

It shall be the duty of the General Bureau of Relief to submit to this Grand Lodge, at its annual session, a full report of its proceedings during the year.

ARTICLE XII.

The annual meeting of such Bureau of Relief shall be held one day preceding the annual session of the Grand Lodge, K. of P., of California.

ARTICLE XIII.

The General Bureau of Relief shall furnish to every Lodge in this Grand Jurisdiction five printed copies of its Constitution as amended, and of its By-Laws, as soon as it can conveniently be done.

Grand Jurisdiction of Colorado.

THE first Lodge Knights of Pythias was organized on the 4th day of July, 1872, at Denver, and known as Colorado Lodge, No. 1. This Lodge was instituted by Noble J. York, who was assisted by the officers of Rocky Mountain Lodge, No. 1, of Cheyenne, W. T. About two months after, Damon Lodge, No. 2, (German,) was instituted in Denver, Col. Both Lodges were working harmoniously, but soon matters took a different turn. A member of the Order had been ordered to purchase for Colorado Lodge, No. 1, all of its regalia, paraphernalia, etc. He purchased the same of M. C. Lilley & Co., and, on delivery of the goods, a bill in full for them, amounting to nearly one thousand dollars, was presented to the Lodge. The bill was paid, the Lodge taking the individual receipt of the party ordering the goods, and all went along harmoniously for a month or so, when, to the surprise of the Lodge, a bill was received from M. C. Lilley & Co. for goods purchased for Colorado Lodge, No. 1. This, of course, called for an investigation, which revealed the fact that the party alluded to had appropriated the money to his own use, in the vain hope to replace the same when the bill came due. When asked to refund to the Lodge or pay the bill, he informed the Lodge that he was not possessed of a dollar in the world. This placed the Lodge about a thousand dollars in debt, with an empty treasury. The members of No. 1 became discouraged, and many began dropping off, until its membership became reduced nearly one-half. The few remaining members seemed to take renewed energy in consequence of the financial embarrassment, for which they deserve great credit. The Lodge succeeded in partially securing themselves from losses, and time was extended them on balance of bill, which was the means of saving the Lodge. On trial, the member was suspended for thirty years, which action was approved of by the Supreme Lodge.

At the next session of the Supreme Lodge, the commission of D. S. C. Noble J. York was revoked, and A. M. Appel was put in his place. For the next year and a half, the Order was at a stand-

still. By this time Colorado Lodge, No. 1, had overcome its financial difficulties, and both it and Damon, No. 2, were working nicely.

On Nov. 7, 1874, the commission of D. S. C. A. M. Appel was revoked, when John R. Brennen was appointed in his place. The first place that D. S. C. John R. Brennen turned his attention to was Trinidad, and he soon received a petition for a dispensation, which was granted by the S. C. on Nov. 18, 1874. D. S. C. Brenner, upon receipt of dispensation, together with a delegation of Knights of Denver, instituted Rocky Mountain Lodge, No. 3, to be located at Trinidad, which is near the line between Colorado and New Mexico. On January 2, 1875, the S. C. granted a dispensation for Black Hawk Lodge, No. 4, to be located at Black Hawk, Col. Upon receipt of this dispensation, D. S. C. John R. Brennen, with a delegation of Knights from Denver, instituted the Lodge with a membership of twenty-five. Soon after, an application was received for a Lodge at Central City, and on the 29th day of March, 1875, a dispensation was granted by the S. C. for Gilpin Lodge, No. 5, to be located at Central City. Afterwards D. S. C. John R. Brennen, with a delegation of Knights of Colorado Lodge, No. 1, and Black Hawk, No. 4, departed for Central City, where they instituted the Lodge with a membership of twenty-five, and on installation Alonzo Furnald was installed as C. C., who proved to be a very efficient officer. On the 1st day of September, 1875, the S. C. granted a dispensation for Inter-Ocean Lodge, No. 6, to be located at Denver, Col., and on the 9th day of September, 1875, the Lodge was instituted by D. S. C. John R. Brennen. The Lodge opened with a goodly number of members, and is working well. C. A. Robinson was selected as C. C., who was an old member, and in every respect worthy of the office.

John R. Brennen, upon leaving the Territory, tendered the S. C., S. S. Davis, his resignation as D. S. C., which was accepted. The Order in the Territory lost one of its best members, as he was a diligent worker, and was well liked by all members in the jurisdiction.

M. H. McNary, of No. 1, was then appointed in his place,

receiving his commission on the 19th day of September, 1875. There was not much accomplished for a month or so, when the Order again commenced to enliven up through his untiring zeal and constant work. About this time the different Lodges in the Territory were discussing the question of a Grand Lodge in Colorado, and soon after his appointment he commenced working for the Grand Lodge of Colorado, which he deemed essential, and much needed for the good of the Order in his jurisdiction.

In January, 1876, he turned his attention to Georgetown, and, after some correspondence, received an application, with twenty-five names, for a Lodge, which was forwarded to the S. C., who granted a dispensation for Columbia Lodge, No. 7, to be located at Georgetown, Col. Upon receipt of dispensation, D. S. C. M. H. McNary, with a delegation of Knights from different Lodges in the Territory, instituted the Lodge on the 25th day of February, 1876. P. F. Simmons was installed as C. C., who has been an untiring worker; the Lodge is working well, and is classed as one of the best in the Territory.

About the same time an application was received by the D. S. C., with twenty-eight names attached, for a Lodge to be located at Denver; and on the 19th day of February, 1876, S. C. S. S. Davis granted a dispensation for Centennial Lodge, No. 8, which Lodge was instituted by D. S. C. M. H. McNary on the 9th day of March, 1876, G. E. Smith being installed as C. C. This Lodge is the last, but by no means the least; it has good members, who are workers, and all is harmonious. There has been received by the D. S. C. an application for a Lodge to be known as Mt. Lincoln Lodge, No. 9. On May 2, 1876, S. C. S. S. Davis instituted the Grand Lodge of Colorado, Wyoming Territory being included in the Grand Jurisdiction of Colorado.

The Grand Officers elect are:

Past Grand Chancellor—Lyman W. Chase.
Grand Chancellor—W. S. Marshall.
Vice Grand Chancellor—John Hallan.
Grand Prelate—Louis Seyler.

Grand Jurisdiction of Connecticut.

BY S. I. BRADLEY, G. K. OF R. AND S.

IN November, 1868, William J. Kelley, a member of the Order of Knights of Pythias in Philadelphia, Pa., visited New Haven, in this State, for the purpose of instituting the Order upon New England soil. Edward W. Dawson, of New Haven, was the only Knight in that city, he having been initiated into the Order in New York. Subsequently Bro. Dawson was appointed D. D. G. C. Bro. Kelley was determined to engraft the beautiful teachings of the Order in this State, and formed the acquaintance of John F. Comstock and C. B. Hine. Soon they began to agitate the subject of creating a Lodge. The requisite number of signatures being obtained upon a petition, an informal meeting was held on the 13th of November, when it was decided to institute a Lodge. On the 17th day of the same month Grand Chancellor Abram Levy, of New York, with other Grand officers, instituted Rathbone Lodge, No. 1, at New Haven. This Lodge started with thirty-five members. It increased so rapidly in membership that on December 17 Damon Lodge, No. 2, was organized, chiefly from members of No. 1. On the 23d of that month Ezel Lodge, No. 3, was formed. Thus it was that within the short space of two months three Lodges had been created, and all doing good work.

On January 9, 1869, a meeting was held at the office of Bro. Dawson for the purpose of organizing a Grand Lodge. At this meeting D. D. G. C. Dawson presided. An adjournment then took place until January 18, when the Grand Lodge of Connecticut was duly organized, and the officers regularly installed. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Venerable Grand Patriarch — John F. Comstock.
Grand Chancellor — Edward W. Dawson.
Vice Grand Chancellor — John R. Lute.
Grand Recording and Corresponding Scribe — Geo. A. Ward.
Grand Banker — George W. Douglass.
Grand Guide — William L. Tuttle.
Grand Inner Steward — Charles A. Willoughly.
Grand Outer Steward — Daniel H. Brown.

Myrtle Lodge, No. 4, was organized January 29, 1869. The Order began to increase with great rapidity, so that now there are twenty-five Lodges in this jurisdiction, with a membership of nearly eighteen hundred.

The Grand Lodge holds annual sessions on the third Tuesday in February, alternately at New Haven and Hartford. The Grand and Subordinate Lodges are in a flourishing condition, free from debt, nearly all having a balance in their treasury.

There is a State Pythian Benefit Association, which was organized in November, 1872. This Association meets monthly, and has a membership of three hundred. The seventh death assessment is now in process of collection. This Association is gradually increasing, and has at the present time between four and five hundred dollars on hand. The future prosperity of our Order in this State is placed upon a sure foundation, and has already become one of the permanent secret societies in the State.

Grand Jurisdiction of Delaware.

THE Grand Lodge held its annual session at Wilmington on October 25. There was a good attendance of Past Chancellors, and the Lodges were all well represented. In view of the fact that the Grand Lodge had to consider its finances, which had been disordered for some time past, it called together those who look forward to the time when all liabilities shall have been wiped out, and our Grand Lodge put upon a sound basis.

The Grand Chancellor, Wm. J. Jefferis, made a most favorable report, showing the increased earnestness in the work which he was called upon to inspect and control. Throughout the jurisdiction there have been evidences that the good work goes bravely on. He bespoke a favorable and prosperous year for his successor.

The report of the Grand Keeper of Records and Seal showed that the financial condition of the Grand Lodge is improving, and the debts are fast being paid.

The thanks of the Grand Lodge were given to those brethren who had helped the Grand Lodge.

The reports show a membership of 932, and 15 Lodges in good working order.

The legislation was somewhat important. Formerly, it was customary to elect the Grand officers in the Subordinate Lodges, by the ballots of the Past Chancellors in the Lodges. This method was thought to be best, in that it would give *all* Past Chancellors a chance to vote. Having tested this method for three years, it was found not to work satisfactorily, and was therefore abolished, and now the election is held in the Grand Lodge at its annual session.

The Grand Lodge decided that the retiring Grand Chancellor was not eligible for the office of Supreme Representative, since the law provided that the election for Supreme Representative should be held after the other Grand Lodge officers, and the Grand Chancellor, not having been installed as Past Grand Chancellor, was not therefore a Past Grand Chancellor, and consequently ineligible to the office of Supreme Representative.

Supreme Representative Jerman J. McMullen exemplified the secret work of the Order in a very plain and effective manner, which showed that he had attended to the duties of Supreme Representative.

One of the most gratifying features of the proceedings was the report of the Supreme Representative. The Lodges are now beginning to feel that the Supreme head and legislature of the Order are doing the work which devolves upon them with honesty and fidelity.

The feeling of improvement and safety is steadily gaining ground; and when "hard times shall come again no more," our Order will plant her standard in places still more remote, and where her cardinal principles shall infuse new and purer sentiments of humanity and civilization.

The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held in Wilmington, commencing on Thursday, October 24, 1878.

The following constitute the Grand officers for the present term:

Past Grand Chancellor — A. J. Schrach.
Grand Chancellor — Mark L. Garrett.
Grand Vice Chancellor — Benjamin B. Cooper.
Grand Master of Exchequer — Lemuel Marr.
Grand Keeper of Records and Seal — Stansbury J. Willey.
Grand Master-at-Arms — Thomas Forman.
Grand Inner Guard — J. K. P. Morris.
Grand Outer Guard — S. S. Simpkins.

Grand Jurisdiction of Georgia.

THE Order of K. P. was introduced into our State by P. C. Sanford B. Palmer, of Hermione Lodge, No. 13, Georgetown, D. C., who, on the 24th of September, 1869, instituted Forrest City Lodge, No. 1, in the city of Savannah. On the 7th of December, of the same year, a charter was granted to organize Vigilant Lodge, No. 2, at Augusta. On the 11th of February following, a Dispensation was granted to Central City Lodge, No. 3, at Macon, which was instituted April 13, 1870. Dispensations were granted to Friendship Lodge, No. 4, at Savannah, March 26th, and to Satilla, No. 5, at Jesup, June 12th, and Myrtle, No. 6, at Savannah, September 22d, of the same year. On the 20th of March following, the Grand Lodge of Georgia was organized by Supreme Chancellor Read, with W. H. Bourne, P. G. C.; D. B. Woodruff, G. C.; W. J. Goodrich, V. G. C.; C. J. Stroberg, G. K. R. & S.; W. C. Remshart, G. M. of Ex.; Geo. C. Lewis, G. M.-at-A.; F. P. Brown, G. I. G., and W. V. Sarvis, G. O. G.

Grand Chancellor Woodruff, upon taking the chair, delivered the following address:

PAST CHANCELLORS AND OFFICERS:

It is with no ordinary feelings of emotion that I rise to express my gratefulness for this expression of your partiality in elevating me to the position you have assigned me; and it is with no little

anxiety that I accept the honor thus conferred; for it is a position not of honor alone, but of labor and anxiety, bringing with it duties and responsibilities of an important character; and I can only pledge myself to perform those duties to the best of my humble abilities.

Brother Knights: We are here to lay the corner-stone of our Order in Georgia — an Order whose purposes are good, and whose principles are eternal. And I trust all our deliberations will be marked by that courtesy which is due to each from the other, and our fraternal relations as taught in the beautiful rituals of our Order be fully exemplified. 'T is true, we cannot boast of great antiquity; 't is true, we have no history lost in tradition; no mighty dead and solemn past; no archives or parchment scrolls made glorious by inspiration; or volumes of legendary or mythological lore, made rich by the must and mould of ages, and sacred in the languages of the ancients; no unwritten history coming from the hoary past, and transmitted from sire to son through long generations of men. No! it is an institution of this country, having its organization in our day and time; although the incident on which it is founded occurred over two thousand years ago. But what matters it if its organization was but yesterday, if it is one full of usefulness and good. Founded upon such friendship as was delineated in the lives of Damon and Pythias, our sacred tenets bind us closely together into a world-wide brotherhood, whose duties and aim are, "To alleviate the sufferings of a brother, succor the unfortunate, zealously watch at the bedside of the sick, soothe the dying pillow, perform the last sad rites at the grave of a brother, offering consolation to the afflicted, and caring for the widow and orphan." Brothers, this is the sublime mission we have taken upon ourselves to perform. Let us then press on, in unbroken ranks, to its performance, animated by friendship for each other and all that is good. To guard against the admittance of any tyrant of the human race into our charmed circle, we must be watchful, prudent, and cautious, bravely defending its sacred portals against those who mock or condemn, or who would pronounce the history of our honored patron as a mythological fable, and with

flippant sneer consign it to oblivion. But our Order teaches us that there has been and may be such friendship that friend will die for friend; and to us, in this nineteenth century, there has been presented this glorious spectacle, and we challenge the records of mythology or tradition to furnish a more exalted example of disinterested devotion to friendship, or holier inspiration of right, than that given by Samuel H. Hines, in the city of Richmond, on December 25th, 1870, who died to prove to all time to come the glorious eternity of the principles upon which our beloved Order rests; and I call upon you to point our enemies to this, a birthright dearer to every Knight of our Order than millions of treasure, countless hordes of followers, or legends and traditions in all the sanctity of mythology. Aye! point to him as the martyr representation of our age and people, as the one who illustrated the teachings of our Order, and showed how

> "That lesson with unflinching faith was kept,
> When keeping earned a martyr's crown and glory;
> Triumphant now, the coldest hearts are swept
> With noble ardor at the sacred story."

But, brethren, we have met at this time for labor, and I must not detain you, for we have much work to do. Again I thank you for this high honor, and, without trespassing farther upon your valuable time, I now announce the Grand Lodge ready for business.

Since the organization of the Grand Lodge, there have been added thirteen Lodges; and the Order is steadily on the increase, but greatly retarded by the stringency of the times, and very great scarcity of money in this section.

The sessions of the Grand Lodge are held annually, the next meeting at Savannah, on Tuesday, August 20, 1878. The present officers are, Felix Corput, P. G. C.; R. R. Richards, G. C.; J. Y. Dixon, G. V. C.; M. M. Belisario, G. P.; Wm. K. Pearce, G. M. of Ex.; D. B. Woodruff, G. K. R. & S.; G. C. Gaillard, G. M.-at-A.; A. Heller, G. I. G.; S. C. Lee, G. O. G.

The Subordinate Lodges are generally in a healthy condition

financially, having an accumulated fund of $3429.00. Paid for relief in 1875, $559.00; widow and orphan fund, $114.00; current expenses, $5665.00. Our contributions to the sufferers by the Chicago fire, and the yellow fever scourge of Memphis, Tenn., and Shreveport, Texas, were liberal, and substantiates the fact, that the lessons of Pythian Knighthood are not taught in vain; while a cheerful compliance with all acts of legislation of the Supreme Lodge, and readiness to respond to its appeals, evidences their appreciation of the value of a *supreme head* to the Order, and *its perpetuity* necessary to our ultimate success. The future none can foretell; but the Knights of Georgia, having full faith in the wisdom of the Supreme Lodge, and believing its legislation will be for the best general interests of all, are prepared to say, that they believe the future will be marked by a continuous and steady increase, and the principles which are inculcated through the teachings of our Order, will be felt and acknowledged by the great mass of our countrymen.

Extract from Report of Hon. D. B. Woodruff, Grand Chancellor of Georgia.

REPRESENTATIVES AND BRETHREN:

The official term for which, by your partiality, I was elected is drawing to a close, and, in taking a retrospective glance at the past, I am cheered by the consciousness of having left unemployed no effort within my power to promote the general welfare. The position has borne with it many a happy hour, and many an hour of perplexity and care. In my official intercourse, I have endeavored to treat all with courtesy and respect. I have faithfully endeavored to do my duty, and if my course has merited your approval, I shall feel myself remunerated for whatever labor I have undergone in endeavoring to advance your interests, and the interests of those whom you represent. I feel assured that our noble Order has not suffered from any error of judgment on my part, but, on the contrary, has advanced upward and onward. Doubtless I have committed some errors; if so, I ask you to cast the mantle of charity over them, assuring you that every act has been prompted by an

earnest desire for the promotion of the principles of our beloved Order. I thank my associate Grand officers for their hearty co-operation and wise counsel. I tender my sincere thanks to the Brotherhood at large for their fraternal courtesies and hospitalities whenever it has been my duty and my pleasure to appear among them, and the memory of which I shall long cherish. I fondly hope the prosperity of the Order will be more clearly marked in the future than it has been in the past, and that the entire Brotherhood, whether members of Subordinate Lodges or the Grand Lodge, will ever be found practising that friendship which throws around the object of its affection its willing protection and power, using its shield to ward off all attacks by the uninitiated and skeptical, and, panoplied in the armor of true "Knighthood," may they ever be found "upholding our rights, usages, and customs as a chivalrous Order." Let those who seek to wear the "high-prized honor of the golden spur," be well tried, and if they prove of "honest, manly stuff,"—"brave and worthy,"—then receive them within your mystic circle, with true courtesy and hospitality; but if there come any with *evil intent*, whether king, potentate, priest, or serf, may they find your "Castle Hall," from "bastion" and "moat," to the topmost line of "*crenelle*," guarded by brave "Knights," and let them feel the force of your giant arm, teaching them that to the humblest therein there is protection, and no power, *though kingly*, must dare to invade upon your domain. Let no "gauntlet" be cast at your feet but what will be returned in spirit as is sent, and with the talismanic watchwords of "Friendship, Charity, and Benevolence" inscribed upon your banner, go forth upon your mission of gallantry and devotion to humanity.

And now, brethren, my task is done. In retiring, permit me to tender you my profound gratitude for the honors conferred, and to reannounce my devotion to the Order, confidently hoping that its importance in your estimation may more than compensate for the inefficient manner in which I have served you. May God continue his blessings to you all, and guard, protect, and prosper our Order.

MACON, GA., July 10, 1873.

The Address by Grand Chancellor Woodruff, of Macon.

DELIVERED IN SAVANNAH, GA., JULY 18, 1872.

THE theatre was last evening very comfortably filled with the members and friends of the Order of the Knights of Pythias to listen to the address of the Grand Chancellor of the State, D. B. Woodruff, Esq., of Macon, upon the rise and progress of the Pythian Knighthood. There was a large representation of the fair sex present, and their presence lent an air of grace and beauty to the scene.

Seats were arranged in semicircle on the stage for the accommodation of the officers of the various Lodges, and in the centre was placed a stand for the orator of the evening. At the rear was hung the flag of the Order.

Shortly after eight, the officers of the different Lodges entered upon the stage and took their seats. Sir Knight Brown then advanced and stated that the exercises of the evening would commence with prayer, and introduced the Grand Chaplain, who briefly invoked the blessings of Heaven upon the holy cause of the Order and upon their proceedings about to take place.

At the conclusion of the prayer, the entire assemblage joined in singing

THE OPENING ODE.

Great God, to Thee we raise
Our hopeful song of praise:
  Grant us Thy love.
Let us in friendship be,
Let us harmonious see
Our Order extended be
  All nations o'er.

Let brothers hand in hand,
True to each other stand
  Throughout all time;
And when life's labor 's o'er,
And we leave time's earthly shore,
May we meet, to part no more,
  In heav'n above.

Sir Knight Brown, at the conclusion of the singing, explained that the object of the gathering was to hear an address upon the Knighthood from the Grand Chancellor, as it was the desire of the Order that the public generally should be informed as to the true objects of the brotherhood. He then gave a brief sketch of the Order, in which he stated that, although among the youngest Orders of the character in the country, its progress was unexampled. It had been established but a few years since, and yet its membership throughout the country had increased to over 100,000. In Savannah, this Order was first instituted in September of 1869, and the speaker stated that, if he remembered correctly, there were at the initiatory meeting but twenty-four members; now there were five Lodges, with a membership of three hundred. He alluded to the motto of the Order, "Friendship, Charity, and Benevolence," the three most beautiful tenets in life, and gave a very apt interpretation of them. That their charity was not confined to mere gifts, but was meant in the broadest acceptation of the term; their mission was to extend assistance and encouragement to their erring fellow-man; to whisper sweet hope into the ear of the despairing, and bid him gird up his loins for a renewed struggle in the path of duty and right. The speaker also gave enlarged views of the friendship and benevolence of the Order. He desired that the public should be fully informed as to the true intents of the Order; that the impression among many was that the Knights of Pythias was an organization similar to the Sons of Malta. This was erroneous; their mission was expressed in their motto, and the origin, rise, and progress of the Knighthood would be fully explained by the orator of the evening, Grand Chancellor of the Grand Lodge of the State of Georgia, D. B. Woodruff, of Macon. Chancellor Woodruff, amidst the loudest applause, advanced and delivered the following beautiful address:

OFFICERS, BROTHERS, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN:

In attempting to address you on this occasion on "Pythian Knighthood," and its rise and progress, I confess I do so with feelings of the greatest reluctance, aware, necessarily, of my own incompetency to do justice to the cause which I have the honor to represent, and I would that the task had been

assigned to some one more capable of illustrating the genius and character of our Order, and to portray in language forcible enough, and suitable to such an occasion, its prominent features, taking captive your hearts in a brilliant oratorical display, and in fancy's flight carry you through scenes rich with reminiscences of the past, made glorious by its present achievements, and presenting thoughts sublimely grand in contemplating its future designs in the great work before it. But such results can hardly be expected from the humble individual who now addresses you. Yet, remembering it is a holy cause which I have espoused, and conceiving it a duty to do all that lies in my power, I shrink not from the task, for "when duty calls, 't is ours to obey."

For more than three thousand years have secret societies existed in the world, and their history been familiar with the inhabitants of the earth. How much earlier than this their history might be traced, is a matter of conjecture; yet we believe it would not be too much to assert that they must have had an origin coeval with that of human society. All nations of antiquity have ever presented in their traditional history some mysterious secret, some society gathered within which were earnest men who entered their secret temples, to penetrate the mysterious gloom which enshrouded all acts of the "great I am," who said, "let there be light, and there was light;" and amid the mystic symbols of creation they have toiled and labored, baffled often, and oft losing their way, yet they formed an ideal in their secret societies, which they put into their lives, and they have not been without their influence on the world. Nor has an advancing civilization taught us to do without these secret societies; on the contrary, millions of earth's best and truest men gather in every clime about the altars of the different fraternities, and listen obediently to the click of the gavel. Among the foremost of these societies in the present day stands the Order "Knights of Pythias." It is not our purpose, even if time would permit, to give its history in detail, but to pass the Order in review as if it were before you. Pythian Knighthood is a new thing under the sun, and the question is often asked, What is there in it to excite such an interest in the public mind? A question not easily answered. Time-honored Freemasonry, with all its prestige and fame, and justly merited honor, and with its great names and noble deeds, has scarcely ever at any period of its existence or history awakened the same measure of popular interest in its favor. Neither Odd-Fellowship, the noiseless spirit of benevolence and love, with a fame as grand and universal as it is meritorious and just, nor the Order of Red Men, nor the fraternity of Druids, nor any other secret order has met with the same success as has fallen to the fortune of Pythian Knighthood. Around its altars are gathered not only its own votaries, but thousands of followers of other Orders, who become its most active and enthusiastic patrons and advocates, and bearing, as it does, a name that is the synonym of dauntless chivalry and undying love, it wins the heart and commands the confidence of the masses of men as no other similar

fraternity has done before. And we would here state that we come not before you boasting of any antiquity, and couching ourselves in the drapery of the mighty dead and solemn past, bearing our parchment scrolls, made glorious by inspirations, or volumes of legendary or mythological lore made rich by the dust and mould of ages, and sacred in the languages of the ancients; nor have we any unwritten history coming from the hoary past, and transmitted from sire to son through long generations of men. No! but we come stripped of all plumage so fair, and present our youthful Knight, who stalks upon the stage with visor down, as the champion of an institution of this country, having its organization in our daytime, and we do claim, for its brief period of existence, it has far outstripped all kindred fraternities, and to-day it is attracting the gaze and challenging the admiration of the world. Neither would we here assert that our patron saint, Pythias, or Damon, had taken the degrees of our Order as now conferred by our rituals; but the beautiful story of Damon and Pythias, fiction though it might be, touches a responsive cord in the great heart of humanity that will vibrate till the trump of final doom shall sound the knell of time; and from this beautiful legend we have drawn lessons which shall, in their applications, found a bond of friendship, uniting man to man with such endearing constancy that nothing shall estrange, and nothing but death itself shall separate brother Knights from brother Knights.

The story of Damon and Pythias is one that the world will not willingly let die. For nearly half man's historic life has it stood forth with a beauty and lustre that an advancing civilization and a higher idea of humanity's claim upon humanity have in no wise dimmed, and the story of that friendship has in no degree lost its power over men. The Christian of to-day, no less than the heathen of the olden time, is moved to admiration, and stimulated to emulation by its recital. And the simple story of the two Pythagoreans, stripped of all ornamentation, embodies a great universal truth, not so much what man has done, but a touching portraiture of what man might do; and the bare conception of such an act as Pythias is represented to have performed for his friend Damon, awakens a sentiment of admiration, arouses a tender sympathy, and excites a commingled emotion which every heart may feel, but defies human words to utter. The savage heart pays its tribute to such devotion. Men and women in every walk of life approve and admire such friendship; and, however ideal it may be, it is conceived of as a possible thing; and even the fictitious hero of such a deed becomes the object of universal admiration, and receives the almost idolatrous homage of the world.

These two friends, Damon and Pythias, lived in Syracuse at the close of the fifth and beginning of the fourth century B. C. They were both followers of Pythagoras and members of his Society, and the teachings they received within the secret recesses of this Fraternity seem to have given a decidedly democratic bias to their minds. Pythias was a soldier by profession,

while the other, Damon, had given himself up to philosophical pursuits, and both had an equally ardent patriotism and a determined hatred of tyranny. The constant wars in which Syracuse was engaged brought about frequent and violent changes of government. Aristocracies were supplanted by turbulent democracies, and these in turn gave way to despotic rule.

At the opening of the story of these two friends, the Government was democratic, with Dionysius at its head, who began plotting its overthrow. Under this régime, Damon and Pythias both occupied prominent places, one in the army, the other in the Senate. Damon, suspecting the designs of Dionysius, watched him closely, and overhearing an officer of his tampering with the fidelity of some troops, interfered in such a manner that his life was only saved by the timely aid of Pythias. Damon now hurried to the Senate Chamber and found present a large body of soldiery, a thing positively forbidden by law. His astonishment was great, but still further increased by a proposition in the Senate to allow Dionysius a large body-guard, which was also a violation of law. Against this Damon raised his voice, but without effect, and, despairing of his country's liberties under Dionysius, attempted to take the life of the tyrant. Foiled in this attempt, he was hurried away to instant execution. Pythias, fearing the great patriotism of his friend would lead him into danger, hastened from the side of his betrothed bride to the Senate-House in time to see Damon hurried away to execution, and denied the boon of bidding his wife and child good-by. Pythias earnestly joined his supplications to those of Damon, offering to take his place, and be surety, even to death, for the return of his friend. Dionysius, struck by this strange offer, and fearing the influence of Pythias over the soldiery, consented to the exchange, assuring Damon, however, that, if he were not back by sunset, Pythias should suffer in his stead. Taking a hasty leave of his friend, Damon hurried to his villa, some leagues away, while Pythias, in chains, was cast into dungeon. His willingness to take Damon's place had made a deep impression on the tyrant, who had no faith in pretended friendship, even denying there was such a thing. Disguising himself as a friar, he proceeded to prison, where he endeavored to persuade Pythias to flee, offering every inducement, and bringing every argument to bear, and even making the positive statement that Damon would not return, for the tyrant had ordered his guards to intercept him, so that he could not. While Dionysius was thus striving, the bride of Pythias, whom he had left unwedded at the altar, came into prison, and besought him, by all the inducements she could bring, to fly, and pointed to a vessel at a point near by with sails unfurled, that had been prepared to convey him to another land. It was a terrible trial to which he was subjected, and the inducements almost too strong for human nature to resist; but resist he did, and back to his dungeon he went to await the dread hour. Damon, "mounted on a swift steed," had sped to his home, said the last farewell, and started to return, but was surprised to find that his servant had slain his

horse to prevent his return. In the city the hours of the afternoon were swiftly passing; the hands upon the dial in the great square approached the sunset hour, and Damon had not returned, and no signs of his appearance. No flying horseman or dust-cloud on the distant hillsides extended one ray of hope to the brave soul of Pythias as he was led forth to execution; but with his face all radiant with smiles he exclaims, "'T is sweet to die for those we love." And nothing daunted, but with a firm faith in the honor of his friend, he ascends the scaffold, unterrified at the sight of the axe and block, the instrument of his now certain death. In the west the sun was sinking lower; in the east the shadows were climbing higher and higher the distant hills; while in the tower of the great clock the hammer is already raised to strike the hour upon the bell that will proclaim the death-knell of our Pythias, and stamp with falsehood and treachery the friendship of Damon. But at this instant, dust-stained and breathless, Damon broke through the line of guards and fell exhausted upon the scaffold. It was a moment of intense joy to Pythias, and of intense surprise to the wondering tyrant. Pythias rejoiced, not that his friend had returned to suffer death, but that Damon's honor had been vindicated; and the tyrant wondered at such devoted friendship to a pledged word in such trying circumstances. It was a new revelation to him.

Damon was pardoned at once, and Dionysius begged the privilege of being a third party in that sacred compact of friendship.

The pen that drew the picture of Damon and Pythias, whether it depicted a literal fact in history, as it probably did, or merely portrayed what might be done on the part of a friend for a friend, struck the key-note of a great truth of humanity, which has gone ringing through the lapse of more than two thousand years, and still it gathers strength, compass, and volume. Out over the world is swelling a grander psalm than human ears ever heard before, and it is destined to sweep along down the ceaseless roll of the ages, and at last swell into full and sublime chorus amid the white-robed millions that stand before the eternal throne.

There is something in the life and acts of a true man that is superior to time, that is and will be when time is no more. On such, eternity is stamped. This was such an act! When men cease to admire true manliness; when the world has forgotten that its truest thing is a true life; when it is willing to tear out the pages of its history on which it has written its best, noblest, and brightest deed, then, and not till then, shall men cease to be moved by the story of Damon and Pythias.

Read, if you will, the long, dark story of selfishness which the world has been writing with its blood, of the fearful crimes that have been committed by "man's inhumanity to man," and tell me, can you anywhere, through that long, bloody chapter, point to a nobler instance of self-sacrifice or more sacred example of true friendship? Other men and other deeds have come,

passed away and been forgotten, but these two friends, known only by the one great act, stand forth brilliant as a form of light in the darkest midnight.

The founders of the Order Knights of Pythias, deeply moved by the beautiful, simple, touching story, thought they saw in it the lesson that would teach men their holiest duties, and join heart to heart in firmest bonds of friendship. They told the story and besought men to join them in proclaiming its evangel. One after another heard the message, and bowing at the altar pledged hand and heart, even unto death; and to-night, thousands upon thousands of God's freemen will answer, and own they are bound to be faithful and true, even till their hearts are frozen into silence forever.

The student of the world's history will find that there have been certain hours especially fitted for the announcement of some great design, and when humanity was ready for some new idea, there has always been some one to think and speak it. It has been in the midst of overturnings and upheavals, when the very foundations of society seemed to be broken up; when, with bit in teeth and a loose rein, the world was dashing on to apparent destruction, that some strong hand has grasped the reins, and a strong arm has curbed the raging world. And we take it that the "Knights of Pythias" is just such a movement. It was founded at an hour that was loudly calling for a new proclamation of the well-nigh forgotten lessons of Friendship and Fraternity. We have not yet forgotten the hour. Its griefs are too fresh, its sorrows too deep to have passed away. While we no longer cherish malice in our hearts, yet, like some terrible dream, its scenes are often before us and always come with a shudder.

One of the most baneful effects of our civil war was the sundering of all ties that had bound men together — the father from son, brother from brother. And this sundering was not only between those who were opposed to each other at the battle's front, but it extended to those who in political principle were joined. All was disunion, discord, and anarchy, not only in the political world, but in men's hearts as well.

The founders of our Order, as the late bloody war was drawing to a close, thought of establishing a fraternity that might tend to reunite the severed bonds, and bring together again those that had thus been severed and riven apart by a fearful chasm; and yet it seemed an hour most unpropitious. Greed seemed to be the god. For gain, men were bartering all that was good and pure; their holiest and dearest friendships they had bartered away for gold; and with its pleasing clink filling their ears, would they listen to the angel voice of Friendship? But it was an hour sighing loudly for some one with power to whisper to the world its holy lessons and lead men to fraternity again. And our founder saw our Order was what the hour needed, and he was the instrument for meeting this need.

The stories afloat in regard to the origin of the Order, "Knights of Pythias," are numerous and conflicting. One, that is particularly wide of the truth, has

found its way into many of the newspaper journals of the South and West, and which is to the effect that it was instituted and established in 1864, in the city of Washington, by Federal soldiers, of whom it was exclusively composed. Again it has been asserted, by disappointed adventurers, that it was a political organization, working secretly in the interest of some particular party; and we here make known, and proclaim, that such an assertion is a base libel upon its fair name. Others believe, or appear to think, that it is the "Knights of the Golden Circle" revived, or the "Sons of Malta," with all their jokes and burlesques, presenting themselves in a new face; while not a few have transposed our mystic letters F. C. B. to three K's, and shouted Ku-Klux. How far all these have missed their mark, I will leave you to judge, while I briefly review its history; and as platforms are just now the order of the day, I will commence by announcing the platform of the "Knights of Pythias:" "Founded on naught but the purest and sincerest motives, its aim is to alleviate the sufferings of a brother; succor the unfortunate; zealously watch at the bedside of the sick; soothe the dying pillow; perform the last sad rites at the grave of a brother; offering consolation to the afflicted, and caring for the 'widow and orphan.' Having these principles in view, they will endeavor to exemplify them by practical tests; and if, by the grace of God, they can successfully carry out this object, they will feel that their mission has not been in vain."

To J. H. Rathbone belongs the honor of being the founder of the "Knights of Pythias." A rough draft of the ritual was written by him in the town of Eagle Harbor, Keweenaw county, Michigan, in the winter of 1860 and '61. Subsequently Mr. Rathbone moved to the city of Washington, D. C., and it was not until the 15th day of February, 1864, that steps were taken by him to organize a secret benevolent society on the plan which he had sketched in 1861. On the day named, several gentlemen, members of a musical club, known as the "Orion Glee Club," met together, each of whom was solemnly obligated by Mr. Rathbone, and having heard his ritual read, determined to organize. On the 19th of February, we are told the persons interested in the movement met and formed Washington Lodge, No. 1.*

Time will not permit us to follow the Order in its inductions into all these States, Territories, and Provinces, but our recital would be incomplete did we not give its history in our own State. The Order was introduced into our State by P. C. Sanford B. Palmer, of Hermion Lodge, No. 13, Georgetown, D. C., who on the 24th of September, 1869, organized "Forest City" Lodge, No. 1, in this city. On the 7th of December of the same year, a charter was granted to organize "Vigilant" Lodge, No. 2, at Augusta. On the 11th of February following, a dispensation was granted for "Central City" Lodge, No. 3, at Macon Ga., which was instituted April 13, 1870. Dispensations were granted to "Friendship" Lodge, No. 4, at Savannah, March

*See page 18, for a full account of Washington Lodge, No. 1.

26, and "Satillo," No. 5, at Jessup, June 12, and "Myrtle," No. 6, at Savannah, September 22. On the 20th of March following, the Grand Lodge of this State was organized by the Supreme Chancellor. Since that date "Teutonia," No. 7, and "Excelsior," No. 8, have been organized in the city of Savannah, and the reports of all these Lodges, made to the Grand Lodge now in session here, show much prosperity in our Order.

My brothers, we must remember that as an Order, in this State, we are yet in our infancy, and unable to take the bold and manly stride with which we hope soon to advance. As individual members of this now gigantic Order, we occupy but humble positions, it is true, yet it is honorable and dignified, it is responsible and arduous, and it is only by a strict observance of our principles that we will acquit ourselves in such a manner as to obtain the approval of each other, and the approbation of our hearts.

The Pythian Knight should be the soul of chivalry, the model of every virtue, the true friend, panoplied with the armor of honor, and adhering to the moral virtues, friendship, charity, and benevolence; and he who is not true to these is false to his principles, and has never well learned his lesson of friendship and love. Let us, then, be true to our professions, let us exert our utmost endeavors to extend our Order and to aid in establishing the glorious reign of the "Golden Power," when the cruel earth shall become kind again and a brighter day for humanity dawn. Work with a will, remembering,

> "The smallest bark on life's troubled ocean,
> Will leave a track behind forevermore;
> The smallest wave of influence set in motion,
> Extends and widens to the eternal shore."

Let friendship be our watchword, such a steadfastness of friendship as that displayed by our great prototype, St. Pythias — a friendship that made it "sweet to die for one so tenderly loved."

And just here, in making this quotation, I am reminded that there are those who pronounce this story of the friendship of Damon and Pythias a fable, and, with flippant sneer, would consign it to oblivion; but we need not go to a remote age, and quote an example that may be exaggerated by fiction, for an illustration of pure friendship, or to prove that pure friendship is something more than a name, and that there has been, and may be, such a friendship that a friend will die for a friend. 'T is enough for our purpose that in this nineteenth century there has been presented this glorious spectacle; and we challenge the records of history, mythology, or tradition, to furnish a more exalted example of disinterested devotion to friendship, or holier inspiration of right, than that given by our brother Knight, Samuel Holder Hines, in the city of Richmond, Va., on the morning of December 25, 1870. Go, stand with me, in front of the ill-fated Spotswood Hotel, on that morning when the roaring, crackling flames, like a tempest, were driving through its lower

apartments, and issuing in great tongues of flame through doors and windows, leaping onward and upward, when great clouds of smoke hung like a death-pall over the scene, and when the frightened inmates were driven forth seeking places of safety; and among them we notice the manly form and quiet face of Brother Hines, now at a point of safety and escape. A moment more, and, with calm determination, he faces danger and almost certain death, dashes into the gloom, and disappears in search of a brother Knight. Swiftly he traverses the corridors from story to story, everywhere seeking the object of his search, while the awe-struck spectators in front in breathless silence await his return. At last he appears at a window of an upper story, bearing in his arms his exhausted and half-suffocated brother, and is greeted by such deafening shouts of applause that they are heard far above and beyond the crackling, roaring flames.

All efforts are now made for his relief, but ere it comes, a crash of falling walls is heard, carrying floors and all before them, and the form of our Pythias and his friend have disappeared forever. Here we may pause amid the smouldering ruins, over his charred remains, and think what he did to save a friend; what he did to illustrate the principles of our Order; he who died to prove to all time to come the glorious eternity of the principles upon which our beloved Order rests; an example no less noble, heroic, and conspicuous than that furnished by Pythias, "Damon's best friend." Brothers, here is a birthright dearer to every true Knight of our Order than millions of treasure, countless hosts of followers, or legends and traditions in all the sanctity of mythology. Point your friends to him as the martyr representative of our age and people; as the one who illustrates the teachings of our Order, and who showed how

> "That lesson with unflinching faith was kept,
> When keeping earned a martyr's crown and glory;
> Triumphant now, the coldest hearts are swept
> With noble ardor at the sacred story."

We may not be called upon to abide such a test as this of our friendship for any one; but let us give such evidence of our sincerity in smaller things as to vindicate our claim to confidence in greater emergencies, should they fall out by the way to test our devotion.

The story of Damon and Pythias affords a noble example of genuine friendship and true chivalry. If we cannot easily attain the perfection of such an example, we can at least strive for it. May we all have the true chivalric spirit to practically exemplify in life the lessons of brotherhood, charity, and self-sacrifice so beautifully taught in our rituals.

> "Have a tear for the wretched, a smile for the glad,
> For the worthy applause, an excuse for the bad;
> Some help for the needy, some pity for those
> Who stray from the path where true happiness flows.

"Have a laugh for the child in its play at thy feet;
Have respect for the aged; pleasantly greet
The stranger that seeketh a shelter of thee;
Have a covering to spare if he naked should be."

A few words more to those who, like us, bow about our Pythian altar, and I leave this portion of the subject.

There are some things in this earth that were never born to die; some things that are old as time, and yet young as this last morning's daybreak. Foremost among these stand the true words and acts of a true, earnest man. These will live after him as bright pages of history, reflecting the lustre of truth, like stars beaming out in the midst of the dark and stormy heavens. Be ever what you seem; strive earnestly for the right, with visor down and lance at rest; strike in defence of all the moral virtues, and, remember, our works will live after the monuments of man shall have crumbled away, for principles live forever. The age of gold has not come yet, but there are earnest hearts praying for it, and earnest brains toiling for it. Every one that bows with us about an altar consecrated to true friendship is a positive force to hasten its coming. We may not see its dawn. When this festal day comes, then will our children's children be no more. We stand now in the evening, and see at the close of our dark day the sun go down with a red-hot glory and promise behind the last cloud, the still serene Sabbath day of humanity; but our posterity have yet to travel through a night full of wind, and through a cloud full of poison, till at last, over a happier earth, an eternal morning-wind, full of blossom-spirits moving on before the sun, expelling all clouds, shall breathe on men without a sigh. Happy eyes that shall see this morning! Happy hearts that shall feel its rapture! The sight and rapture are not for us. We are born for toil and trouble. As Knights of Pythias of America, look up and view the prospective grandeur of the temple we are erecting to the service of humanity; a temple which, from foundation to turret, is connected in the bonds of friendship, beneath whose embattled walls is the home of charity, and from whose dome the light of Pythian principles, through the genial sun of benevolence, will illumine the world.

To those who have not yet affiliated with us in this great work I would address a few remarks, and especially as there may be in this vast assembly some good and true men, who love humanity and are striving to serve it. To such we are willing, as a society, to extend our hand and bid you welcome to our number and to the great work we have before us. Does not the same love for the race inspire us both? Is there not in our hearts the same glorious hope of a peaceful day for humanity? Are we not looking beyond that pest-cloud that is raining down its poison on the world, for the rifted cloud and the beaming sun, and God's bow of promise? And with these glorious aims and grand visions shared in common, are we not brothers by a closer tie than that of a common mother and a common blood? We speak earnestly

to you, for we need just such as you to aid us, and you need just the help we can bring to make your efforts more fruitful. We think we have shown, in the principles of our Order, an argument that should lead every true man to beat upon our door for admittance. These principles we publish freely to the world. Upon the minds of those who enter our "portals" we endeavor to impress indelibly our principles and objects by impressive ceremonies, with symbols and symbolic acts, which, with our means of recognition by signs, grips, tokens, and passwords, are all the secrets pertaining to our Order; and nothing therein is inconsistent with the principles which we publicly avow. We believe that secrecy is necessary, and no sin. It is ultra essential in all walks of life, and an incumbent duty on all. The agent must keep the secrets of the principal; the juror, the secret deliberations of the twelve; the statesman, the secrets of the cabinet; the husband and wife, the secrets of the family; and the sentinel, the secret countersign by which his post is guarded. Our duty to the Order, to ourselves, and to humanity, requires that in some particulars we should "be secret," and we are in honor bound so to be.

That the Order was what the hour needed when it was established will not be denied; that it has accomplished already a great work in the re-union of a sundered brotherhood will not be gainsaid; and that its future will be marked by a steady and rapid progress in the principles of universal fraternity, I do not doubt; aye, more, if men are true to the lessons taught in the present, the future will not witness such scenes of horror as were enacted during our four years of civil war.

Year after year is making the world better, purer, holier; and year after year assists in the realization of the hopes of the "Knights of Pythias." "Peace on earth and good-will to men."

To the ladies who have graced this occasion by their presence, I desire to tender my sincere thanks for this evidence of your appreciation of the good cause in which we are engaged.

If there be one incentive more than another to nerve the arm and press the energy of man to works of humanity, that incentive is supplied in the heroic example of woman.

Her presence, her co-operation, her smile and words of encouragement, are worth to our cause more than gold and silver or precious stones. And but for woman, as the chief beneficiary, by consequence and indirection at least, our Order would be confined to a mere handful of mutually dependent young men, and a parcel of superannuated old bachelors. It is woman's good that leads men to band together in this, as in other fraternities, under solemn pledges of mutual obligation in life, and to provide for and care for each other's families when death shall remove the stay and support of the household.

Woman, last of all, should object to benevolent associations, and I am

bold to say to mothers, wives, and sisters, that if the lessons taught in the "Lodge Room" were rigidly and faithfully practised in life, men would be better, more thoughtful of those dependent upon them, less selfish and far happier.

For your presence we thank you, and with your approving smiles and the Divine blessing our Order will never fail.

And now our task is done. If we have uttered one word which will lead men to think kindly of our institution and recognize its claims in the great cause of humanity, we are content; and if, in our efforts to present the Order and its claims properly before you, we shall have succeeded in arousing any lethargic Knight to a sense of his duty, and to gird himself for increased activity in our cause, we shall have accomplished all that was anticipated.

Friendship — beautiful friendship! Is there anything more attractive; more beautiful; more valuable than sincere, disinterested, pure, abiding friendship?

Beautiful creature! We have at last built for thee a thousand homes. Wander no more. Go and take abiding shelter beside our multiplied hundreds of Pythian altars. Sing thy sweet songs in exile no more. Dwell forever in our Lodges as the presiding genius, and go with us on our mission of mercy to the world; healing the divisions that have broken up the peace and happiness of families, of communities, of nations; and never cease thy blessed work till the King of Peace descends to reign on earth forever.

During the reading of this address the Chancellor was frequently interrupted by applause. The address was listened to with deep attention and pleasure, and we are sure will be read with equal gratification to-day. Feeling thus, we have been induced to give it entire.

The exercises closed with singing this

ODE.

May your slumbers be all blest,
When you close your eyes in rest;
May the holy angels keep
Vigils o'er you while you sleep.
Good-night.

Sleep till rosy morning comes
With its light to bless your homes;
Bless the angels that will keep
Vigils o'er you while you sleep.
Good-night.

INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS.

In the morning, at 11 o'clock, the officers who were previously elected, were duly installed in office by the Grand Chancellor.

Grand Jurisdiction of Illinois.

THE Grand Lodge met in annual session in its hall in Chicago, at 9 A. M., Tuesday, October 17th, with the following officers present:

Grand Chancellor—S. J. Willett.
Grand Vice Chancellor—M. Vessey.
Grand Prelate—J. V. Swarthout.
Grand M. of E.—J. D. Roper.
Grand Keeper of Records and Seal—J. H. Freeman.
Grand Master-at-Arms—W. A. Schmidt.
Grand Inside Guardian—I. R. Gardner.
Grand Outside Guardian—N. H. Plotke.

Past Chancellors and Representatives, whose credentials had been found correct, were admitted, and the G. L. degree conferred upon them.

The G. C. submitted his annual report. Below is as full a synopsis as is of general interest:

REPRESENTATIVES AND BRETHREN:

Again I am called upon to give an account of my stewardship. I take pleasure in stating that, notwithstanding the almost unprecedented stringent times experienced during the past year, the numerical strength of our jurisdiction has not diminished, but slightly increased.

NEW LODGES.

Assisted by C. C. R. A. Higgins, and Bro. Knight McBride, of No. 14, I instituted Malta Lodge, No. 61, at Beardstown, Cass county, and conferred the ranks of Page, Esquire, and Knight upon eighteen petitioners.

Saxon Lodge, No. 62, at Galena, was instituted by G. K. R. & S., H. W. Rice, who also instituted Corinthian Lodge, No. 63, at Sterling, Whiteside county.

Assisted by a large delegation of officers and members of Nos. 14, 17, and 58, and G. M. of E. J. D. Roper, I instituted Mystic Lodge, No. 64, at Taylorville, Christian county, and conferred the several ranks upon a large number of excellent candidates. Our delegation was met at the depot by a committee and brass band; when we marched across the city to receive the large delegations from Decatur and Warrensburg; at midnight a recess was taken, when the whole company was invited to a magnificent banquet, prepared for the occasion. After ample justice had been done, we returned to the Castle Hall and finished up the work, installing the officers, and setting to work in Pythian Knighthood as fine a Lodge as it was ever my privilege to see organized.

Antioch Lodge, No. 65, was instituted at Jerseyville, Jersey county, by C. G. Averill, P. C. of No. 14, assisted by P. C. Val. B. Hummell and others. This Lodge I am pleased to report prosperous.

White Cross Lodge, No. 66, was instituted at Litchfield by W. T. Vandever, P. C. of Mystic, No. 64, and his entire Lodge.

Thus, brethren, I congratulate you that, notwithstanding the severe hard times, we have added to our Grand Lodge roster a few numbers.

I invite attention to the complete exhibit by the G. K. of R. & S., *ad interim*, John H. Freeman.

MEMBERSHIP.

Last report		1847
Admitted by card		20
Reinstated		16
Initiated during term		237
		2220
Less —		
Withdrawn by card	24	
Suspended	154	
Deaths	5	183
Present membership		2037
Last report		1847
Net increase		190

RECEIPTS.

On hand last report	$1067 55
Per capita	1803 85
Ranks	124 00
Dispensation papers	608 50
Other resources	100 45
Total	3704 35
Expenditures	2508 77
Bal. in hands of G. M. of E.	$1195 58

And now, Representatives, I am about to deliver back to you the authority you entrusted me with one year since. I sincerely hope that no dishonor entangled it while in my possession. My opportunities have been limited. I had desired to visit many of the Lodges and encourage them in the work, but have been able to visit but few. I trust that my successor will be much better situated in this respect than I have been, as doubtless an occasional visit of the Grand Chancellor to his Subordinate Lodges is of great benefit to the Order. I have also the pleasing duty to perform of expressing my gratefulness for the many courtesies I have received during my term of office, and sincerely trust that my shortcomings will be overlooked, and if, in my failings, I have wronged one of you in word or deed, I pray you remember it against me no more forever, and I, in the language of a great benefactor, "With malice toward none, and at peace with the whole world," wish you a harmonious and pleasant session, and prosperity for your entire future.

The Grand Lodge granted charters to Lodges Nos. 37, 44, 46, 47, and 57, in lieu of warrants, under which they have been working. A warrant was reissued to Constantine Lodge, No. 55, to reorganize, it having surrendered its former warrant. A dispensation was granted to certain parties to establish a Lodge in Marshall, Clark county.

The Supreme Representatives submitted the circular recently

issued by the S. C. and S. K. of R. & S. as their report, they facetiously claiming it had been printed for them. The decisions of the G. C. were generally approved, and the following resolutions, having the effect of law, were passed:

A P. G. C., though he may not have taken the rank of P. G. C., if entitled thereto, can only offer legislative motions through the Representatives of their respective Lodges, and are entitled to vote upon questions not of a legislative nature.

Officers who are also Representatives, are entitled to but one vote.

A D. D. G. C. has no right to give the S. A. P. W. to any other than a C. C., whom he installs into office.

The Supreme Representatives were instructed to present the form of tactics used by Capital Lodge, No. 14, to the Supreme Lodge and urge their adoption.

Also to offer such revision of the Ritual to the Supreme Lodge Committee on Revision of the Ritual as their judgment deemed proper.

The Grand Lodge adopted a revised Mortuary Association Law, which removes the compulsory provision, leaving it optional with a member to join it. The Association is officered by the G. C. as President, the V. G. C. as Vice-President, the G. M. of E. as Treasurer, and the G. K. of R. & S. as Secretary.

On the evening of the 18th, the Grand Lodge assembled in secret session, when the unwritten work was exemplified by Supreme Representative D. A. Cashman, in a highly creditable manner.

The following are the Grand Lodge officers elected for the year 1878:

Past Grand Chancellor — S. J. Willett.
Grand Chancellor — E. C. Race.
Grand Vice Chancellor — Wm. A. Schmitt.
Grand Prelate — Geo. W. Herdman.
Grand Master of Exchequer — J. D. Roper.
Grand Keeper of Records and Seal — H. P. Caldwell.
Grand Master-at-Arms — Geo. W. Perrigo.

Grand Inner Guard — G. W. Ridgway.

Grand Outer Guard — W. R. McCormick.

The next session will be held in Quincy, on Tuesday, October 15, 1878.

Grand Jurisdiction of Indiana.

THE Order of Knights of Pythias was first introduced into the State of Indiana on the 12th of July, 1869, by the organization of Marion Lodge, No. 1, and Olive Branch Lodge, No. 2, at the city of Indianapolis. The history of the Order for the first two years was not very satisfactory; the progress was very slow, and it was with great difficulty that the Grand and Subordinate Lodges were maintained. Like many other institutions, it was cursed with a few men whose whole aim was to make money out of the Order, and they almost sapped the very life of the Order away, discouraged the membership, and retarded the proper progress of the institution. The organization of new Lodges was very difficult work — many believing it to be an institution similar in character to the Sons of Malta, while others objected to the enormous expenses incurred in the formation of Lodges. The blood-sucking individuals were soon worked out of position, and finally out of the Order; then the real prosperity of the Order began, and has continued unabated until the present time; and to-day the Order of Knights of Pythias stands in the front rank, recognized as one of the leading secret societies of the State.

Owing to the depressed financial condition of the country for the past two years, the increase has not been as rapid as might be desired, yet the additions that have been made to the ranks are of that character that reflects great credit upon the institution. The prospects for a grand and glorious future for the Order in this jurisdiction are certainly very flattering.

All calls for assistance have been met promptly and cheerfully.

At the time the twenty cent tax was imposed on the membership to sustain the head of the Order, Indiana gained the proud distinction of being the first jurisdiction to respond, by the payment of her proportion of the amount in full.

The membership in Indiana will compare favorably with that of any similar institution. In her ranks may be found many of the best business and professional men of the State.

Since the organization of the Order in this jurisdiction, there have been initiated into its mysteries, 4376; admitted by card, 266; reinstated, 151; withdrawn, 363; suspended from various causes near 900 (most of them for non-payment of dues); deceased, 90. Total membership in good standing, June 30, 1876, 3290. Number of Lodges that have been instituted, 70; surrendered their charters, 6; making 64 working Lodges on June 30, 1876. The investments of the Subordinate Lodges amount to $30,000; the total resources aggregate $40,000. There has been paid for the relief of brothers and their families, and for burying the dead, nearly $26,000. The Widows' and Orphans' Fund will approximate $10,000.

The Grand Lodge was organized on the 20th day of October, 1869. At that time there were only six Lodges in the State. Supreme Chancellor Samuel Read was present, obligated the Past Chancellors, and installed the officers of the new Grand Lodge.

The sessions of the Grand Lodge are held semi-annually, in January and July of each year. Bro. Joseph Dowdall, S. K. of R. & S., was present during the last session of the Grand Lodge, and stated that the membership was one of the "*best looking and most intelligent bodies he had ever met.*"

The following are the officers of the Grand Lodge elected at the session of 1877:

Past Grand Chancellor — C. P. Tuley, of Bloomington.

Grand Chancellor — D. W. LaFallett, of New Albany.

Grand Vice Chancellor — Alfred Dickey, of Crawfordsville.

Grand Prelate — A. A. Curne, of Richmond.

Grand Master of Exchequer — W. L. Dunlapp, of Franklin.

Grand Keeper of Records and Seal — D. B. Shideler, of Indianapolis.

Grand Master-at-Arms — W. H. Roll, of Indianapolis.
Grand Inner Guard — E. G. Herr, of Goshen.
Grand Outer Guard — G. H. Hagen, of Newburg.

The recognized leaders and influential members of the Order in this State are N. C. Potter, J. W. Luther, manf.; Michael Stenhauer, manf.; John Cavin, lawyer (Mayor of Indianapolis, and first Grand Chancellor); John B. Stumph, Supreme M. of E.; Calvin F. Rooker, lawyer; Russell Elliott, auditor I. & St. L. R. R.; R. F. Bence, Recorder Marion co.; Will T. Walker, editor; W. F. Slater, R. R. official; N. R. Ruckle, Ind. Journal Co.; Gen. Dan Macauley, Academy of Music; John W. McQuiddy, O. F. Mut. Aid Society; D. B. Shideler, ins. agt., all of Indianapolis. D. W. La Follette, lawyer, New Albany; Will T. Myers, wholesale grocer, Jeffersonville; E. G. Herr, lawyer, Goshen; Gen. Reub. Williams, editor, Warsaw; Gen. Lew Wallace, lawyer and author, Crawfordsville; Col. S. P. Oyler, lawyer, Franklin; Hon. N. T. Carr, lawyer, Columbus; Wm. M. Hess, politician (Rep. Can. for Aud. of State), Danville; Alfred Dickey, merchant, Crawfordsville; Chas. O. Lehman, manf., Edinburg; W. F. Taylor, lawyer, Lafayette; Judge J. R. Carnahan, Lafayette.

Grand Jurisdiction of Iowa.

BY H. D. WALKER, P. G. C. AND G. K. OF R. AND S.

THE Order was introduced into Iowa on the 19th day of June, 1869, through the efforts of B. F. Pinkerton, of Tremont Lodge, No. 128, of the Grand Jurisdiction of Pennsylvania. The first Lodge K. of P. was organized at Cedar Rapids on the 4th day of September, 1869, and called Star of the West. Past Supreme Chancellor Samuel Read, of New Jersey, and Deputy Grand Chancellor Kestor, of Illinois, instituted the same. B. F. Pinkerton was then appointed Deputy Supreme Chancellor for Iowa.

On the 10th day of December, 1869, B. F. Pinkerton, D. S. C., organized Evening Star Lodge, No. 2, at Cedar Rapids. This Lodge was composed exclusively of Bohemians. Star of Bethlehem Lodge, No. 3, was established at Mount Vernon, February 10, 1870. Thence followed, in rapid succession, the organization of Western Star Lodge, No. 4, at Waverly; Morning Star Lodge, No. 5, at Keokuk; Eastern Star Lodge, No. 6, at Mount Pleasant, and Radiant Star Lodge, No. 7, at Cedar Rapids.

On the 4th day of July, 1870, a Grand Lodge was organized at Cedar Rapids, by that honored Knight and Brother, Past Supreme Chancellor Samuel Read. There were representatives present from Lodges Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, and 7, and at the first session a constitution for Subordinate Lodges, Grand Lodge, and a Code of Procedure were adopted.

On the 18th day of January, 1871, Mariola Lodge, No. 8, was instituted at Marion. On the 22d day of February, 1871, Myrtle Lodge, No. 9, was organized at Des Moines, and on the 16th day of June, 1871, Damon Lodge, No. 10, was organized at Davenport.

The second annual session of the Grand Lodge was held at Cedar Rapids, June 20, 1871. Friendship Lodge, No. 11, was organized at Burlington on the 2d day of February, 1872, and on the 14th day of February, 1872, the Grand Lodge convened in special session at Des Moines. From this date the Order spread rapidly in Iowa, and prior to the next annual session, Wapello Lodge, No. 12, of Ottumwa; Columbia Lodge, No. 13, of Sioux City; Germania Lodge, No. 14, of Ottumwa; Schiller Lodge, No. 15, of Burlington; Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 16, of Waterloo, and St. Albans, No. 17, of Council Bluffs, were duly instituted.

The third annual session of the Grand Lodge was held at the city of Burlington on the 9th and 10th days of July, 1872, and during this session a new constitution for Grand and Subordinate Lodges was adopted, and the time of meeting in annual session changed from July to January. Prior to the next annual convocation, Prudence Lodge, No. 18, was established at Atlantic. The Grand Lodge next convened at Ottumwa, on January

28th and 29th, 1873. There was no legislation of importance during this convention.

During the year 1873, Eagle Lodge, No. 19, Creston; Agrippa Lodge, No. 20, Sigourney; Gem City Lodge, No. 21, Fort Madison; Liberty Lodge, No. 22, Columbus City, and Full Moon Lodge, No. 23, Corning, were properly instituted.

The fifth annual session of the Grand Lodge was held at Davenport, January 27th and 28th, 1874, and the Grand Lodge, for the first time since its organization, was placed on a sound *financial* basis, and the Representatives were partially compensated for their services. During the year 1874, Corinth Lodge, No. 24, Iowa City, and Chariton Lodge, No. 25, Chariton, were added to the roster.

The Grand Lodge again convened at Fort Madison on January 26th and 27th, 1875, in sixth annual session, and during this session a resolution was adopted changing the time of the meetings to the second Tuesday of February of each year.

During the year 1875, the following Lodges were established, to wit: Calanthe, No. 26, at Bloomfield; Border, No. 27, at Allerton; Jackson, No. 28, at Milton; Capital City, No. 29, at Des Moines; Crystal, No. 30, at Agency City; Troy, No. 31, at Albia; St. John, No. 32, at Osceola; Hesperia, No. 33, at Leon; Chosen Friends, No. 34, at Perlee; Centennial, No. 35, at Afton; Dunlap, No. 36, at Dunlap.

The seventh annual session was held on the 8th and 9th days of February, 1876, at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, and was an extremely pleasant and profitable one. Since then, Forest City Lodge, No. 37, at Fairfield, and Cosmopolitan Lodge, No. 38, at Marshalltown, have been organized, and still the good work goes bravely on. We earnestly invoke the aid of every true Knight in our beautiful prairie State in building up within its borders our glorious Order. Let us strive to make men more friendly, more charitable, and more benevolent through this agency.

Abstract of Report to Supreme Lodge of the World, for the year ending December 31st, 1875.

MEMBERSHIP.

Number per last report, Dec. 31, 1874		447
Initiated during the year	378	
Admitted by card	11	
Reinstated	8	
		397
Total		844
From which deduct:		
Number withdrawn, by card	37	
Suspended	64	
Deceased	2	
		103
Present number of members		741
Net increase	294	

FINANCIAL.

Total receipts	$4529 28
Total expenditures	2096 33
Amount on hand	$3496 94
Paid for relief of brothers	217 00
Paid for burying the dead	70 00

DECISIONS.

1. A member who has been tried by his Lodge and suspended, and appeals from that decision, has no right to visit the Lodge during the pendency of his appeal.

2. It is not necessary that a P. C. should have received the degree to be eligible as a Representative.

3. A candidate who has been guilty of an offence against another secret Order, which is not a crime before the law nor

an offence against Pythian law, cannot be held accountable by a Lodge of K. of P.

4. Charges cannot be brought against a Page.

5. A C. C. is eligible to re-election.

(*See Proceedings G. Lodge of Iowa*, page 59.)

1. A member of a Lodge in Pennsylvania, who was initiated in 1868, and received the rank of Page only, and has been a resident of the State three years. Can a Lodge in this State receive his petition for membership? Answer — No; he must procure a Withdrawal Card from his Lodge.

2. Has a Lodge the right to give a Brother an order for the S. A. P. W. who has a Withdrawal Card four months old? Answer — No.

3. How many candidates can a Lodge initiate in one evening? Answer — As many as you please, provided you confer the 2d and 3d Rank on but one candidate at a time.

4. Has the C. C. a right to vote on all questions? Answer — A presiding officer has no right to vote on any question except when it is a tie; then he has the casting vote, and in balloting for candidates and election of officers.

5. Who is entitled to the term P. W.? Answer — Knights only.

6. Who pays the expenses of the G. C. when he visits a Lodge? Answer — The Lodge extending the invitation.

7. Where does a P. C. receive the G. Lodge Degree? Answer — At the sessions of the G. Lodge on the presentation of a certificate from his Lodge, under seal, stating that he is a P. C.

8. A brother is elected on card, but the fee accompanying his petition was short $2.00; can he be excluded from membership with the Lodge? Answer — No; the Lodge is to blame in receiving his petition without the necessary fee accompanying the same.

(*See page* 140 *Proceedings G. Lodge of Iowa.*)

QUESTION 1. Is a person who has lost his arm at the elbow eligible for membership?

ANSWER. No.

QUESTION 2. Is a brother entitled to the S. A. P. W. until his dues are paid, or can they have it until they are six months in arrears?

ANSWER. No brother is entitled to the S. A. P. W. who is in arrears to the value of one cent.

QUESTION 3. A brother received the S. A. P. W. at the beginning of the term. During the term allows himself to run behind in his dues. Now claims that he has forgotten the P. W. and asks to be invested with it again. Is he entitled to it?

ANSWER. Not until he clears himself on the books.

(*See page* 170 *Proceedings G. Lodge of Iowa.*)

GRAND CHANCELLOR'S REPORT.

To the Officers and Members of Grand Lodge K. of P. of Iowa:

REPRESENTATIVES AND BRETHREN:— At the very threshold of our annual convention let us invoke the choicest blessings of heaven upon our deliberations and legislation. Let us come around these altars with pure hearts, bound together with the indissoluble bonds of Friendship, Charity, and Benevolence, and with resolute wills, to work *solely* for the good of the Order. We have assumed very grave responsibilities, and woe be to that brother who falters or proves recreant to the sacred trust.

Words cannot adequately portray my appreciation of the high compliment your last annual convention bestowed upon me, in designating me as your presiding officer for the year 1875. It was with fear and trembling that the trust was accepted, and it is now with grave doubts, that your esteem and confidence were well merited, the account of my stewardship is rendered unto you.

We should be especially grateful to the Giver of every good and perfect gift for the health, peace, golden harvests, and prosperity of the people of this commonwealth, and the universal reign of love, peace, and harmony within all our borders.

You are representatives of and are convened in your seventh *annual* session to legislate for the interests of a benevolent Order, that now ranks as the third charitable Order on earth in mem-

bership and influence. It seems but as yesterday when our Order sprung into existence. You are all cognizant of the instituting of Washington Lodge, No. 1, K. of P., at Washington City, D. C., on the 19th day of February, 1864, less than twelve years ago.

To the faithful and attentive student of history, who has carefully noted the rise, progress, and causes of all great moral revolutions, the organization, rapid growth, and powerful vitality of this Order will not be a problem of difficult solution. Its founder surveyed the country, with its soil crimsoned with fraternal blood, having just emerged from a four years' war, in which brother was arrayed against brother, and father against son; in which family ties were sundered as if but gossamer. The sacred injunctions: "Love one another," "Do good to those that curse you and despitefully use you," "Do unto others as you would have others do unto you," "Love thy neighbor as thyself," went all unheeded and unpractised.

He saw there was an almost impassable gulf between the people of the sections, and conceived a plan of reconciliation between the two factions, so that harmony and fraternal love might again prevail. With a common parentage, heirs apparent of the same rich legacy and a common destiny, some potent agency was needed to imprint upon the hearts of all lessons of pure friendship, and dispel the demons of envy, hatred, malice, and murder. The very safety of the republic is in the loyalty of the masses and in the unity of sentiment of every section. Examples of pure, unalloyed, and steadfast friendship were sought for, and away back in the remote ages of antiquity, the case of our patron saint lit up the darkness and gloom of a heathen, barbarous era with its matchless beauty and brilliancy.

Such a sublime exemplification of disinterested friendship in an age of superstition, idolatry, and practical atheism attracted the attention of the author of our ritual and induced him, no doubt, to adopt this thrilling historical incident as the *substratum* of our grand Order, and it is to-day the keystone of the arch of Pythianism.

It is said that history repeats itself. In glancing over the

pages of modern history, we find many striking analogies to the stirring events of ancient times. Our cardinal principles and doctrines have borne some rich and luscious fruits, and the instances are not rare where men have borne each other's burdens, and made noble sacrifices for their fellow-men.

The beneficent effects of the beautiful and impressive lessons of our Ritual were visible in the prompt and ample relief afforded the Knights of Memphis, Tennessee, when they were so bitterly scourged by that terrible and loathsome disease, the yellow fever, in the memorable summer of 1873.

You will pardon me for quoting a few lines from the report of the Grand Chancellor of Tennessee, to wit:

"From Pulaski I turned my steps homeward toward our already plague-stricken Bluff City, to find a gallant though small Pythian band at that point, already at work battling with heroic courage against that dread destroyer, whose yellow visage made sad the fireside of nearly every family in our midst. I saw at once, that while willing hands were plenty, we must have money to render their services of value. Knowing full well that to ask of Pythian Knights, in the name of charity, was to receive a bountiful supply at their hands, I telegraphed to but a few jurisdictions, and to their eternal credit be it said, their response was both generous and prompt. On the 27th of October all further contributions were respectfully asked to be withdrawn, sufficient for our wants having been received. During the entire prevalence of this dreadful scourge in Memphis, the Knights of Pythias Relief Committee stood boldly in the breach and fulfilled to the last letter their every vow. No invidious distinction can be here made, by calling the names of any members of this faithful band. *They did their duty*, can I say more? Not for them certainly; but tell me where to find the words to convey even faintly our appreciation of the conduct of our brethren everywhere far and near. Only this can we offer in return, besides our grateful thanks, a prayer from the depths of our hearts that God, in His infinite wisdom and mercy, may spare them any such dire visitation. Should affliction, however, come upon them, then may the same Great Omnipotent Being raise up for them such friends as ministered so kindly to our wants in the hour of trial. Other prominent cities in our State have likewise been visited with contagious diseases. Nashville, Knoxville, and other points, have suffered to a great extent; the business enterprises staggered, their population scattered, and confidence in the future almost lost. This has been the experience of nearly every commercial centre in Tennessee. With such surroundings, it could not be expected that a very rapid growth of our Order would be announced at this session. However, if we have no large incease in numbers, those added to

our rolls are, I feel assured, of the best material in the State, and add greatly to our strength and influence."

One of the grandest exemplifications of our humane spirit, as yet recorded, was the act of that valiant and devoted Knight, Samuel H. Hines, who sacrificed his own life in a vain endeavor to save that of his friend, at the burning of Spotswood Hotel, in Richmond, Virginia, on the morning of December 25th, 1870. In this crowning act of heroism and bravery, he demonstrated to the world that

> "For friendship, of itself an holy tie,
> Is made more sacred by adversity."

His name will be honored and revered by every true Knight in all future time, and a diadem of immortal beauty will be added to his crown of rejoicing.

All through our broad land myriads of kind acts are daily being performed in secret — myriads of kind words are being hourly whispered in the ear of the disconsolate to cheer and enliven their drooping hearts and calm their fears. Multitudes of desolate homes are being spanned by the rainbow of hope, by the direct agency of these great charitable Orders.

The principles of our Order have found an abiding place in the hearts of the noble and chivalric Knights of our glorious Prairie State, and it is cheerful to behold their rapid spread in this Grand Jurisdiction since the Grand Lodge was organized, on the 4th day of July, 1870.

Like all other organizations of a similar character, we have had our dark days, and have been compelled to pass many severe ordeals. In examining the reports of my predecessors, I find that it became necessary to issue bonds to meet the current expenses of the Grand Lodge, and that on the 14th day of February, 1872, an issue of bonds was ordered.

Grand Chancellor Joseph D. Weeks, in his report, says that:

"The old Lodges and their members seemed to have little faith in the permanency of our Order in the State, or in its ability to meet its obligations. The youngest Lodge in the State seems to have been the true prophet of our future.

"But two of our Grand Lodge bonds have been taken outside of this Lodge. I hesitate to utter what I feel it in my heart to say about this Lodge, to wit: Friendship Lodge, No. 11, K. of P., as it is my own Lodge, and organized in part through my efforts; but I firmly believe that were it not for Friendship Lodge, No. 11, and its members, we, as a Grand Jurisdiction, would today be without a place in the Pythian ranks, and a by-word and reproach to all. Though small in numbers, and scarcely six weeks old, they advanced on bonds two hundred and fifty dollars, and this, in a large measure, kept us alive; for I am free to say that, had not our indebtedness been met, I should have been discouraged."

This was the pivotal point of our existence as a Grand Jurisdiction, and no words of eulogy are adequate to give a proper expression to the kind feelings every true Knight should entertain towards those chivalric brothers for such material aid.

Owing to the recreancy of one of the Supreme officers, the Supreme Lodge of the World has been heretofore financially embarrassed and compelled to ask for aid, in the mode of a *per capita* tax on the membership of the various Grand Jurisdictions. This request for aid was cheerfully and promptly granted, and on the 30th day of April, 1875, the report of the Supreme Master of Exchequer shows a surplus of cash on hand of $4,303.36, after payment of all outstanding indebtedness.

In the night, weary and worn with watching and anxiety, you say:

"Show me the morning and the morning's sun."

"Nay," says the watcher by your side, "I cannot show you the morning; but look! there is where the sun is coming from, and there are signs of his coming! I behold the dark is turning to gray, the gray is turning to pearl, the pearl is turning to white, and the white is turning to rose color; and though I see not that which is called morning, though I see not the form of the sun, yet I see where it is coming from and the evidences of its coming."

We have now become one of the permanent institutions, and every man, woman, and child should critically examine our claims to public confidence. We challenge investigation and the closest scrutiny. We announce to the world that our Order is:

"Founded on naught but the purest and sincerest motives; its aim is to alleviate the sufferings of a brother, succor the unfortunate, zealously watch at the bedside of the sick, soothe the dying pillow, perform the last sad rites at the grave of a brother; offering consolation to the afflicted, and caring for the widow and orphan. Having these principles in view, they will endeavor to exemplify them by practical trials; and if, by the grace of God, it shall successfully carry out this object, they will feel that their mission has not been in vain."

If our rewards do not come in this world, we believe that in a higher and holier state, we shall reap as we have sown. Every tear that is dried, every sorrow that is assuaged, every pang of hunger that is appeased, shall add to our crowns of rejoicing. The material growth and advancement of our country is marvelous, and all tends to develop the greed, avarice, and ambition of men. And these great counteracting forces, that form the substrata of these benevolent Orders, must be strong, active, and persistent, or the race will become a horde of money-getters, and all traces of manhood and humanity will be annihilated.

The sight of heaps of gold so dazzles and enchants the human mind, that, encased in supreme selfishness, it soon becomes oblivious to human suffering, to the claims of society, and even the superior claims of religion. Friends, family, character, health, and even life itself, are all freely sacrificed in the swift race for its rapid acquisition.

The Christian Church, in all its branches, with its hosts of noble, self-sacrificing ministers and laity, are doing a grand work in driving back the clouds of error that darken the visions of men, and instilling in their minds the true doctrine of social dependence.

There is no antagonism between the beautiful lessons of our Ritual and Christianity in its broad and liberal sense. No man can listen to the charges and lectures in our *Castle Halls* from week to week, without becoming more friendly, more charitable, and more benevolent, because these are the cardinal principles therein inculcated, and are akin to the highest type of Christianity.

If a man declares that he is a Christian, and yet refuses to "visit the sick, relieve the distressed, bury the dead, and educate the orphan," I most emphatically deny his right to that title.

Upon the pillars of Friendship, Charity, and Benevolence rest the great Pythian Temple. Already over one hundred thousand brave Knights crowd around its altars, and its massive walls, splendid architecture, and grand proportions challenge the admiration of the world. Its messengers of love, peace, and mercy will soon be found in every hamlet, town, and city of our land.

The same spirit that prompts us in the good work incited the brave men of the Revolution, and of the recent internecine struggle, to offer up their lives as willing sacrifices that the Republic might live, and the tens of thousands of little mounds, all through the sunny South, mark the resting-places of those heroes who voluntarily gave their precious lives that our glorious heritage of freedom might not perish.

The mother, through the silent watches of the night, plies the needle to earn a scanty subsistence for her little ones, and freely gives her very life-blood that they may have bread and raiment. These golden links of affection, that bind us to home, government, family, and friends, are typical of those influences that unite us as members of the Pythian fraternity.

At the opening of this centennial year, when so many organizations are rallying their hosts to achieve success, and to accomplish results that shall become historical in the future, the skies above us are radiant with the signs of Hope, and inspire us with a zeal and courage that shall overcome all obstacles.

To place our Order on a firm foundation will require an expenditure of time and money commensurate with the grandeur of the work sought to be accomplished.

It strikes me, therefore, that it would be unwise to diminish the income of the Grand Lodge by modifying either the *per centum* on the semi-annual receipts or the *per capita* tax.

FINANCIAL.

You will find full and detailed accounts of our *financial status*, by referring to the reports of the Grand Keeper of Records and Seal, and Grand Master of Exchequer.

Hon. S. S. Davis, Supreme Chancellor of the World, Knights of Pythias, paid us an official visit on the 30th day of October, 1875.

I would respectfully suggest an increase of our standing committees, and that the titles thereof be hereafter as follows, to wit: Per Diem and Mileage, Appeals and Grievances, Correspondence, State of the Order, Laws and Supervision, Printing and Supplies, Returns and Credentials, Finance, Charters and By-Laws, Constitutional Amendments.

There is one other subject very near to my heart — that of providing the members of each Subordinate Lodge with suitable reading matter, in the form of books written by our best authors, and the leading magazines of the country, and to promote this laudable object, would it not be eminently proper to set aside ten per cent. of the gross annual receipts?

The following suggestion may seem somewhat Utopian, in view of our limited numbers in this Grand Jurisdiction, but it has occurred to me, that it would be well to organize a "Bureau of Relief," under the control of the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of Iowa, for the proper care and education of orphans, and the relief of disabled Knights and families, and to aid worthy Knights, seeking homes in our midst, to obtain remunerative employment.

Having thus feebly performed the last duty of this station, I submit the records of my official acts to your custody, inspection, and criticism, asking you to consider the same in the spirit of one of our cardinal virtues — Charity. It is human to err, but divine to forgive.

We are instructed in holy writ to pray in secret, and to give alms in secret. The costliest jewels are hid away, deep down in mother earth. You will never find the gems of exquisite beauty on the surface. The light reflected from the heaven-born principles of our Order illumine the pathway of every true Knight. Let us again resolve to act well our parts in the great drama of human life, so that we may meet in that *Grand Castle Hall* above, where, clad in the regalia of heaven, we may listen to the sweetest notes of orphans and widows redeemed, as they chant

around their heavenly Father's throne their tribute to our noble Order:

"It saved us from destitution, it saved us from oppression, it saved us from years of wasting sorrow, it saved us from premature graves; make it immortal for its deeds of love.

"To live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breaths; in feelings, not in figures on a dial; that we will count time by heart-throbs, knowing he most lives who thinks the most, feels the noblest, acts the best."

And when life's journey is ended, may each one of us join the choir invisible of those immortal dead who live again in minds made better by their presence; live in pulses stirred to generosity, in deeds of daring rectitude, in scorn for miserable aims that end only in self. This is the life to come, which martyred men have made more glorious for us who strive to follow.

With the sincerest hope that the acquaintances so auspiciously made with you during the year 1875, may ripen into true Pythian friendship, and that our session may be pleasant and profitable, I remain

Yours fraternally,

JNO. VAN VALKENBURG,
Grand Chancellor.

FEBRUARY 8, 1876.

Address at Pythian Banquet, at Saunder's Hall, Mount Pleasant, Iowa, Wednesday Evening, February 9th, 1876, by Jno. Van Valkenburg, G. C.

DEAR FRIENDS AND BROTHERS:

Words are not adequate to convey to you our gratitude for and high appreciation of this grand ovation, and, in behalf of the Representatives of the Pythian fraternity here assembled, permit me to return our *sincerest* thanks to the Knights, wives and daughters of this beautiful and prosperous inland city, for this princely reception.

We have great cause to rejoice, as members of one of the greatest charitable orders on earth, for the evidences which are constantly multiplying around us, that our works are approved of Heaven, and that we constitute one of the silent, all-pervading influences which tend to lift mankind to a higher plane of existence, by restraining the evil tendencies of man's nature, and developing the nobler attributes.

We imprint on the minds of our membership, through the beautiful and impressive lessons of the ritual, in the Castle Halls, that aside from the imperative duty of each one, to love one another, and to practise the precepts inculcated by the Saviour, when on earth, that the pleasure of *doing* good and *being* good, far transcends all mere sensual enjoyment.

The ennobling virtues of Friendship, Charity and Benevolence are inscribed on our banners, and are the cardinal doctrines of the Order.

Each member is but a constituent element in the great social fabric, and the contributions of each make up the aggregate of human enjoyment, the happiness and comfort of the society being dependent on the kind words and deeds of the individual members.

> "Friendship! mysterious cement of the soul!
> Sweet'ner of life! and solder of Society!"

> "For friendship, of itself, an holy tie,
> Is made more sacred by adversity."

And if there be any other commandment, it is briefly comprehended in this saying, namely: "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."—Romans xiii. 9.

Our Order is based on the principle of men bearing each other's burdens, heightening each other's joys, and providing a barrier against the ills and misfortunes incident to human life.

We are bound together by the holiest ties, cemented by common aims and fraternal affection, with grips, signs, countersigns, and passwords, as a means of recognition, whether on sea or land.

In our daily lives and walk before men, we strive to illustrate the pure principles of love and friendship, so beautifully expressed by Dryden, when he wrote the following lines:

> "I had a friend that loved me;
> I was his soul; he liv'd not but in me;
> We were so close within each other's breast,
> The rivets were not found that joined us first.
> That does not reach us yet: We were so mix'd,
> As meeting streams — both to ourselves were lost.
> We were one mass, we could not give or take,
> But from the same; for he was I; I, he;
> Return my better half, and give me all myself,
> For thou art all! —
> If I have any joy when thou art absent,
> I grudge it to myself; methinks I rob
> Thee of thy part."

What a world of meaning is involved in the simple expression, my "friend." Have you ever paused and reflected over its full and true import? If you have, you may be prepared to appreciate the matchless beauty and significance of the historical incident upon which our organization is based:

When Damon was sentenced, by Dionysius of Syracuse, to die on a certain day, he begged permission, in the interim, to retire to his own country, to set the affairs of his disconsolate family in order.

This Dionysius the Tyrant intended peremptorily to refuse, by granting it, as he conceived, on the impossible condition of his procuring some one to remain as hostage for his return, under equal forfeiture of life.

Pythias heard the conditions, and did not wait for an application on the part of Damon: he instantly offered himself as security for his friend; which being accepted, Damon was immediately set at liberty.

The king and all the courtiers were astonished at this action; and, therefore, when the day of execution drew near, his majesty had the curiosity to visit Pythias in his confinement. After some conversation on the subject of friendship, in which the tyrant delivered it as his opinion, that self-interest was the sole mover of the human actions; as for virtue, friendship, benevolence, love of one's country, and the like, he looked upon them as terms invented by the wise to keep in awe and impose upon the weak.

"My lord," said Pythias, with a firm voice and noble aspect, "I would that it were possible that I might suffer a thousand deaths, rather than my friend should fail in any article of his honor. He cannot fail therein, my lord; I am as confident of his virtue as I am of my own existence. But I pray, I beseech the gods, to preserve the life and integrity of my Damon together; oppose him, ye winds, prevent the eagerness and impatience of his honorable endeavors, and suffer him not to arrive, till by death I have redeemed a life a thousand times of more consequence, of more value, than my own; more estimable to his lovely wife, to his precious little children, to his friends, to his country. Oh, leave me not to die the worst of deaths in my Damon."

Dionysius was awed and confounded by the dignity of these sentiments, and by the manner in which they were uttered; he felt his heart struck by a slight sense of invading truth; but it served rather to perplex than undeceive him. The fatal day arrived. Pythias was brought forth, and walked amid the guards with a serious, but satisfied air, to the place of execution. Dionysius was already there; he was exalted on a moving throne, which was drawn by six white horses, and sat pensive and attentive to the prisoner.

Pythias came; he vaulted lightly on the scaffold, and beholding for some time the apparatus of his death, he turned with a placid countenance, and addressed the spectators: "My prayers are heard;" he cried, "the winds are propitious; you know, my friends, that the winds have been contrary till yesterday. Damon could not come, he could not conquer impossibilities; he will be here to-morrow, and the blood which is shed to-day shall have ransomed the life of my friend. O, could I erase from your bosoms every doubt, every mean suspicion of the man for whom I am about to suffer, I should go to my death, even as I would to my bridal. Be it sufficient in the

meantime, that my friend will be found noble; that his truth is unimpeachable; that he will speedily prove it; that he is now on his way, hurrying on, accusing himself, the adverse elements and the gods; but I haste to prevent his speed; executioner, do your office."

As he pronounced the last words, a buzz began to rise among the remotest of the people; a distant voice was heard, the crowd caught the words, and "Stop, stop the execution!" was repeated by the whole assembly; a man came at full speed; the throng gave way to his approach; he was mounted on a steed of foam; in an instant he was off his horse, on the scaffold, and clasped Pythias in his arms.

"You are safe," he cried, "you are safe, my friend, my beloved friend; the gods be praised, you are safe. I have now nothing but death to suffer, and am delivered from the anguish of those reproaches which I gave myself for having endangered a life so much dearer than my own."

Pale, cold, and half speechless in the arms of his Damon, Pythias replied in broken accents:

"Fatal haste! Cruel impatience! What envious powers have wrought impossibilities in your favor! But I will not be wholly disappointed. Since I cannot die to save, I will not survive you."

Dionysius heard, beheld, and considered, all with astonishment. His heart was touched, he wept, and leaving his throne, he ascended the scaffold.

"Live, live, ye incomparable pair!" cried he; "ye have borne unquestionable testimony to the existence of virtue; and that virtue equally evinces the existence of a God to reward it. Live happily and with renown; and, oh! form me by your precepts, as ye have invited me by your example, to be worthy of the participation of so sacred a friendship."

"There a thousand nameless ties,
  Which only such as feel them know;
Of kindred thoughts, deep sympathies,
  An untold fancy spells, which thou
O'er ardent minds and faithful hearts,
  A chain whose charmed links so blend,
That the light circlet but imparts
  Its force in these fond words, *my friend*."

With friendship as the corner-stone of the Pythian Temple, how can the Order fail to achieve success in the future?

The Knightly daring and sublime heroism of Samuel Holder Hines, in attempting the rescue of his friend at the burning of the Spotswood Hotel, in Richmond, Virginia, December 25th, 1870, stamps his name with immortality, and is a grand exemplification of the Pythian doctrines.

"If a man loveth not his brother whom he hath seen, how can he love God whom he hath not seen?"

The friendship that prompted the Knights of Tennessee to provide every means of relief which human ingenuity could devise for their brothers in the

Bluff City, in 1873, when stricken by that terrible loathsome disease, yellow fever, challenges the admiration of the world. Every luxury, every palliative, every remedial agent that money could purchase, were provided, and the members were like so many guardian angels, watching at the bedside of the sick and dying, through the silent hours of the night, bathing the aching head, and calming the fears, and in smoothing the pillow, and making provision for the wants of their families.

The general who wins a battle at the sacrifice of thousands of his fellow-men, is crowned with garlands, and the wreath of fame encircles his brow, and a grateful people are lavish in their plaudits of "well done, thou good and faithful servant," and ofttimes promote him to the highest civil honors.

What words of eulogy will then suffice to paint our admiration of those gallant Knights who risked their lives in their work of love and mercy for their stricken brethren. If they had fallen in this grand work, where duty called them, their rewards could have been no greater than the consciousness of having done their duty — in obedience to the mandates of our beloved Order.

In all ages and in all climes, men of every race, tribe, and tongue have banded themselves together for mutual protection, aid, and safety. This associational principle has been practised upon in the erection of the family altar, in the establishment of the State, and in the organization of national governments. As the unit is the basis of mathematics, so the family is the initial point and basis of all governmental affairs, and the fountain from which flows all the blessings of Church and State. This centripetal force is the offspring of our social natures, and by its magnetic power draws men into the family, the tribe, the state, the nation, the church, and the lodge. By these intimate unions in families, churches, lodges, and in governmental matters, men acknowledge their dependence upon each other, and the happiness of the individual is created by the twofold influence of doing good and receiving favors.

Man was created for society, and can have no genuine pleasure without being surrounded by family and friends. From the cradle to the grave, and every step of his probationary existence, his utter helplessness appears, and his entire dependence on others is apparent. This applies to the gratification of his temporal wants, as well as to the cravings and desires of his social nature.

You might as well expect that the air of the Arctic regions would be freighted with the fragrance of tropical fruits and flowers, and that you would be regaled with the sweet songs of birds amongst the icebergs of that desolate land, or that your heart would be gladdened with the delicate tints and hues of the daisy, violet and rose in mid-winter, as to hope to enjoy life without the society and sympathy of friends. "Trifles light as air make up the sum of human life."

As diversified industry is the secret of a nation's wealth, so the opportunities offered by the ever varying conditions of human life, to relieve each other's wants, is the secret of individual happiness.

"O, you gods, think I, what need we have any friends, if we should never have need of them? They are the most needless creatures living, should we ne'er have use for them; and would most resemble sweet instruments hung up in cases, that keep their sounds to themselves. Why, I have often wished myself poor, that I might come nearer to you. We are born to do benefits, and what better or more proper can we call our own than the riches of our friends? Oh, what a precious comfort 't is to have so many like brothers, commanding one another's fortunes."

How exquisite is the pleasure which flows from the discharge of these kindly offices, which our laws enjoin.

> "How far that little candle throws its beams!
> So shines a good deed in a naughty world."

The second link in our mystic trinity is meek-eyed Charity. It is esteemed the brightest jewel of all the Christian graces.

> "He hath an ear for pity, and a hand
> Open as day for melting Charity."

Pope says:

> "For forms of government, let fools contest;
> Whate'er is best administer'd is best;
> For words of faith, let graceless zealots fight;
> His can't be wrong whose life is in the right;
> In faith and hope the world will disagree,
> But all mankind's concern is Charity;
> All must be false, that thwarts this one great end;
> And all of God, that bless mankind, or mend."

All our teachings and practices tend toward this central idea, as the rivers run to the sea. No man can be a true Knight unless he swears fealty to the following code of morals, to wit:

"To protect the PRINCIPLES OF KNIGHTHOOD unto death, which are to protect the weak, defend the right, alleviate the sufferings of a brother, bury the dead, care for the widow, and educate the orphan; to practise those ennobling virtues, Friendship, Charity, and Benevolence; to exercise charity toward offenders; to construe words and deeds in the least unfavorable light; granting honesty of purpose and good intentions to others, and throwing the mantle of charity over the unfortunate or misguided people that are to be found in every community; to stop the circulation of slanders, and rebuke the slanderers; to defend even the most bitter enemy when unjustly assailed — is to assist in the realization of the HOPES OF THE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS — 'PEACE ON EARTH, AND GOOD-WILL TOWARD MEN.'"

But there is "Charity," the practical and real exercise of love in the heart for all mankind, considering our fellow-beings as with ourselves, the images of the Almighty. Sympathy in the heart for a suffering fellow-being is "Charity." It blesseth him that receives, and he that gives. We can have Charity without gifts of gold. Charity pervades heaven with its halo emanating from the throne of God. Ours is a semi-military Order. Many centuries ago, the sons of the nobility were all bred to arms.

When seven years old, the boy was publicly set apart with some distinguished friend of his father's family, and was by him instructed in what was then known of letters and courtesy. When this period was again passed, the boy was again publicly set apart with the same patron as an Esquire, and was then made efficient in military science, by seven years' tuition, accompanying his patron on all public occasions, at peace or war.

Then on a day designated for the purpose, his bravery and courage were severely tested. If he passed the ordeal, it was made known to the chief officer of the Knighthood with which he intended to connect himself.

He passed the night in the chapel in meditation and prayer; and on the following day on bended knees, at an appointed hour, in the presence of the Knighthood with which he desired to connect himself, he received his spurs, his gauntlets and his sword from his lady patron. He was then taken by the right hand and bade to rise, and never more bend the knee to mortal man; but to go forth into the world on his mission of devotion and gallantry to humanity.

I appeal to you, chivalric Knights! to illustrate in your daily lives the grand trio of principles embodied in our code of laws. Let each one of you strive to demonstrate to your fellow-citizens that

> "Amid all life's quests
> There seems but worthy one — to do men good."

That

> "The drying up a single tear has more
> Of honest fame, than shedding seas of gore."

You will then prove important coadjutors in ushering in the golden era. Virgil, borrowing from the mysteries, sings of this age in a strain of sublime and lofty eloquence:

"The last era of Cumæan Song is now arrived.

The great series of ages begins anew.

Now, too, returns the Virgin Astræa — returns the reign of Saturn.

The serpent's sting shall die, and poison's fallacious plant shall die, and the Assyrian spikenard grow on every soil; and blushing grapes shall hang on brambles rude, and dewy honey from hard oaks distil; and fruits and flowers shall spring up everywhere without man's care or toil.

The sacred Destinies, harmonious in the established order of the Fates, will sing to their spindles, as they spin the mysterious threads of life."

That golden day is yet in the distant future, though earnest hearts are praying for it, and our great Pythian Fraternity, with myriads of co-workers, are toiling for it. Every true and earnest Knight, that kneels at the altar consecrated to genuine friendship, hastens its dawning.

"When this festal day comes, then will our children's children be no more. We stand now in the evening, and see, at the close of our dark day, the sun go down with a red-hot glory, and promise, behind the last cloud, the still, serene Sabbath-day of humanity; but our posterity have yet to travel through a night full of wind, and through a cloud full of poison, till at last, over a happier earth, an eternal morning wind, full of blossom-spirits, moving on before the sun, expelling all clouds, shall breathe on men without a sigh."

JEAN PAUL, *Hesperus, Vol. I.*, 479.

"Happy eyes, that shall see this morning!
Happy hearts, that shall feel its rapture!
The sight and rapture are not for us,
We are born to the toil and struggle."

Grand Jurisdiction of Kansas.

BY EDWARD L. BARTLETT, P. G. C. AND S. R.

THE history of the Order in Kansas, like that of the State itself, was, for the first two years of its existence, stormy in the extreme, and at one time threatened to leave that jurisdiction without a Grand Lodge.

On the 1st day of April, 1872, Myrtle Lodge, No. 1, was established at Lawrence, with a large membership, by C. D. Lucas, Grand Chancellor of Missouri, who was acting under the direction of the then Supreme Chancellor, Samuel Read.

Grand Chancellor Lucas established Fellowship Lodge, No. 2, at Wyandotte, on April 4, 1872, acting under the same authority. This fact coming to the knowledge of H. C. Berry soon after he was installed as Supreme Chancellor of the World, he denounced the action of Grand Chancellor Lucas as irregular, void, illegal,

and the Lodges as clandestine and irregular. From this circumstance voluminous correspondence arose, and lengthy debates were had in the Supreme Lodge, resulting finally in the recognition of the said Lodges by the highest legislative body in the Order, and a complete vindication of Bro. Lucas from any intentional violation of law.

In September, 1872, there being five Lodges in the State, a Grand Lodge was formed at Lawrence, by Supreme Chancellor Berry, and the following officers installed, to wit:

Venerable Grand Patriarch—J. C. Welch, No. 2.
Grand Chancellor—H. J. Canniff, No. 1.
Grand Vice Chancellor—W. A. Offenbacher, No. 4.
Grand Master of Exchequer—G. G. Lour, No. 5.
Grand Keeper of Records & Seal—J. A. Bliss, No. 1.
Grand Master-at-Arms—M. C. Dunn, No. 2.
Grand Inner Guard—W. C. Elder, No. 4.
Grand Outer Guard—J. Weiss, No. 1.

Lodges Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 were instituted in *rapid* succession, when the panic of 1873 put a stop to active work in the Order. The grasshopper pest of 1874 also was very detrimental to the growth and prosperity of the Order, as well as to all branches of industry and commerce.

In the meantime, an unfortunate difference had arisen between G. C. Canniff and Wyandotte Lodge, No. 1. The Grand Chancellor was a member of this Lodge, and this trouble caused a revocation of their charter, and to this day Pythian Knighthood is not represented in the beautiful city of Lawrence, where its banners were first unfurled in the commonwealth of Kansas.

Lodge No. 3, at Leavenworth, surrendered its charter in November, 1873, and in the fall of 1874, Lodge No. 7, at Atchison, lost all her valuable regalia and paraphernalia by the destructive fire that devastated that city, from the effects of which the Lodge has not yet recovered, although the prospects are bright for a resumption of active work in the near future. Lodges Nos. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18 have been instituted since, and have

large and enthusiastic memberships. We have fifteen active working Lodges, with an aggregate membership of 428. Others are being worked up, and by April, 1877, the prospect is that at least five new Lodges will be added to the roster of Kansas.

At the April session, 1876, of the Grand Lodge, a funeral aid and insurance company was organized, and placed under the control of the Grand Lodge officers, and thus far it meets with great favor, its main features being the same as those of the Odd-Fellow and Masonic Orders. This jurisdiction has been very fortunate in its list of deaths. We have lost but one Grand Lodge officer, Bro. G. G. Lour, the first G. V. C., of No. 5, and only four members of Subordinate Lodges.

There are four Lodges in the city of Leavenworth, all working the AMPLIFIED THIRD, and *entirely* without the book. The AMPLIFIED is generally adopted, and rituals are scarcely to be found in any of the Lodge rooms. The members are nearly all uniformed, and those who are not, will speedily procure uniforms.

At the above session of the Grand Lodge, F. H. Betton, of Pomeroy, Past Grand Master of Odd-Fellows, was elected Grand Chancellor, and G. J. Newbert, G. K. of R. & Seal. These two zealous and active brothers, with most efficient aid from the other Grand Lodge officers, in connection with the plentiful crops and generally improved feeling in business circles, will make the present a glorious year for our Order in Kansas, and we trust prove the appropriateness of our motto, "AD ASTRA PER ASPERA."

LIABILITIES.

One Year Bonds Outstanding	$ 40 00
Five Year Bonds, payable in 1880	350 00
Certificates of Indebtedness, payable in 1880	24 60
Lane & Co., Wyandotte, printing	105 00
Mileage and Per Diem, balance due	139 80
John Trump	29 50
Total	$688 90

RESOURCES.

Balances due from Lodges	$ 75 75	
E. L. Bartlett	8 00	
Supplies on hand as per inventory	163 90	
Funeral Aid Association (money advanced)	50 00	
Cash in hands of Grand Master of Exchequer	40 41	$338 06
Liabilities over Resources		350 84
Total		$688 90

CONDITION OF LODGES.

Number of Lodges per last Report	11
Instituted during the year	4
Present number of Lodges	15
Membership per last Report	344
Initiated during the year	174
Admitted by Card during the year	9
Reinstated during the year	8
Withdrawn by Card during the year	11
Suspended during the year	80
Deceased during the year	4
Rejected during the year	10
Present membership	428
Cash on hand	$1,593 02
Cash received during the year	3,243 91
Paid for Relief and Burying the Dead	391 55
Current Expenses	2,405 32
Per Capita Tax and Assessments	682 70
Total Expenditures during the year	3,479 57
Widows' and Orphans' Fund	170 00
Cash on hand	985 00
Investments	318 85
Total Resources	4,383 27

Grand Jurisdiction of Louisiana.

THE Order was instituted in this State by Alfred Shaw, D. G. C., in February, 1868. The Order rapidly advanced until 1872, when it met with a severe check. Prior to that time, many persons were initiated who were the cause of bringing the Order into bad repute among the community, and instead of the Order taking the position it should, the reverse was the case, and brought the membership to a corporal's guard in 1876; but, happily, the Order has been revived on a better principle, and prosperity is before her.

In 1871, nine Lodges being in working order, the Grand Lodge was instituted by Supreme Chancellor Read, assisted by his Deputy G. C. Henry M. Small, and Past D. G. C. Wm. E. Fitzgerald, after which four more Lodges were instituted. After a couple of years had passed, the Lodges commenced going down, and the Grand Lodge went out of existence in 1875, and the appointment of Henry M. Small as D. S. C. After a short time the Lodges in existence (four) ceased working, owing to the extreme hard times with the members financially; so matters stood dormant as it were until the arrival, during the month of April, 1876, of the Supreme Chancellor S. S. Davis, who, being thoroughly informed as to the position of the Order, by and with the consent of the members who still took an interest in the Order, did on April, 8, 1876, formally revoke the charters of all Lodges. And on the same evening he had the gratification of instituting Orleans Lodge, No. 1, with a membership of thirteen Knights; and on the 10th of April, 1876, he exemplified the unwritten work of the Order, three more of the old members being admitted, and instructions given to the Lodge which will keep her from falling in the old rut, and starting her in the right path to future greatness, and making the Order of "Knights of Pythias" what it should be in fact, "founded on naught but the purest and sincerest motives, its aim being to alleviate the suffering of a brother, succor the unfortunate, jealously watch at the bedside of the sick, soothe the dying pillow, perform the last sad rites at the grave of a brother, offering consolation to the afflicted

and caring for the widow and orphan." The late D. S. C., was by election of Orleans Lodge, No. 1, recommissioned by the Supreme Chancellor.

It is but proper at this time to state that the visit of S. S. Davis will be productive of much good; and that he is a gentleman of the first water, and a noble brother, is the verdict of all who came in contact with him. He has left the jurisdiction for California, with a prayer for his safe return home, and that "his shadow may never grow less."

Orleans Lodge, No. 1, on December 20, 1877, had a good paying membership of seventy-five Knights. This Lodge paid more than one hundred dollars for work belonging to defunct Lodges, and for this act alone this Lodge deserves great praise. Orleans Lodge, No. 1, is free from debt and with a surplus in its exchequer, and bids fair to become, in a short time, one of the finest Lodges in the Order.

To District Supreme Chancellors P. H. Lewis and W. S. Taylor, of this State, too much praise cannot be given for the zealous care and continued interest they manifest in upholding the Order in Louisiana.

Grand Jurisdiction of Maryland.

THE Order of K. of P. was instituted in the State of Maryland, by the formation of two Lodges in the city of Baltimore, on the 29th day of November, 1867, both being instituted on the same evening, and each numbering twelve members, viz.: Golden Lodge, No. 1, and Monumental Lodge, No. 2. They received their charters from the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, and the ceremonies of institution were performed by the Grand Officers of District of Columbia.

Baltimore City Lodge, No. 3, and De Haven Lodge (afterwards changed to Gratitude, No. 4), were formed shortly after the organization of Nos. 1 and 2. Application was then made to form the Grand Lodge of Maryland, and on the 17th of March,

1868, that body was duly instituted by Grand Chancellor W. P. Westwood, of the District of Columbia, and the following officers were installed:

Grand Chancellor — James Campbell.
Vice Grand Chancellor — Charles F. Abbott.
Venerable Patriarch — O. C. Weiglas.
Grand Recording Scribe — F. Turner.
Grand Banker — N. K. Bowen.
Grand Guide — Charles E. Lowe.
Grand Inner Steward — W. P. Espey.

The appointed *Grand Outer Steward*, J. H. Oren, being absent.

On April 14, Damon Lodge, No. 5, was instituted, followed soon after by Good Intent, No. 6, April 22. Excelsior, No. 7, was formed June 2, 1868. The Order in Maryland then made its first movement outside the city of Baltimore, by the formation of Friendship Lodge, No. 8, at Annapolis, Md. On June 16, 1868, a special session of the Grand Lodge was held for the purpose of electing three Representatives to the Supreme Lodge, which resulted in the election of the following: P. C. John Burns, of No. 1; Wm. Baxter, of No. 2, and John A. Thompson, of No. 3. On October 29, 1868, the Grand Lodge was deprived by death of its first Grand Chancellor, James Campbell, whose loss was deeply deplored as a faithful and efficient officer, and which was a sad bereavement to the Order at this early stage of its existence. The Order rapidly increased in the State of Maryland, and at the end of the year 1868, numbered 26 Lodges, viz.: Golden, No. 1; Monumental, No. 2; Baltimore City, No. 3; De Haven, No. 4; Damon, No. 5; Good Intent, No. 6; Excelsior, No. 7; Friendship, No. 8; Carroll, No. 9; Maryland, No. 10; Eureka, No. 11; Reliance, No. 12; George Washington, No. 13; Germania (the first German Lodge), No. 14; Howard, No. 15; Knickerbocker (afterwards Arlington), No. 16; Stoddard, No. 17; Oriental, No. 18; Mystic, No. 19; Franklin, No. 20; Chosen Friends, No. 21; Pythagorean, No. 22; Rescue, No. 23; Concordia, No. 24; Commercial, No. 26. Howard and Commercial Lodges had, however, but a short existence, both surrendering their charters, and Mount Vernon Lodge afterwards

took the No. 15. The membership had increased from 24 to 1623 in the short space of thirteen months. There had been expended for relief $196.00, while the receipts amounted to $10.790.49; the small amount expended for relief was owing to the fact that but very few of the members had been in the Order long enough to become beneficial. At the end of the year 1869, there were 47 Lodges and 4868 members. Receipts for the year, $42,278.96; expended for relief, $2,630.58. At the end of the year 1870, there were 62 Lodges, but the membership had decreased, owing to the O. B. N. troubles, to 3871. The receipts were $15,279.72; expended, $12,378.10. During the year 1870, the continued efforts of the Supreme Chancellor, Samuel Read, to enforce the O. B. N. passed by the Supreme Lodge in regard to the Order of S. P. K., and the equally determined resistance of the majority of the Lodges in Maryland to that measure, proved very detrimental to the Order in this State in point of additions to membership, and it was not until the modification of the O. B. N. by the Supreme Lodge, at the session of 1871, that the Order again began to prosper. There had been in existence two Grand Lodges, each claiming to be the rightful authority in the State, and the Lodges were divided in their allegiance, the larger number adhering to the "old Grand Lodge," as the body declared suspended by the Supreme Chancellor was termed. All differences were, however, healed at the July session, by the admission of the Representatives of the Lodges opposed to the O. B. N., and the Order began to slowly reinstate itself, after the reorganization of the Grand Lodge, and under the new administration, consisting of G. C. W. P. Quigler, V. G. C. I. Maddux, and G. R. and C. S. James Whitehouse, elected January, 1872, continued to flourish, and at the close of the year 1872 numbered 81 Lodges and 6441 members. The annual session of the Supreme Lodge was held in the city of Baltimore, April 16, 17, 18, 19, 1872, and the first parade of the Order in uniform took place; the Baltimore Knights parading between 600 and 700 uniformed members.

Grand Jurisdiction of Michigan.

BY HON. JAS. MITCHELL, G. K. OF R. AND SEAL.

OLYMPIC Lodge, No. 1, Knights of Pythias, was instituted by P. G. C. Riley, of Chicago, Ill., acting as D. S. C., with W. S. Wood, as P. C., and Ben. Vornor as C. C., in the city of Detroit, on March 14, 1871. Past Chancellor Wood is still a member of No. 1, and is the oldest P. C. in Michigan.

About May, 1872, this Lodge ceased working, through a lack of attention on the part of the members; but on August 15, 1872, Supreme Chancellor Berry came to Detroit, and reorganized Olympic Lodge, with a membership of fifteen.

Eureka Lodge, No. 2, at Grand Rapids; Damon, No. 3; Myrtle, No. 4, and Peninsular, No. 5, all of Detroit, soon followed, and on the 19th day of February, 1873, Supreme Chancellor Berry, aided by P. G. C. John J. Healy and P. C. John H. Haynie, were summoned to institute the Grand Lodge of this State, at Detroit, with the following Grand Officers, to wit:

Venerable Grand Patriarch—Alexander Gardner, Jr., No. 3.
Grand Chancellor—William J. Long, No. 2.
Vice Grand Chancellor—J. J. Mulheron, No. 5.
Grand R. and C. Scribe—Charles Bradley Benedict, No. 2.
Grand Banker—E. J. Pierce, No. 4.
Grand Guide—James Esdale, No. 1.
Grand Inner Steward—George J. McCurley, No. 1.
Grand Outer Steward—John M. Buzzo, No. 5.

Since that time the Order has gradually gained ground, and is no longer of *doubtful* stability. At this date Muskegon Lodge, No. 32, heads the list, and of the entire number of Lodges but few are not working. We had one thousand members on January 1st, 1876.

Am heartily in favor of a Side Degree for the wives and daughters of Knights in good standing. Our principles will bear repeating to our families, and a beautiful "Side" Rank, founded on the "*old*, OLD" story, will do much to interest the ladies in the Order, and show to the outer world that we are what we claim to be, "*an Order of* KNIGHTHOOD." *All hail*, "CALANTHE RANK!"

Extract from Report of Hon. W. J. Long, Grand Chancellor of Michigan.

CHANCELLORS: Another term, with its silent changes and startling events, its gilded hopes and gloomy fears, its mercies and chastisements, expectations and disappointments, for weal and for woe, has passed away, and we are once more permitted to meet in annual convention.

Gratitude for life and health, with their attendant blessings, should pervade our hearts, and prepare us to enjoy and properly improve our annual meeting here as brethren, having at heart one common object, engaged in one common cause. Here, retired and elevated above the bustling activities, the cares and anxieties of every-day life, in this magnificent Temple, dedicated to Friendship, Charity, and Universal Benevolence, consecrated by the teachings of brotherly love, affection and relief, with their kindred virtues, we ought, by friendly greetings, mutual interchange of fraternal feelings, and, above all, by a hearty, unselfish, and harmonious action upon the subjects brought before us connected with the welfare and prosperity of our noble Order, make this a reunion long to be remembered — a green and pleasant spot upon the map of our Knightly pilgrimage. From the pursuits of business and of pleasure we have for a few hours turned aside, to grasp the hand of fellowship and mingle in social converse; to renew the ties of fraternal love, and within our castle hall take counsel together to promote the interests of our Order.

It is well, my brethren, thus occasionally to withdraw from the engrossing pursuits of life, and divert the train of thought into more pleasurable channels.

From these reunions we doubtless derive fresh strength and zeal, and go forth with burnished armors in our noble mission of pure charity and beneficence.

Here we should blend our fervent desires for the general dissemination of the pure and elevating principles which characterize our noble institution, and gratefully acknowledge the peace and prosperity which has attended us.

Seated in our quiet sanctuary — the emblems of our Order displayed around us — none teach a more impressive lesson than the

naked skull and cross-bones, in close contiguity with the Holy Bible — mortality and divinity. In the midst of life we are in death. And yet no truth is less heeded than this until the grim messenger makes his alarm at our door, waiting not for the guard's announcement, enters our castle hall in search of his victim. Then, indeed, is he the King of Terrors, and we instinctively pray if it is possible the cup may pass from *us*.

The framers of our ritual were therefore wise in bringing our mortality prominently before us in intimate connection with the word and way of life, so that the lamp of faith might be ever kept burning, increasing in light even as we approach the dark river — that from its darkness and gloom in the storm-night of the soul, which is to close the drama of life — with us — we may hear above the roar of Jordan the Master's voice: "It is I; be not afraid." Cheerful assurance. If we rightly improve the days — though our weak and frail bodies *must*, erelong, lie down in the tomb, their last resting-place — our disembodied spirits soar aloft, like an eagle unfettered, to the cloudless regions of life and light eternal.

During the past six months death has entered our home, and stricken from the roll of existence two of our worthy brothers, P. C. E. H. Vogel and Brother Knight Wilmot.

None escape the sweeping scythe of time and death. It takes manhood in its ripeness, youth in its prime, childhood in its innocence, and infancy in its tender bud. Called by a summons which none can evade, they have gone to rest.

And while the widow's tears we dry,
Or raise a brother from despair,
Or hush the homeless orphan's cry,
May love's expanding care
Embrace humanity.

GROWTH OF THE ORDER.

During the past six months the Order in this jurisdiction has almost doubled its membership, although we have added but three new Lodges. Several applications have been made for new Lodges, and we undoubtedly would have had twenty-five Lodges

in this jurisdiction the first of January, 1874, had it not been for the present financial troubles pervading every branch of trade and business. Several of the applications made to establish new Lodges were withdrawn on account of money matters, but with the promise that as soon, or at the earliest possible moment, they will embrace the opportunity of organizing a Lodge.

Notwithstanding but few Lodges have been established since the semi-annual session in July, the Order is growing healthful and permanent, as will be seen by the report of the G. R. and C. S. We have every reason to be proud of our record. There is no jurisdiction that can produce better material than that of which our Lodges throughout the jurisdiction is composed, and all evidence, by the interest they manifest in the Order, that this jurisdiction, this little State of Michigan, will be second to none, and as one of the brightest stars in the crown of Pythian Knighthood. May God speed us in the good cause of Friendship, Charity, and Benevolence.

Chancellors: I should do injustice to the feelings of a grateful heart, should I close this address without an expression of my warmest thanks for the uniform kindness and respect which I have received from every officer and member of this Grand Lodge, as well as from every brother Knight throughout the jurisdiction with whom the duties of my office have brought me into communication.

I shall cherish the remembrance of your courtesy and friendship through life, and shall strive to cement the friendship which it has been my happiness to form with you, by a firm adherence to the great principles of our Order, and their knightly virtues. Less than one year ago you were pleased to call me to the chair of Grand Chancellor by a unanimous vote, during which time I have endeavored to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability, hoping and trusting I have given no offence to any one. I may have committed many errors—it is human to err, to forgive is divine—if such is the case, they have been errors of the head, and not of the heart; and without any hesitation whatever, I am free to confess that my affection for the Order has been strengthened by a more thorough knowledge of its principles,

and a better appreciation of its spirit than I had heretofore attained. With earnest prayers for its prosperity, and happiness here and hereafter of all its members, I commend you all to the care and protection of an overruling Providence.

Grand Jurisdiction of Minnesota.

THE Order was introduced in the spring of 1870 into the North Star State by Brother Knight Jacob H. Heisser, who had been initiated in Marion Lodge, No. 1, Indianapolis, Ind. Removing shortly afterwards to Minneapolis, Minn., he became acquainted with Knight David Royal, of Lafayette Lodge, Wilmington, Del., and Knight J. N. Nidwood, of Trenton, New Jersey. The combined efforts of these enthusiastic members soon procured the necessary applicants and paraphernalia requisite for the new organization. The Supreme Chancellor, Samuel Read, then travelling in the interest of the Order in Iowa, was called upon to institute Minneapolis, No. 1, at Minneapolis, the first Lodge in the State. The event came off on the evening of the 11th of July, 1870. Bro. Heisser was elected P. C., Bro. Royal C. C., and H. A. Smith K. R. & S. The Supreme Chancellor appointed Bro. Heisser Deputy Grand Chancellor of the State. Under his administration the following new Lodges were organized: Eureka, No. 2, St. Anthony Falls, Aug. 30, 1870; Pioneer, No. 3, St. Paul, Feb. 8, 1871; Germania, No. 4, Minneapolis; Damon, No. 5, Minneapolis. In Sept., 1871, Bro. Heisser removed to his old home, New York city, and Bro. J. S. Walker was commissioned Deputy Grand Chancellor. During Walker's administration, Scandia Lodge, No. 6, was initiated at Minneapolis. On the 22d of Nov., 1871, in the city of Minneapolis, the Grand Lodge was organized and the following officers elected:

Grand Venerable Patriarch — Dr. A. E. Ames.

Grand Chancellor — R. B. Squires.

Grand Recording & Corresponding Scribe — G. Plumley.
Grand Banker — J. H. Rippe.
Grand Guide — D. S. Sayler.
Grand Inner Steward — H. M. Martin.
Grand Outer Steward — P. J. E. Clementson.
Supreme Representatives — John S. Walker and T. L. Curtis.

The successive Grand Chancellors of the State have been: 1871–72, Theodore Welsh, Minneapolis; 1873, E. W. Durant, Stillwater; 1874, B. G. Merry, Stillwater; 1875, B. G. Merry, Stillwater; 1876, Dr. A. J. Stone, St. Paul.

Stillwater Lodge, No. 7, Stillwater, Minn., was instituted in 1872, through the efforts of Bro. R. O. Ricker, of Quindaro Lodge, Lawrence, Mass. Minnesota Lodge, No. 8, Anoka, Minn., was instituted Dec. 26, 1872, through the personal efforts of Supreme Rep. T. L. Curtis. The charter members were: M. V. Bean, O. S. Cutter, C. K. Cutter, D. C. Dunkam, A. L. Peters, J. H. Cook, W. F. Chase, H. E. Lepper, T. E. Bradbury, W. W. Fitch, N. B. Sheldon. Okada, No. 9, instituted at St. Paul, March 29, 1874; Hobah, No. 10, instituted at Le Suer, 1874; Schiller, No. 11, instituted at St. Paul, Jan., 1875; North Star, No. 12, instituted at Elk River, 1876.

The Past Grand Chancellors of the State are: Jacob H. Heisser, Minneapolis; Theodore Welsh, Minneapolis; A. J. Meacham, Minneapolis; Dr. C. S. H. Blecher, Minneapolis; A. J. Meacham, Minneapolis; Dr. B. G. Merry, Stillwater; E. W. Durant, Stillwater; A. B. Curry, St. Paul.

The Minn. K. P. Mutual Benefit Association.

This institution was organized during the month of June, 1876, and incorporated June 13, 1876, under the laws of the State. Under the stimulus of this new feature the Order is progressing in the several towns. There are upwards of a hundred already on the books in the city of Minneapolis. The officers of the association are as follows: — E. McDermott, *President;* Dr. A. Ortman, *Vice-President;* J. H. Heisser, *Secretary;* Geo. H. Johnson, *Treasurer;* Dr. A. A. Ames, *Medical Director.*

LOSSES.

During the fall of 1874, the Order in Minnesota suffered a severe loss by the burning of their Castle Hall. With a determined effort a new Hall was secured, and over a thousand dollars expended to fit the same up in a becoming manner. The combined efforts of the four Lodges had the desired effect, and the handsomely furnished Pythian Hall they now occupy was appropriately dedicated by the Grand Lodge officers to Pythian uses a few months after. It is only occupied by the Order, and is *indeed* a home.

DEATHS.

The Grand Jurisdiction has during its five years of existence lost but seven or eight members. Among these, however, were the distinguished and well known P. G. C.'s Dr. A. E. Ames, T. L. Curtis, and John S. Walker, all of Minneapolis. They died regretted by the entire Order, and were buried with its forms and ceremonies.

PARADES.

Every fall the members have their annual parade, and a goodly number always turn out, in the attractive uniform of the Order. The jurisdiction is fast uniforming throughout the State.

Grand Jurisdiction of Mississippi.

THE Order of Knights of Pythias was first introduced into Mississippi by the formation of R. E. Lee Lodge, No. 1, at Vicksburg, on the 8th day of February, 1872. Too much praise cannot be awarded to Bro. William French, P. G. C., of Vicksburg, for his untiring labors in behalf of our beloved Order. He is the layer of its foundation in this State. The Order has progressed slowly, but surely, since its first advent, and consequently is building up of none but solid and substantial material. The financial condition of this Grand Jurisdiction is splendid. The Grand Lodge of Mississippi was organized at Vicksburg in 1874. The proceedings of said Grand Lodge from its organization, including 1876, are now in the hands of the printer for publication.

The first general parade of the Order in uniform was at Natchez, March 29, 1876, in honor of the Grand Lodge. The appearance of the Sir Knights was highly complimented by the press and the public. The Grand Lodge will meet at Granada, Miss., on the fourth Tuesday in March, 1877. This State has now seven Lodges, with a membership of about three hundred. The future prospects of the Order in Mississippi are indeed encouraging, the entire jurisdiction being in good financial and working condition.

A. C. Allen is the present G. M. of Ex. of the Grand Lodge K. of P. of Mississippi, his residence being Natchez, Miss. Having joined the Order in 1872, Mr. Allen was delighted with its entire workings, and although quite a young man, he at once set his energies to work for the advancement and growth, not only of his own Lodge, but for the Order throughout Mississippi. That the membership appreciated his earnest labors is plainly shown. Since 1872 Mr. Allen has filled many positions in his Lodge (Natchez Lodge, No. 3, K. of P.), in the following order: "I. G.," "K. of R. & S.," "V. C.," "C. C.," "P. C.," and at the term ending December, 1874, he was elected to represent his Lodge in the Grand Lodge of the State, which was to be held in the city of Vicksburg, Miss., on the fourth Tuesday of March, 1875. Said Grand Lodge meeting he attended, was there elected to the important office of G. M. of Ex., and was instrumental in having the Grand Lodge meet at Natchez, Miss., the following year, 1876, at which meeting he was re-elected G. M. of Ex.

Grand Jurisdiction of Missouri.

BY HON. JNO. P. SWYGARD, G. K. OF R. AND S.

OUR Grand Lodge was organized at St. Louis, on the 4th day of July, 1871, by P. S. C. Read. There are now forty Lodges in this jurisdiction, with an aggregate membership of about fourteen hundred. The amount of receipts and dis-

bursements for charitable purposes since the organization of the Grand Lodge to December 31, 1875, was $4301.86.

I can truthfully say, that our Order is in a more prosperous condition to-day than at any period in its past history.

Am heartily in favor of a degree for the wives and daughters of Knights.

The success which has attended our Order during the year has reached far beyond my most sanguine expectations, especially when I take into consideration that in the previous year not a single Lodge was instituted, and I have no hesitancy in saying that had it not been for extreme hard times, and scarcity of money—the latter of which is the corner-stone of every business, institution, or society—the increase of Lodges would have been treble what it has been. No less than ten instances have come under my immediate knowledge of localities in this jurisdiction where the requisite number of petitioners had been selected for new Lodges, but when the probable cost for paraphernalia, books, etc., etc., was ascertained, the undertaking was for the time abandoned. But I trust the seed which has been planted will in due time bring forth a golden harvest.

It was my intention to give you at this session a more complete and perfect report of the condition of our Order in this jurisdiction than I have done at any previous session during the three and a half years of my incumbency. But owing to an affliction which had been laid upon me, and from which I have been suffering for the last three weeks, almost entirely unfitting me for business, during the greater portion of that time, and in fact from which I have not as yet quite recovered, as you will see, I trust you will bear with me if I have failed to do so.

The success which has attended our Order during the past year, I attribute mainly to your wisdom in legislating at previous sessions, and which I trust will be followed up at this session, thereby giving our Order renewed strength to battle for the cause of Pythian Knighthood, also, by the same wisdom a radical change has been wrought (for the better) in the financial condition of our Grand Lodge.

Grand Jurisdiction of Nebraska.

BY HON. E. E. FRENCH, G. K. OF R. AND S.

THE Grand Lodge of Nebraska was instituted October 13, 1869, at Omaha, by Hon. Samuel Read, Supreme Chancellor. We now have twenty-one Lodges, with an aggregate membership of about seven hundred.

Am *opposed* to the adoption of a side degree for the wives and daughters of Knights, but am heartily in favor of *higher* degrees for Knights, believing it to be the *only salvation* for the Order.

The year just past has been a trying one for our young State. Thousands of our people were, by the destruction of their growing crops in 1874, reduced to the verge of starvation, and without that prompt and liberal assistance so freely rendered by the good people of sister States, hundreds would have perished during the severe winter following. At the close of your last session the prospects for the growth of the Order in Nebraska were indeed anything but flattering. People who were without money wherewith to procure the necessaries of life, could hardly be expected to contribute to the establishment or maintenance of secret societies; yet, notwithstanding the embarrassments which, at the beginning of the Grand Lodge year, appeared as insurmountable obstacles to the spread of the Order in this jurisdiction, I am gratified to state that our growth has equalled that of any year since the organization of the Grand Lodge. While the number of new Lodges created is less than during the preceding years, the increase in membership is far in excess.

Grand Jurisdiction of Nevada.

BY S. H. GODDARD, P. G. C. AND S. R.

THE Order of Knights of Pythias was introduced into Nevada in March, 1873, by the formation of Nevada Lodge, No. 1, at Virginia City, with nineteen charter members, including five Knights holding withdrawal cards from as many Grand Jurisdictions.

The care exercised in selecting good men to start with has been of great benefit to us ever since.

Through the energy of live and influential men, new Lodges were organized in other towns, and on March 31, 1874, we had six subordinate Lodges, and on that day our Grand Lodge was formed.

Our Lodges, though few in numbers, are *financially* strong. We have done no *cheap work* here. It costs $40, gold coin, to be made a Knight in Nevada. Our dues are $20 *per annum*, and $10 *per week* as benefits.

The rise of our Order was not sudden, nor was it by chance. Its effect was calculated, and the foundations were firmly laid on the bed-rock of prudence, and the structure is united in the bonds of harmony and fraternal affection. Our progress has been gradual, and our prospects for the future are bright. There are no *large* Lodges, and no *weak* ones, and no members that we desire to lose. Those who were instrumental in planting the Order here were *first* honored with rank, and, suffice it to say, they are our most willing workers to-day.

We now have nine Lodges, and without returns from the last one instituted, I can give you the following statistics, to wit:

Our Grand Lodge meets *annually*, on second Tuesday in August. Number of Lodges, as per last report, 7; instituted since last report, 2; total, 9.

Membership at date of last report		350
Initiated		59
Admitted by card		13
Reinstated		3
		425
Number withdrawn	16	
Number suspended	36	
Deceased	3	
	55	
Total membership		370
Expended for relief the past year	$1,073 08	
Expenditures for ordinary purposes	7,230 00	
Total receipts	11,467 76	
Amount on hand	$4,237 60	

Degree for Wives and Daughters of Knights.

I think the time has come for establishing such a "Degree," and should not be postponed. We need it in Nevada, at least.

The continued blessings of the Pythian work are no longer doubtful. We have a *double* guarantee of its lasting and permanent success in the firm hold its numerous virtues have taken in the hearts of men, and their capacity for understanding its principles. We have a just pride in our unequalled growth. It is the legitimate outgrowth of the beauty and simplicity of our Ritual. Gallantry has ever been a characteristic of Knighthood, and to protect and assist those of gentler sex, is the sacred duty of every Knight.

Why not give woman a practical idea of our method of doing good? Why not enlist her heart and hand in the duties we enjoin, and which her hands can perform with more natural grace than we can ever acquire? The cardinal principles of our Order are so closely allied to her *real nature* that woman is as much needed to complete the work as when created for man's happiness. Even then, when man stood alone, the lord of creation, surrounded by perfection and stamped with the signet of Omnipotence, he was still incomplete until woman stood before him. Then Friendship wove her silken band, and from then until today, where true woman is, there is *Friendship*, the purest ray that emanates from the throne of God to bless us.

I claim that our frequent association in the Lodge-room creates a disinterested mutual regard for each other, and a sympathy is kindled for the wants and woes of others. By listening to the impressive lessons of our Ritual we become more humane, more friendly, and more charitable. These teachings beget a greater goodness of heart, and purity of purpose, and induce us to make new resolutions for the better.

If these influences are good, why not extend them to woman? She will exert a refining influence over us, and we will prove better brothers, husbands, and fathers, and, as a consequence, *better* citizens. The greatness and glory of our country consists in the great number of our enlightened and virtuous homes; and

if we cultivate and increase social enjoyment, by more frequent association, we not only better ourselves, but all mankind.

I am a single man, but I well know and fully appreciate the elevating influence of woman, and we need more of her presence in the Lodge-rooms, to check any coarseness of expression, to awaken the finest sense of sympathy and respect between us, and to banish all selfishness that may invade our Castle Halls.

Grand Jurisdiction of New Hampshire.

THE Grand Lodge was organized October 20, 1870, at the city of Manchester. Past Supreme Chancellor Samuel Read and District Deputy Grand Chancellor O. W. Young, of Massachusetts, were present. The charter members were V. G. P. Moses A. Perkins, G. C. Stillman S. Davis, V. G. C. Joseph T. S. Libby, G. R. and C. S. Joseph L. Dow, G. B. Samuel F. Murray. Six Lodges were represented. G. G. Charles H. Nickey, G. I. S. Frank E. Hart, and G. O. S. John O. Davis completed the list of Grand officers.

The first regular session of the Grand Lodge was held at Exeter, February 9, 1871, when eight Lodges were represented. We glean the following sentiments from the report of the Grand Chancellor to the Grand Lodge at its second annual session:

"Brethren, I have endeavored to give you a report of my official acts, also a statement of the present condition of the Order in New Hampshire. When I first assumed the duties and responsibilities of this office, the Grand Lodge had but the framework of an organization. Everything was to be put in working order before labor in the broad field could be begun. The full equipment of the Grand Lodge was to be supplied — and this without funds or credit. Some of you know the difficulties to be overcome and the embarrassments of my position. But only those who assumed the task can fully appreciate it. I have endeavored to lay the foundation deep, that we might safely build a solid superstructure. When I assumed the position of Grand Chancellor there were but six working Lodges, and some of

them were weak. Now we have thirteen Lodges, many of them strong in numbers, in financial standing, and in intellectual ability. During the past year our membership has nearly doubled. We are no longer looked upon as a frail and fleeting body, for the tree seems to have sent its roots deep into the earth, giving life, strength, and beauty to the massive trunk, which shoots forth its spreading branches, proffering shade and shelter to the weary traveller. We want the world to feel that our aims are noble, and worthy of the united support of all good men; that we seek to bless mankind, soothe their sorrows, make bright desolate homes, watch by the bedside of the sick, educate the orphan, and do to all as we would have them do to us. We seek to bind in bonds of unity and love all nations and kindreds of the earth, and teach and practise true friendship to all. Past Chancellors and brothers, I thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me by placing me in this position of trust and authority. You know it was unsolicited on my part, and this thought makes the recollection of the past pleasant. And now, in the words of another, 'I bring back to you the gauntlet and truncheon of authority to its proper custodians,' trusting you will find it neither broken nor tarnished, but bright and unsullied, to adorn him whom you shall this day select as my successor. Respectfully submitted,

"S. S. DAVIS, Grand Chancellor.

"PYTHIAN HALL, CONCORD, Feb. 8, 1872."

The following extract, taken from the very able report of Hon. Frank E. Rollins, G. C. for 1876, will prove of general interest to the fraternity. This entire report is full of excellent doctrine and accurate historical statements, and clearly reveals to the reader the fact that the brother is an active, zealous, and intelligent Knight, and would be an ornament to any Grand Jurisdiction:

"Another year, with its silent changes and startling events, its gilded hopes and gloomy fears, its mercies and chastisements, expectations and disappointments for weal and for woe, has passed away, and we are once more permitted to meet in annual convention.

"It is the pleasure of the supreme Ruler of the universe that we should again assemble, that we might extend to each other once more the warm hand of fellowship, and work together for the good of the Order in this our Grand Jurisdiction. After a year's separation we are again united to meet in peace and harmony; and while we review the labors of the past and deliberate and consider for the future, let our acts be characterized by wisdom and prudence.

"It is well, my brothers, thus occasionally to withdraw from the busy cares of life, and divert the train of thought into more pleasurable channels.

"From these reunions we gather fresh strength with which to go forth to our knightly work of friendship, charity, and benevolence, our shields brightened and our courage renewed and strengthened.

"During the past year death has entered our council and stricken from our roll of existence one worthy brother, Past Chancellor Oliver H. Copeland, of Pioneer Lodge, No. 1. We miss him from our circle to-day. Called by a summons which none can evade, he has gone to rest.

"'And while the widow's tears we dry,
Or raise a brother from despair,
Or hush the homeless orphan's cry,
May love's expanding care
Embrace humanity.'

"I would here recommend that a committee be appointed at this session to draft a series of resolutions expressive of our feelings, and that a copy be forwarded to the family of our departed brother.

"It affords me great satisfaction to report to you the very prosperous condition of the Order throughout our Grand Jurisdiction. There is not that epidemic enthusiasm which characterized it in some of the earlier years of its existence, but its growth generally is natural and steady. The additions to our membership during the past year have not been very much in excess of the losses from all causes; but these losses, which have been principally from withdrawals and suspensions, are not to

be regretted, for as a general thing they are only the drones, who have grown tired of our noble work and have been driven out, and our institution has been rendered more substantial by striking their names from the rolls.

"I should do injustice to the feelings of a grateful heart, should I close this report without an expression of my warmest thanks for the uniform kindness and respect which I have received from every officer and member of this Grand Lodge, as well as from every brother Knight throughout the jurisdiction with whom the duties of my office have brought me into communication.

"I shall cherish the remembrance of your courtesy and friendship through life, and shall strive to cement the friendship which it has been my happiness to form with you by a firm adherence to the great principles of our Order and their knightly virtues.

"Four years ago, by your suffrages, I was elected to a subordinate office in this Grand body, and each year you have seen fit to advance me to positions of more responsibility, until I now retire from the highest office of this Grand Lodge. I have endeavored to discharge the duties of these offices to the best of my ability, hoping and trusting I have given no offence to any one. I may have committed many errors; it is human to err, to forgive is divine. If such is the case, they have been errors of the head and not of the heart. And, without any hesitation whatever, I am free to confess that my affection for the Order has been strengthened by a more thorough knowledge of its principles and a better appreciation of its spirit than I had heretofore attained.

"With earnest prayers for its prosperity, and the happiness here and hereafter of all its members, I commend you all to the care of a kind and loving Father. May we all meet in that Castle Hall above, where there is no more parting, but all is joy and peace. May God bless you, Brothers, one and all.

"Fraternally submitted,

"FRANK E. ROLLINS, Grand Chancellor."

On January 1, 1877, there were eighteen Lodges, with a membership of 861.

Grand Jurisdiction of New Jersey.

BY P. C. JACOB MULFORD, OF CAMDEN, N. J.

NEW JERSEY as a State, and her people as citizens, have always been noted for their enterprise, devotion to principles of justice, and zealous adherents to all secret associations that have for their foundation friendship and charity. In the wars of the Union the State was never known to shirk a responsibility, and the title of "Jersey Blues" invoked upon her brave soldiery stands upon the records of America unsullied and unrivalled. Hence it was not surprising that the Order of Knights of Pythias was so warmly received, and secured so firm a foothold in this State. On November 28, 1867, Hon. Stephen D. Young, William B. French, Robert F. S. Heath, Richard B. Wilmot, John Matlack, George W. Conrow, Charles Mayhew, Joseph Braddock, and William Penn Repsher, all residents of Camden, were initiated into Damon Lodge, No. 8, in Philadelphia. On December 12 of that year the above-named Knights assembled in Odd-Fellows' Hall, in Camden, and were instituted as Damon Lodge by several Grand officers from Washington, D. C. Upon that occasion nearly fifty gentlemen were initiated, among the number Hon. Samuel Read, who subsequently became the first Supreme Chancellor. P. G. C. Young officiated that evening as Grand Inner Guard. At a later day charters were received for two Lodges, New Jersey Lodge receiving the first number and Damon No. 2. Undoubtedly a mistake had been made, as the members who had been initiated in Philadelphia constituted Damon Lodge in Camden, and were justly entitled to the first number. The Grand Lodge was organized March 16, 1868. It meets annually, at Trenton, on the third Wednesday in February. P. G. C. William B. French has had the honor of being Grand Keeper of Records and Seal ever since the organization of the Grand Lodge.

From the commencement the Order grew rapidly, extending its beneficent branches throughout the State, until at this time every city and county glistens with the lustre of its Castle Halls. Around the Pythian altars in New Jersey 5373 brothers gather,

with loving hearts and firm devotion to the glorious principles their Order represents. There are 108 Lodges.

Amount of receipts for year 1876	$41,694 69
Amount expended in " "	21,521 41
Amount paid for relief " "	14,543 82
Amount on hand and invested, Dec. 31, 1876	51,123 69
Number of Brothers relieved	611

Grand Jurisdiction of Ohio.

THE first Lodge of Knights of Pythias in this State was instituted at Steubenville, on March 22, 1869, and named Steuben Lodge, No. 1. The late George B. Means represented this Lodge at the first session of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, which was convened at Columbus on January 19, 1870. At this session of the Grand Lodge, twenty Lodges were represented, including Douglas Lodge, No. 21, and excluding Washington Lodge, No. 10. C. L. Russell, of Cleveland, presided as Grand Chancellor. The city of Cincinnati appears to have taken very kindly to the Order — the report at the first Grand Lodge session showing ten Lodges in that city, in good working order, with a membership of 1156. Nor has the interest abated in that city, as they now have sixteen Lodges, with a memberhip of nearly 2000. The financial account of the Grand K. of R. and S. shows receipts amounting to $1162, the expenditures, $609.08, and a balance in the treasuries of the twenty-one Lodges, on January 1, 1870, of $4811.00. The total membership, same date, was, Knights, 1484; Esquires, 23; Pages, 70. At the eighth annual session of the Grand Lodge, held at Toledo in May, 1877, the reports showed one hundred and three Lodges in active operation, with a total membership of 4670 Knights, 23 Esquires, and 61 Pages, and a cash balance on hand of $33,704.00; a Widows' and Orphans' Fund of $2114.26, after contributing to the various demands made by charity, as well as paying into the Grand Lodge, during the year, the sum of $3455. The Order in Ohio, during the past year, has prospered beyond all expectations, and this in the face of the most trying circumstances. While the membership

of many Orders has fallen below the maximum of 1876, the Order of Knights of Pythias will show a very handsome increase in membership and finance. At the close of the last term for the year 1877, every Lodge had made a report, and also paid all per capita tax and arrearages; thus leaving no debits to be carried over by the G. K. of R. and S. into the New Year. The reports from the deputies of a majority of Lodges indicate a healthy condition of affairs, as also an unusual degree of interest and work. On January 3, 1878, Coalbury Lodge, No. 112, was instituted in Trumbull County, and an application for another Lodge, No. 113, has been received. Without doubt, there will be at least 6000 Knights in this State ere this year has passed. Think of it! An array of 6000 Knights of Pythias in Ohio! Who can see the end, or tell what influence this Order will yet exert? The question was, *Will we live?* The question is now, *Will we ever die?* But really this last is not a question, for the proclamation has gone forth, Live, Live! Thus be it.

Extract from Grand Chancellor's Report.

To the Officers and Members of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, K. of P.:

Brothers:—Another year has passed since we convened in Grand Lodge. A year with its cares and anxieties, its hopes and its fears, its joys and its sorrows, its births and its deaths, has folded its record and taken its place at the side of the centuries. The illimitable past is preparing for the illimitable future, and the deeds of men, whether they be good or whether they be evil, are indelibly chiselled on the tablets of time that was, but is not.

Man's nature and capabilities, his moral and intellectual attributes, are so boundless in character and so infinite in duration, that he but faintly appreciates the object of his creation, who thinks that it is possible for him to live for himself alone. Were he bound up in selfishness as with a garment, and that no fellow-man should be affected for either bad or good by having lived, his object could not be attained. So indissolubly has God connected each human atom to its fellow, that each par-

takes, willingly or unwillingly, of the other, and there is no life so insignificant as not to play an important part in the great human economy.

Mankind recognizes this truth, and in all ages and in all climes, amidst the highest civilization, and amidst those people whose intellectual and moral natures are shrouded in darkness, man recognizes the demands of his nature, and seeks companionship and fellowship with his kind. The sublimest thought and the subtlest imaginations have, through all the years, busied themselves in devising modes and ways of impressing their fellows with the absolute need of communion; and, therefore, it is that to-day we find existing Orders of Brotherhood, whose origin dates back to a period whereof profane history is almost ignorant, and of which, were it not for the revealed word of God, we would be compelled to depend on the storied secrets of one most ancient Order, to learn of the days when Judea was the glory of the earth and Solomon was the embodiment of human wisdom. Man has ever found and will ever find his sweetest enjoyment, when he is performing those duties which go most largely to develop the better qualities of his nature. Next to the associations of family, and next to the ties which have their birth in the dearest and most sacred relations of life, man will find his happiness in close attachment to his fellow-man. The noblest promptings and impulses of our hearts are those which bid us seek the happiness of others. Human sympathy is as wide as human existence. Human love is as comprehensive as human needs. Human aspirations are not confined to earth; and he who possesses the elements of true manhood, also possesses capabilities of true brotherhood, and recognizes the existence of one fatherhood. It is the recognition of these truths and principles, which cause to be instituted Orders such as ours. It is the practice of the humanities which make our Order honored of man and blessed of God.

Brothers, I congratulate you on the existence of our most noble and fraternal organization. I congratulate you on the good you have already done. I congratulate you on the mercies and benefits which you are now performing. I congratulate you on your capabilities for future usefulness. The history of our Order is one

in which each member should take personal pride. Only thirteen years ago, a few noble men, appreciating the need of such an organization as the Knights of Pythias, actuated by a desire to make mankind better, alleviate the distress to which all are heir, and ameliorate the condition of those whom ill fortune or ill health might overtake, banded together and instituted our Order. The seed they placed in their hearts germinated and grew, until to-day "Castle Halls" are to be found in all our land, and many of the weary and worn of earth find shelter and sweet comfort among the Knights, while the happiness of those on whom fortune has not frowned, is largely increased by the possession of the facilities and means of showing that "one touch of nature makes the whole world akin."

Since last we met, our Order, whilst it has not grown as we most fondly hoped and expected at the commencement of the year, has felt the invigorating influence inseparable from prosperity. There has been no matter of discord, other than that incident to the administration of Orders like ours. The old Lodges, with but few exceptions, have increased their strength and are better able to perform the aims of their existence; whilst new ones have been instituted, which are in good condition, vieing with the older Lodges in the practice of those virtues which make them great and commend us to mankind. While I congratulate you on the condition of the Order, I cannot help enjoining upon you greater activity and more complete consecration to the work. I am full of poignant regret that I have been unable to give more devotion to the advancement of the interest of the Order. When I assumed the duties of my position it was with the full determination that I would make my term of office one of labor as well as love. Unfortunately for both the Order and myself, I was compelled to assume new and unexpected duties, which severed me, to some extent, from active work. This I do most sincerely regret. The field was so wide, so inviting, so congenial to my tastes, and so full of promise of rich reward, that I had hoped to have largely increased the usefulness of our Order. That I have been deprived of so doing is a source of deep regret. Could I have visited the several Lodges of the jurisdiction, which was my intent, the effectiveness of work

would have been greatly promoted, while I myself would have had new sources of pleasure and new wells of joy.

The practice in our daily intercourse with men, of the truths which our Order inculcates, will go far towards commending us to mankind. Mere professions will amount to nothing. The constant practice of the principles on which our Order rests will most secure its advancement. Men's hearts have open doors, and no guests are so welcome as those who come in the sweet names of "Friendship, Charity, and Benevolence."

Yours in F., C., and B.,

JOHN G. THOMPSON, Grand Chancellor.

Grand Jurisdiction of Pennsylvania.

ON the 19th day of February, 1867, a meeting was held at the residence of George Hensler, corner of Fifteenth and Brown Streets, in the city of Philadelphia, for the purpose of organizing a Lodge. Mr. Hensler was chosen chairman, and P. G. C. Barton explained the principles and objects of the Order. An application for a charter was then signed, and the following officers named:

Venerable Patriarch — Wilbur H. Myers.
Worthy Chancellor — Fred. Coppes.
Worthy Vice Chancellor — John J. Fisher.
Worthy Banker — William A. Porter.
Worthy Financial Scribe — A. J. Huhlzinger.
Worthy Recording Scribe — G. Gross.
Worthy Guide — J. W. Hencill.
Worthy Inside Steward — James M. Devitt.

There were nineteen others besides the officers who united in the movement. The Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia promptly acted on the application for a charter, and granted it.

On the morning of February 23, 1867, the committee appointed to institute the first Lodge in the Keystone State, was escorted to the depot, from Mt. Vernon Lodge-room, by the different Lodges in Washington City, headed by Heald's band. The committee was received in Philadelphia by Past Grand Chancellors

Barton and Dunn and the members of Excelsior Lodge, No. 1, and conducted to the Hall of the Mechanic Fire-Engine Company, Brown Street below Fifteenth, where, at 8 o'clock P. M., on the same day, the Lodge was duly organized and the officers installed.

The rich results of that day's work are now visible in this magnificent field for Pythian principles, with its four hundred and fifty Lodges and forty thousand members. The following extract from the last report of Hon. George Hawkes, the able and accomplished Grand Keeper of Records and Seal of this Grand Jurisdiction, shows the present *status* of the Order, wherein he says that, "As per reports received for term ending June 30, 1876, covering a period of six months:

No. of initiations during the term	1,625
" " reinstatements during the term	171
" admitted by card " " "	311
" withdrawn " " " "	192
" of suspensions during the term	2,305
" " deceased " " "	192
" " Past Chancellors	4,799
" " Knights	32,508
" " Esquires	91
" " Pages	96
Total	37,494
Number of applicants rejected	53
Amount of receipts	$170,199 63
" paid for relief	73,024 21
" of Widows' and Orphans' Fund	6,643 61
" on hand and invested	448,022 33

Extract from Report of George Hawkes, Grand Keeper of Records and Seal.

TO THE GRAND LODGE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS OF PENNSYLVANIA:

The undersigned respectfully submits the following as his annual report as Grand Keeper of Records and Seal, in accordance with the law defining his duties as such officer.

Considering the financial difficulties that have existed for the past two years, the scarcity of labor and money among the working-classes, it is a matter of congratulation that our Order in this State has not lost by the inability of members to pay their dues, and their ultimate suspension, more than other organizations of a similar character when a comparison is made based upon the entire membership.

It is to be regretted, however, that some of our Lodges have surrendered their charters, and others merged with sister Lodges, in consequence of their inability to obtain members in place of those thus suspended.

The Supreme Lodge has fixed the minimum fee at so high a figure that our Lodges cannot successfully compete with subordinates of other organizations, whose minimum fee is but $5.00, and the applicant has an opportunity of uniting with a Lodge of those Orders having the advantage of being many years the senior of our subordinates, and, as a matter of course, with the accumulations of those years in their treasury, for about one-half the fee which our Lodges are compelled to demand.

The fee as at present existing is no doubt proper for Lodges of our Order, and does not operate to their disadvantage in jurisdictions where higher rates are required by similar organizations, but with us it will in time (unless the remedy is provided) result in the dissolution of a number of our subordinate Lodges.

I would therefore respectfully suggest that this important subject receive your serious consideration at this session, and that such legislation will be had as will induce the Supreme Lodge to allow each Grand Jurisdiction to regulate the matter of initiation fee as the necessities of the Order may demand.

Extract from report of Hon. E. Walter Scott, Grand Chancellor of Pennsylvania.

REPRESENTATIVES AND PAST CHANCELLORS: — We have again met in annual session to legislate for the welfare of our Order. Another year has added its history to the irrevocable past — a year fraught with momentous reminiscences, with stirring and depressing influences, and with words and deeds which will endure when the mankind of to-day shall have "closed their account with time," and journeyed to the boundless hereafter.

As a nation we are engaged in a prolonged commemoration of one of the most magnificent evidences of the progression and advancement of humanity. The American citizen of to-day, as his mind involuntarily reviews the past history of his country, finds in the survey all that is required to imbue him with a love of its institutions, a pride in its successful career, and a desire that the future shall be as brilliant and glorious as the past.

There is a vast field offered for the indulgence of speculative pride in the comparisons of our country, in its incipiency and its present high standing and proud position among the nations of the world.

Under the advancing influence of a true system of government, — a government "of the people, for the people and by the people," — we have enlarged from small and depressed communities, widely separated, into a great commonwealth of millions; from the subjects of a foreign power we have become the arbiters of our own destinies and the enacters of our own laws.

From the days of the early revolution, when the people "rose as one man," struck off the shackles of tyranny, and with a mighty voice decreed that "all men are created equal," there has been no retrograde movement in our national career.

The wisdom of those who gave an American Constitution to an American people is being fully justified after their country has passed a century of existence.

To-day the teachings of liberty which they inculcated, are regarded as dear as they were by those who pledged "their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor" upon the altar of American Independence, and who laid down their lives that the country which they loved should be freed from those degrading influences which would seek the physical or moral bondage of mankind.

Under the operation of wise enactments and moral regulations, we have progressed beyond the imagination of the most enthusiastic idealist.

The steady march of improvement has been uninterrupted; strifes have been engendered; wars have been engaged in; blood has been shed, and lives have been sacrificed. The ambitions of men have for a time threatened our permanency, and unwise rulers have seemingly jeopardized our liberties; but through all these various impeding episodes the great underlying principle of our government has remained untouched. Under its influences churches have been established, school-houses have been reared, law courts have been founded, and from their refining influences and comprehensive operations we have been enabled to advance socially, morally, and as a nation.

It is, therefore, with no idle feelings of exultation, that we commemorate the anniversary of the nation's birth, and sing the anthems of her glory; but with a sentiment of reverence and thankfulness that we have been permitted, through the wisdom of all-controlling Providence, to enjoy the benefits of the government of a great nation, and to participate in the beneficent operations of a glorious republic.

We have solved the problem of human liberty; we have elucidated the theory of man's capability for self-government, and to-day we welcome to our shores the representatives of nations who doubted our existence, and who are now compelled to acknowledge the marvelous effects of the stimulating energy and rapid progress of a people who rejoice in the title of American citizens.

As a natural outgrowth of the teachings of our fathers, this love of liberty, and the right of assembly, the fraternal spirit of mankind has been fully developed. Associations of every character have from time to time been ushered into existence; all tending to bring man in closer communion with his fellows, and to enable him to understand and appreciate the natures, the influence and the necessities of those with whom he is associated.

And perhaps the most important of these, in their beneficent operations, in the development of the mind, the elevation of character, the improving influences upon the morals of communities, and the administration of aid to the necessitous, are the secret beneficial organizations which have been formed during the existence of our country. The extent of their power for good cannot be over-estimated; the lessons inculcated, if properly observed and practically exemplified, cannot fail to have their effect in improving the natural condition of man, and in disseminating the principles of a great moral reform, which, if operative at all, must be for the benefit and advantage of society.

For nearly a century these organizations have existed in our country; each pursuing their various courses; each operating with whatever zeal and energy they were endowed with, and each adding by their efforts to the development of that great element of morality and fraternity which binds mankind in closer fellowship, and leads him to a better knowledge of himself and his duties toward his Creator and fellow-man.

As a representative of this moralizing influence, the Knights of Pythias can justly claim for themselves an honorable position. Though but a plant of a few years' growth, its germ has become deeply rooted, and under its refreshing shade are gathered thousands of men who have sworn fealty to each other, and are working hand in hand in the great work of fraternizing the world. The history of the Order of the Knights of Pythias is one in which all should take a pardonable degree of pride. A record of its beneficence since its inception, of the relief afforded to the suffering, the kindly words of cheer, so often needed, and in trying times of such potent effect, the general and wide-spread dissemination of the pure principles of a devoted friendship, should insure for it the lasting respect of all who desire the welfare of humanity and the inculcation of beneficial doctrines.

For the proper working of such organizations, order is of a necessity required. For that purpose it is necessary that laws should be enacted for the government of all — that officers should be chosen who would themselves observe the law, and enforce its observance upon others. Harmonious

co-operation is required, and well-digested regulations must be made and enforced. Hence the Grand Lodge was formed, officers elected, and representatives chosen, and to-day we meet in fraternal council to review the record of the past — to consider from the light of past events our present position, and, guided by the wisdom reaped from the fields of our experience, to legislate for the future.

To the body thus formed, to the representatives thus elected, and in accordance with the laws thus made, I have the honor to present the following as the report of my operations as the executive officer of this jurisdiction for the past year.

From a general outlook the condition of some of the Lodges in the State is not of that nature which gives occasion for congratulation. Many others, however, have made rapid and sure progress, and are in a condition which betokens correct principles of government, correct financial operations, and a degree of energy which is the sure foundation of a permanent security and success.

It is true that the condition of the national finances, the depression of the business interests, and the high rate of initiation fees, have had much to do with weakening the treasuries, impairing the strength, and preventing the material increase of the Lodges generally; but it is a matter of regret beyond question that in the early history of our Order too many Lodges were established. Localities, where but one Lodge could safely exist, to gratify the ambition of some who desired advancement, were inflicted with two, and in some cases three; petty personal differences in the meetings very often led to the formation of a new Lodge by the disaffected, and in a short time every available city, town and county was overburdened with the responsibility of sustaining more Lodges than the population of the places admitted or the proper consideration of success warranted.

As a consequence, when the fair sun is shining, and the gentle winds are blowing, it is easy sailing over a calm, unruffled sea; but when the storms of adversity overtake us, the weakened crafts that but a short time before were placidly moving on the current of seeming prosperity, are dashed against the disastrous rocks, and sink beneath the waves of oblivion.

Inaugural Address of Hon. Henry M. Wadsworth, Grand Chancellor.

BROTHERS: — Upon assuming this office, I would fain express to you my desires regarding the course I shall endeavor to pursue during the year to come, but hopes and fears take from me my limited supply of words, and I must leave the future to better exemplify the thoughts within. Like the navigator, I take my departure, trusting to the laws that govern us as my chart for

guidance; endeavoring to fulfil each and every course laid down therein, respecting and fostering every custom not infringing on our fundamental laws, which will add to our usefulness and efficiency as an Order.

I do not expect to add brilliancy to the duties I shall have to perform, save the peace that shall come from within, assuring me that I have done my duty with an honest heart, with the sincerity of a Knight, and there will be little to foster any greater ambition in me.

Innovations and reforms I shall leave to you or to those who may come after; my greatest desire will be harmony and peace throughout the jurisdiction, a unity of action in our work that shall impress the most cynical observer that we practice the words emblazoned on our shields — Friendship, Charity, and Benevolence. With this as an earnest of my intentions, I ask your ready co-operation and cordial support, as on you rest the greater responsibilities. I may err and be weak, you must be vigilant and strong, remembering you are the master, and I but the servant.

Grand Jurisdiction of Rhode Island.

THE Order in this State owes its introduction to P. G. C. Daniel N. Paine, of Woonsocket, who, on his return from a journey to California, where he had been instructed in the mysteries of the three degrees, took active steps for the organization of a Lodge in Woonsocket, in which he was successful, Myrtle Lodge, No. 1, being instituted by Supreme Chancellor Samuel Read, on the evening of April 28, 1870. Supreme Chancellor Read was a long-time friend of Bro. Paine, and instituted the Lodge in person. When he arrived at Providence on the 26th of April, he found a body of men in readiness to be organized as Union Lodge, No. 2, and to save time and travel, and as the brethren at Woonsocket had not quite perfected their arrangements, Union Lodge, No. 2, was accordingly instituted on

the evening of April 26, 1870. This explains why No. 2 was instituted two days prior to No. 1. P. G. C. James H. Barney was appointed D. G. C. of the State, and matters sailed along smoothly and quietly with the brethren until about the commencement of 1871, when indications pointed strongly to an increase in the number of Lodges in the jurisdiction. Union Lodge, often called the "mother of the Lodges," had assumed matronly proportions; the time was ripe for the advent of new branches of the parent tree, and on the 18th of January, 1871, Damon Lodge, No. 3, was instituted at Providence amid much enthusiasm. The next evening Washington Lodge, No. 4, of Central Falls, was added to the number, and after a brief interval, Eureka Lodge, No. 5, was instituted at Pawtucket on the evening of January 30, thus making the requisite number for the formation of a Grand Lodge, which was accordingly instituted at Providence on the 17th day of February, 1871, and of Pythian Period the 7th, by Supreme Chancellor Samuel Read and Grand Venerable Patriarch Wilbur H. Myers, the following named officers being elected and formally installed:

Grand Venerable Patriarch — Lysander Flagg.
Grand Chancellor — Clarence T. Gardner.
Grand Vice Chancellor — John F. Driscol.
Grand Recording and Corresponding Scribe — N. R. Tilton.
Grand Banker — Daniel N. Paine.
Grand Guide — William F. Easton.
Grand Inner Steward — C. T. Peterson.
Grand Outer Steward — A. B. Gardiner.

To the strong common sense, energy, enthusiasm, and fine executive abilities of Grand Chancellor Gardner, the Order in this State owes much of the marked success which has attended it; the work he accomplished making it comparatively easy for the future labors of his successors in office. Under his administration the following named Lodges were instituted:

St. John's, No. 6, Olneyville, March 9, 1871; John Milton, No. 7, Providence, March 13, 1871; Narragansett, No. 8, River Point, June 28, 1871; Oriental, No. 9, Providence, July 31, 1871; Hope, No. 10, Anthony, August 17, 1871; Redwood, No. 11,

Newport, September 7, 1871; Crusader, No. 12, Providence, January 24, 1872; St. Elmo, No. 13, Peacedale, 1872.

Grand Chancellor Gardner was re-elected for a second term in February, 1872, but resigned the office the following May, and P. G. C. James B. Brayton, of Newport, was elected for the remainder of the term. Under his administration St. George Lodge, No. 14, was instituted at Providence, June 19, 1872.

In February, 1873, P. G. C. Hiram L. Howard, of Eureka Lodge, of Pawtucket, was elected Grand Chancellor, filling the office for two terms, during which time the two remaining Lodges were instituted, viz.: Herman (German), No. 15, at Providence, October 13, 1873, and Ivanhoe, No. 16, at Pawtucket, February 12, 1874.

In February, 1875, P. G. C. Charles A. Lee, of Ivanhoe Lodge, of Pawtucket, was elected Grand Chancellor, and having acceptably filled the position for the term, during a long period of depression in business, and consequently a barren season for the extension of the Order, was re-elected at the last annual session of the Grand Lodge, the officers for the "Centennial Year" being as follows:

Grand Chancellor — Charles A. Lee.
Grand Vice Chancellor — Fred. J. Smith.
Grand Prelate — John Henry Tilley.
Grand Keeper of Records and Seal — A. O. Rockwell.
Grand Master of Exchequer — William E. Gilmore.
Grand Master-at-Arms — William H. Martin.
Grand Inner Guard — Thomas Patterson.
Grand Outer Guard — William E. Bontelle.
Past Grand Chancellor — H. B. Whitman.
Representatives to Supreme Lodge — James B. Brayton, 2 years; Hiram L. Howard, 1 year.

From the foregoing, it will be seen that in less than six months from the formation of the Grand Lodge, the number of Subordinate Lodges was doubled. At the present time there are 16 Lodges in good working order, with a membership of about one thousand.

Disbursements for Charitable Purposes.

Since the institution of the Order in this State, and up to January 1, 1876, there has been paid out by the Subordinate Lodges, for relief of sick or disabled brethren, and other charitable purposes, the sum total of $18,313.90.

THE "WOMAN QUESTION."

The idea of establishing a "Side Degree" to our Order for women, is not unfavorably received in this jurisdiction; but in our opinion, and in the opinion of others, the time is not yet come for such an addition, and the question of its establishment here, if adopted by the Supreme Lodge, is one that the future alone can determine.

Personally speaking, the Grand Chancellor is not an advocate of the idea, and the subject was never strongly agitated in this State.

Extract from an Address by Grand Chancellor Lee.

MUCH has been said against the Knights of Pythias, and against secret societies in general, on account of their secrecy. That is the argument of sophistry. In one sense, we are all members of a vast secret society — the human family. We all have our secrets, which we keep hidden within the deep recesses of our hearts, or (as is said to be characteristic of the fair sex) we impart them in confidence to our bosom friend. The spirit which rebels against secret societies and their openly avowed principles in this enlightened age, is a relic of that benighted animosity which, fifty years ago, nearly annihilated a secret society now the strongest and most widely disseminated on the face of the globe; a spirit on a level with that which has left a blot on the colonial fame of New England by torturing and afterward hanging its victims on Gallows Hill, during the prevalence of the Salem witchcraft. A society like ours, which recognizes one Supreme Being and Ruler of the Universe, and whose portals no sceptic or unbeliever in the existence of our Heavenly Father can enter, is not far removed from the pale of the church, when we choose to examine its moral and religious status. A true Knight will be

faithful to the duties he owes himself, his family, his friends, and his lodge; and if the world at large would but emulate and practice the enduring lessons of Obedience, Friendship, Charity, and Benevolence, as taught in this Order, we should all, both within and without its mystic circle, so live that posterity would be the better for our having existed; the universe would be purer and nobler, wars and rumors of war should reach our ears no more, and finally, preparing ourselves for the inevitable transition from things earthly to brighter realms above, we could retrospectively view our life record, and with complacency and consistency say:

> "Life! we 've been so long together,
> Through pleasant and through cloudy weather;
> 'T is hard to part when friends are dear,
> Perhaps 't will cost a sigh, a tear;
> Then steal away, give little warning,
> Choose thine own time;
> Say not good-night, but in some brighter clime
> Bid me good-morning."

Grand Jurisdiction of Tennessee.

THE Order of Knights of Pythias was instituted at Knoxville in July, 1871, by S. V. C. (at that time) Russell, of Missouri, Holston, No. 1, being the initial Lodge of the Jurisdiction of Tennessee. A few weeks thereafter, Damon, No. 2, was organized at Chattanooga, and Myrtle, No. 3, at Knoxville; and when the Grand Lodge of Tennessee was instituted at Nashville, by S. C. Samuel Read, April 2, 1872, there were Past Chancellors present from three additional Lodges, viz.: Bayard, No. 4, Murfreesboro, Memphis, No. 6, and Tennessee, No. 5; the latter two located at Memphis. Colonies were thus successfully and auspiciously planted in the three grand divisions of the State, and the growth of the Order for the two succeeding years was very gratifying indeed—the *material* was eclectic and the *esprit de corps* splendid. With the advent, however, of that terrible financial stringency which has paralyzed more or less every interest in the

South, enlistments under the Pythian banner became fewer, and unfortunately there were perhaps occasional desertions. Here, too, as in other jurisdictions, Pythian Knighthood, though a stripling, has been compelled to measure strength with those mature organizations, Masonry and Odd-Fellowship; it has been forced to advance, as it were, step by step, fighting doggedly for every hard-earned vantage ground. Now, however, that the Order has successfully demonstrated its vitality, its strength, and capabilities in this jurisdiction, it has become firmly rooted, and gives hopeful assurance of a better growth and a rich fruitage in the near future.

The Grand Lodge meets annually in the city of Nashville on the second Tuesday of February; each Subordinate Lodge is entitled to send one representative thereto.

J. J. Atkins, of Harmony Lodge, No. 7, Knoxville, is the present Grand Chancellor of the State, a most worthy, efficient, and faithful officer; he is surrounded by a splendid cabinet of subordinate officials. The Order in Tennessee is not asleep, but as soon as it shall have been relieved from the vampire of "hard times," it will emerge from its present enforced stagnation, and, like a giant refreshed with new wine, will march forth with self-reliant tread to battle afresh for the great tenets of Pythian Knighthood.

Address by Alex. Allison, P. G. C. and S. R., delivered at the dedication of a Castle Hall.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

I trust I may not be considered too presuming, when I interpret your presence here this evening as a tribute to the great Order of Knights of Pythias, which I have the honor to represent; an Order which has recently occupied so large a space in the public eye, and whose *Io triumphe* comes floating to us on every breeze. To each of us are propounded the oft-recurring interrogatories: What *is* this new Order? and "on what meat doth this young Cæsar feed, that he hath grown so great?"

I answer, 1st. The Knights of Pythias belong to the great generic Order comprehensively styled, *secret benevolent organizations.* 2d. They were founded February 19, 1864, in the city of Washington, D. C. 3d. They received their name from that grand old Grecian, PYTHIAS, whose sublime devotion to the proscribed DAMON revolutionized the social ideas of an era which it rendered even more resplendent; a devotion which at once became a

part of the history of that golden, classic world, and which those patriarchial, *anti*-Christian years solemnly bequeathed as a priceless legacy to their children of the new dispensation.

To secure more perfect cohesion, discipline, and efficiency, the *physique*, so to speak, of our Order comports with that of Knight-Errantry; so that its members having passed successively the probationary "ranks" of *Page* and *Esquire*, receive at last the climactical and chivalric title of *Knight;* a name at once instinct with the proud memories of Tilt and Tournay, of Ladye fair and gartered liegeman, and the splendid chivalry of the Round Table, of Launcelot and Arthur. But while we persistently strive to emulate whatsoever was meritorious in that magnificent system of Knighthood, we sedulously subordinate physical powers to moral excellence, teaching man that the banner of right is the ensign of glory, and that the shield of honor, where virtue blazons its coat-of-arms, is the fittest panoply of chivalry. I shall not attempt by any abstract reasoning to establish the *necessity* for secret benevolent organizations, nor shall I endeavor to proselyte from his idols of prejudice any tenacious Ephraim who has hitherto spurned the sweet influences they exert; surely their splendid benefactions, confronting him on every hand, are the most eloquent advocates of their intrinsic excellences. Suffice it to say, that in all epochs of the world's social economy there have existed institutions similar to our own, whose prophets have sung of a coming age of gold, and while groping through the thick noon of night have yet pointed as with inspiration's finger to the dawn of a refulgent sabbath of universal brotherhood. Their teachings have all sought to lift humanity to a higher plane, to evoke its capabilities for good, and to strengthen its faith in the possibility of a common fraternity. Eleusis, Isis, Osiris, and Pythagoras are names which humanity loves to syllable; heroic and inexorable Iconoclasts who, with one hand dethroned the puny idols of Polytheism, and with the other reared upon their ruins the temple of a holy and immutable Monotheism; missionaries these who in that far frontier life of the world taught, as if divinely commissioned, the twin-born faith of man's amenability to his Maker, and his duty to his fellow. It is true, these grand old teachers have long since passed away, and their peculiarly representative schools live only on the dim, historic pages, but posterity could not forget their great cardinal teachings of *supreme allegiance to God, loyalty to a brother, and philanthropy for distress.* And all along the thoroughfare of the after years the temples of fellowship have had their crowding votaries, where white-souled priests have rekindled, as with the breath of heaven, the sacred fires upon their altars. And now comes *Pythian Knighthood* proclaiming the same beautiful and sublime evangel, and linking its hopes and its aims, its labors and its blessings with those of the fathers who have gone before; a great open-handed almoner of good, an unfeed apostle of peace standing as majestically as did Paul upon Mars Hill, and bravely enunciating to the people the new Gospel of a *purer catholicism* and a *world-over brotherhood.*

Friendship, *Charity*, and *Benevolence* are the distinguishing admonitions of Pythian Knighthood; the three positive forces that vitalize and energize our Order. 1st. *Friendship*, even "like that which bound Damon unto Pythias," a friendship whose chain was forged in the fires of those weird, old Pythagorean altars, around which they so often knelt, which repelled as triple steel even the sword of Dionysius, which only grew brighter and firmer in the reflected light of the headman's axe, and finally linked the name of Pythias to the very pillars of immortality. For, save the holocaust self-offered upon the Cross, the crimson-breasted bird of day never gazed upon so wonderful a spectacle of self-immolation as that which thrilled the gaping thousands of old Syracuse, when *fealty chose death rather than dishonor*. And, save the utterance of the dying God-man, "Father, forgive them," the sweetest music that ever fell upon the ears of Time were the words of the dauntless Pythias standing there, the Apotheosis of Friendship, beneath that sad, Sicilian sky, while the last flush of the westering sun aureoled his brow as with a tiara of gold, "*'Tis sweet to die for those we love.*" And now, so long as the ages shall roll, so long as earth treasures the memory of the true, the heroic, and the sublime, just so long will the story of Pythias continue to mould the purposes and shape the actions of men. A story which has rung out like a silver bell through the storms of all the centuries; from whose music humanity shall catch fresh inspiration, and toiling upward through the shadowy years shall stand erect at last upon the mount of its transfiguration.

This is a type of that friendship which OUR Knighthood enjoins; a friendship whose watchword is, "faithful unto death," which fights for no pillage, which flanks no sacrifices, and surrenders to no adversity. Not that cold, unsympathizing statue which 't were mockery to call friendship, but a living, controlling sentiment which is sweeter than life and stronger than death. Not the false, ephemeral flower which blooms only in the sunshine-smiles of fortune, but the staunch oak-hearted tree which strikes its roots deepest when storms gather fiercest. Not the base-born deserter in the night of disaster, but the steel-souled loyalist who interlocks his shield with his comrade's, and points to the folds of their common banner where blaze, as with the sheen of eternal stars, the heroic words:

> Yes, come the wild weather, come sleet or come snow,
> We 'll stand by each other however it blow;
> Affliction and sickness, and sorrow and pain,
> Shall be to our friendship as links to the chain.

2d. *Charity* is the second of the Pythian virtues; not that formal almsgiving which is but a *misnomer* for charity; but that beautiful, Christ-like spirit, which is chary of its criticism, generous in its verdict, and catholic in its practice, turning a deaf ear to the hisses of calumny, and dropping the mantle of clemency over the faults of its fellows.

Lastly, we are taught *Benevolence;* not that calculating brokerage which

expects a *quid pro quo* for its disbursements, but that generous spontaneity which is ever sensitive to the touch of distress. Not that maudlin sentimentality which is but an impractical fanaticism, but a well-ordered, systematized, healthful philanthropy, whose opportune benefactions not only relieve the ills and misfortunes of a Brother while living, but bridge with faithful, provident hand the chasm of the grave to supplement the scanty revenue of the widow and assure a maintenance to the orphan. Not that ostentatious, pharisaical benevolence which courts the plaudits of the world, but that meek-robed ministrant of good who turns aside from the fretful mart, the glare of fashion, and the pomp of place, and remembering that "the jewels that we garner are the tears we wipe away," comes like a benison from God to the squalid abodes where poverty hides its sad-faced children, where sorrow broods unpitied above its bitterness, and sickness gasps out its moans upon the unresponsive air. Thus it will be seen that *Friendship*, *Charity*, and *Benevolence* constitute the sacred trialogue of our Order; the three vital influences that direct, and guard, and gird it about even as did the triple angels, the ineffable glory of the holy grail. Moreover, from this great reservoir naturally flow corollary duties and ulterior aims. Pythian Knighthood seeks to manacle wrong, to throttle vice and to subdue error; it teaches a higher manhood, a purer morality, the staunchest allegiance to law, and the profoundest reverence for religion; it inculcates a closer brotherhood of feeling and a more perfect unification of interest and relationship in the great family of man. I would not dare to institute a parallelism between the religion of the Bible and the precepts of our Order. I believe the *former* to be not only the purest code of ethics in all the statute-books of time, but the *only* hand that can open for the exiled Adam the barred portals of his long-lost Eden. And yet in the conscientious, persistent, and faithful practice of the *latter*, verily our hearts will become transmuted as with the alchemy of heaven, and our lives be lifted up to a rarer and purer atmosphere. Vice would hide its deformity, strife would wash off the bloodstains from its hands, war would spike its revengeful guns, and sorrow shake out the ashes from its tear-wet tresses. Then, indeed, would Shiloh come; peace would star the foreheads of his horses and blazon the spokes of his chariot-wheels; while the virgins of the millennial years would strew his *via sacra* with their garlands of "*immortelles*." No, we arrogate for Pythian Knighthood no peerage with religion; it only seeks to be the handmaiden of the latter in its divine mission of ameliorating and blessing "the sick world that leans on her," and yet along life's flinty highway, while the sleek and saintly priest too often passes by on "the other side," the humble Pythian Samaritan will linger to bind up the wounds of the distressed and the unfortunate. Pythian Knighthood makes no war on Masonry and Odd-Fellowship. No, all honor to these great captains of brotherhood, who, like Caleb and Joshua, have long been leading their hosts through the wilderness of the years on to that

promised Canaan when strife shall hide its coat of mail, and discord break its arms at Friendship's feet. And as Dionysius, when convinced of the potency of friendship, asked to form a *triad* with Damon and Pythias, so we would join hands and hearts and hopes with these great sister organizations, and form a triple army of invincible crusaders for God, for peace, and the right; an army sublimer than that which followed the blazing war-crest of Tancred, or swept like a tornado the lillied banners of Godfrey of Bouillon to redeem the tomb of the Saviour.

And now as to the growth and progress of our Order. As the rainbow, the sign of hope and reconciliation, is the child of the storm, so Pythian Knighthood was born amid the agonies of that internecine tempest which but as yesterday desolated our country. Its cradle was rocked by the red hand of revolution, and its lullaby was the hissing of the shell and the boom of the battle-guns that thundered over the land. And yet its vigorous vitality and wonderful development have already baffled explanation; to-day it stands, self-reliantly erect, a stalwart and full-panoplied giant — Achilles dons again his ponderous armor and all the wide camp quivers 'neath his tread. That strange star which pierced the war-clouds of '64 has already flooded the Occident with its blaze, and soon with the sweep of a meteor it will arch the ocean and mingle its sheen with the blushing suns of the Orient. Its earliest beams rested like a crown of jewels on the hills that shadow the Potomac; thence its wedges of light have opened almost every valley and flamed from almost every hill-top of our land; its broad, compelling girdle has made the two oceans to kiss, and its chain of love has wedded the lakes and the gulf. It is said from the sown dragon's teeth legions of armed men uprose; so, from the principles of our Order wherever implanted, hosts of leal-hearted Knights have sprung instinct with zeal and moved with holy purpose.

Yes, scarcely more than a decade has flitted by like a startled bird since this great crusader first flung to the breeze the banner of fellowship, and yet more than *one hundred thousand* Knights have already rallied to its folds. Not the ignoble camp-followers of curious adventure or sordid gain, but leal and high-souled Knights, with hearts that beat and arms that strike for the right; an army as devoted as that which surged like billows around the talismanic battle-axe of the lion-hearted Richard, till the great pen-dragon of Britain rose "rampant" above the shrines and temples of the Holy City. And here in our own loved Tennessee, baptized as the very daughter of chivalry by the proud memories of an hundred fire-girdled battle-fields, the banners of this new and mystic league already flame from the blue Virginia hills to the great river-father in the West, while its six hundred Pythian Knights are as staunch and true as the six hundred troopers who, at the word of command ringing out as clear as a rifle-shot, rose like gods in their stirrups and thundered down the lines to the immortal charge of Balaklava. Then all hail these myrtle-wreathed colors of the Knights of Pythias; not the ill-

omened standard of some silver-veiled Mokanna, nor the petty guidon of some unhallowed Klanism, but the empyreal ensign of a thrice-holy brotherhood. An ensign which *Friendship* has stamped with the blue of fidelity, which *Charity* has enriched with the gold of its catholicism, and *Benevolence* has made regal with the crimson of universal empire.

And now, ladies, by your permission, a word to you. As the orthodox knight-errant in the "olden time" invoked as his talisman the approving "colors" of his "ladye-love," so we would ask the rich subsidy of your encouragement, and the auxiliary might of your influence in our "labor of love." In every age and in every clime the almost omnipotency of woman's influence has been recognized and felt. It has been the theme of oratory, the soul of music, and the fire of poesy; it has been the nurse of freedom, the bulwark of religion, and the inspiration of chivalry. Therefore I can scarcely wonder that the Roman Antony forgot the imperial eagles and the bugle-blare amid the Circean charms of the olive-browed Egyptian. I can scarcely wonder that the royal Paris did hazard for the star-eyed Helen the proud walls of old Venus-guarded Troy. Nor *do* I wonder, with chivalry for woman as its chief corner-stone, that the splendid fabric of Knighthood arose like enchantment in the East, and that mediæval Europe trembled beneath the thunder-tread of its mailed legions. I do not wonder at the glory that enringed as with a carcanet of flame that golden age of chivalry, and wrapped in immortal vestments the historic fields of Camelot and Ashby-de-la-Zouche. And even to-day, in this practical, prosaic nineteenth century, if you will show me a *true* Knight of Pythias, I will show you a sworn liegeman to beauty as well as to duty. I will show you a courtier who ever stands with uncovered head in the presence of the royalty of true womanhood, and from the Damascus steel of whose soul an insult to virtue will provoke the spark of a prompt and manly resentment. Then, ladies, reinforce us with your smiles, your influence, and your prayers, and under the blessing of the one God we worship, *in the fore-front* of the grand army of secret benevolent organizations now battling for universal brotherhood, with crest erect and eagles victorious, will ever march the resistless battalions of the Knights of Pythias.

"The all-hail hereafter" will roll back its shadowy portals and the splendid empire of the future pay tribute to our conquering columns. Then indeed will self abjure its "pent-up Utica," and brotherly love wield universal sceptre; the fortresses of hate shall be dismantled and razed, and over their ruins the banner of concord shall shimmer like sifted gold its peaceful radiance. Then in the early morn of humanity's deliverance, like chimes of heavenly bells, shall ring out our sweet Pythian hymns. The curse of Babel shall no more abound, but throughout the wide, ransomed lands the language of fellowship shall be the one silver-tongued dialect of earth. Then shall faith in glad fruition, like a new Argos, unfurl its sails for the golden fleece

of the promised Colchis—the world's Sabbatic era. Then shall the breeze uplift the mists from the valleys, and with rosy buskins diamonded with dew upon the Eastern hills, shall stand the young aurora of humanity's golden day. Yea, even that unshadowed day whose mellow dawn the prophets sang in ages long gone by, when "all men's good be each man's rule, and universal peace lie like a shaft of light across the land, and like a lane of beams athwart the sea, through all the circle of the golden year."

Grand Jurisdiction of Texas.

BY HON. P. S. WREN, G. C.

TEXAS LODGE, No. 1, Knights of Pythias, was instituted in the spring of 1872, at Houston, and J. H. B. House, of that city, was appointed and commissioned as Deputy Supreme Chancellor for Texas.

In the fall of 1872, this eminent brother organized Island City Lodge, No. 2, at Galveston, since which time the Order has steadily increased, and the time is not far distant when there will be a Castle Hall in every county of this great and growing State. There are now nine hundred members and eighteen Lodges in this Grand Jurisdiction.

Hon. W. M. Stafford, in his report, as Grand Chancellor, to the Grand Lodge of Texas, bearing date April 4, 1876, says that "We are again assembled in the bonds of friendship to deliberate and legislate for the interests and future welfare of our much beloved Order. It is with pleasure that I welcome you to this association of fraternal feeling and friendship, and can congratulate you on the steady and stable growth of our Order during the present year.

"Brethren, before proceeding, let us not be unmindful of our first great duty, to render due praise and thanks unto Him who has permitted us to assemble under such favorable auspices, and under whose guidance our noble brotherhood has made such advancement. We implore His blessing that our proceedings may ever be conducted with that spirit of harmony that will

redound to the interest and future prosperity of our honored Order.

"One year ago I was, by your suffrages, elected to that high and responsible position which it was your pleasure to bestow, and my honor to accept. I am pleased to report that the general condition of our Order is very encouraging. The progress made has not been so great as desired, owing to our own financial embarrassment, and to depression in business generally; but we have just cause to congratulate ourselves, as our increase in membership and financial condition will compare favorably with other jurisdictions.

"Our Subordinate Lodges, with few exceptions, are in a good working and financial condition, which will enable them to give forth those elements of usefulness that will give us strength, and tend to make our jurisdiction of the first rank of Pythian Knighthood.

Our jurisdiction is a broad field of labor; much is to be done; so let our legislation be such that we may enlarge the means, and better provide to disseminate those principles calculated to promote the grand aims of our beloved and honored Order."

The Grand Lodge of Emergency, K. of P., of Texas, was organized on the 6th day of April, 1874, at Houston, by Deputy Supreme Chancellor Shields, there being representatives from eight Subordinate Lodges.

The following gentlemen were elected, and duly installed as officers of the Grand Lodge for the first term, to wit:

Grand Chancellor — A. Ewing.

Grand Vice Chancellor — F. S. Burke.

Venerable Grand Patriarch — S. P. Wright.

Grand Keeper of Records and Seal — A. S. Dyer.

Grand Master of Exchequer — J. M. Tryon.

Supreme Representatives — S. P. Wright, two years; A. Ewing, one year.

Grand Jurisdiction of Virginia.

EXTRACT FROM THE "INDEX-APPEAL," OF PETERSBURG, VA.

THE Order of Knights of Pythias was organized at Washington, D. C., on February 19, 1864. It was not within the purview of the originators to extend the Association beyond the small circle of congenial friends who on that day made the compact of friendship. The first Lodge established beyond the limits of the capital was at Alexandria, Virginia, in the last days of the civil war. This Lodge had a brief life, forfeiting its charter soon after the catastrophe of Appomattox Court-House. For several years the existence of the Order was in peril. The devotion of a handful of the original members, at Washington, was sufficient, however, to bridge it over the trying period. Then an impulse was given to the Order by the establishment of Lodges in Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, and success was thenceforth assured. Since 1867, its growth has been without parallel in the history of secret benevolent Orders. Early in 1868, Virginia Lodge, No. 2, at Richmond, was chartered; and soon thereafter Mechanics', No. 3, followed, at Alexandria, and then Old Dominion, No. 4, at Richmond. With these Lodges the Grand Lodge of Virginia was formally organized, October 30, 1868, with H. C. G. Hartman, G. C., and W. E. Binford, G. K. of R. and S. (then G. R. and C. S.), and immediately the Order took strong root in Virginia. At the first annual session of the Grand Lodge, January 27, 1869, seven Lodges were represented. W. E. Binford was elected V. G. C., and W. W. Gosden, G. K. of R. and S. At the semi-annual session, in July following, Hugh Latham, of Alexandria, was elected G. C., H. C. G. Hartman having resigned. The second annual session of the Grand Lodge was held January, 1870. Ten Lodges were represented, with a total membership at that date of 669. W. H. Wade was elected G. C. In June, 1870, a special session of the Grand Lodge was convened in Richmond

to consider the O. B. N. obligation. The discussion of the question throughout the several Grand Jurisdictions enlisted deepest interest, and for awhile there was danger of the disintegration of the Order. The legislation of the Grand Lodge of Virginia contributed materially to the happy solution of the embarrassments. The question being disposed of, the membership in Virginia was more firmly united, and more zealous in advancing the Order. The third annual session of the Grand Lodge was held January, 1871. Seventeen Lodges, 1,365 members, were represented. Hines Lodge, No. 17, was chartered in January of this year, and reported 29 members. This Lodge was organized a few days after the death of Samuel H. Hines, of Old Dominion Lodge, No. 4, and named in honor of that gallant Knight of Pythias, who sacrificed his life, at the burning of the Spotswood Hotel, in his efforts to rescue a friend and brother from a fearful death. His devotion cost him his life. This exalted example of friendship gave a fresh impulse to the Order in Virginia and throughout the continent. The name of Hines became familiar, and is honored wherever there is a Pythian altar. His effigy may be seen in nearly every Castle-Hall. At this session (third), H. C. G. Hartman was elected G. K. of R. and S. Henry Armstrong, of Norfolk, was elected G. C., and M. P. Handy, G. K. of R. and S., at the fourth annual session, held January, 1872. At the fifth session, at Norfolk, January, 1873, S. Travers Phillips, of Staunton, was chosen G. C., and M. P. Handy was re-elected G. K. of R. and S. The sixth annual session was held in Richmond, January, 1874. L. L. Bass was elected G. C., and L. S. Edwards, G. K. of R. and S. George L. Simpson, of Alexandria, was chosen G. C. at the seventh session of the Grand Lodge, held January, 1875, and J. E. Rockwell, of Petersburg, at the eighth session, February, 1876. For several years after the organization of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, semi-annual sessions were held. After January, 1871, the July sessions were discontinued. The earlier sessions of the Grand Lodge, and indeed of the Supreme Body, were mainly employed in mobilizing the forces rapidly gathered

together, and in legislating for the immediate demands of a rapid growth. In the earlier days, few members were conscious of the power soon to be exercised by the Knights of Pythias, and the most sagacious failed to apprehend the possible importance of the Order. It was not, therefore, surprising that the legislation of the Supreme and Grand Bodies at that day should be open to criticism. Soon, however, the members began to appreciate the magnitude of the Order, and the influence it was destined soon to exercise, and a new order of things prevailed. The first principles were enforced with vigor and wisdom. A policy was adopted looking to the widest development of the Order, and this policy has been followed with singular sagacity to the present day.

While the Order grew in power and influence in this State, industrious hands and zealous hearts elsewhere were equally zealous in promulgating the principles of the Order throughout the entire country; and from Maine to Texas the Knights of Pythias became a recognized power among the secret beneficial Orders. While there is no element of a political character in the letter or spirit of the ritual of this Order, it will not be amiss to say that the Order, uniting the young men of the country in fraternal bonds, immediately upon the close of the war, tended largely to foster a reconciliation among the late active participants in the war. In this respect, the Knights of Pythias accomplished a great and excellent work, and one that cannot well be estimated. The ninth annual session of the Grand Lodge of Virginia was held in the city of Petersburg, February 20, 21, and 22, 1877. All the Lodges which had reported for the term ending December 31, 1876, except Nos. 31 and 45, were represented; only one officer, the G. I. S., was absent. G. C. J. E. Rockwell presided until the installation of his successor. The session was thoroughly harmonious, the legislation important, and it is believed that the happiest results will follow. The office of District Deputy Grand Chancellor was abolished. This action will entail a heavy labor upon the Grand Chancellor; it will, however, secure greater uniformity in the decisions on questions

of law. A commission, consisting of P. G. C.'s Simpson, Allen, and Bass, were elected to act as custodians of the unwritten work of the Order. From this Commission a State or Grand Lecturer is to be appointed. With scarcely a dissenting voice, the Grand Lodge recommended to the Subordinate Lodges the importance of making donations for the liquidation of the Supreme Lodge debt. It was also determined to permit each Lodge to regulate its relief fund, without reference to any fixed percentage of receipts; in a word, to permit each Lodge to determine in what manner it shall collect and disburse its funds for purposes of relief or otherwise.

Grand Jurisdiction of Ontario.

BY DR. JOHN S. KING, P. G. C. AND S. R.

THE suggestion to institute our noble Order in Ontario, the premier Province of the Canadian Dominion, had on two or three occasions been made to citizens of Toronto, but without avail, until the return from the United States of W. D. Kennedy, who had been previously made a Knight. This delay is ascribed to several causes, among which may be mentioned the fact that the Odd-Fellows society was then engaging much interest and making rapid progress. Another cause was the prejudice still existing against what was known as the "Sons of Malta," and which met an ignominious fate, though there were not lacking those who asserted that the Knights of Pythias was but another caption for the disgraced Order, which had preceded it as an institution of American birth, and which, it was prophesied, would follow in the footsteps of its predecessor. However, Bro. Kennedy soon imbued his friends and former associates with a favorable opinion of the Order, and this eventuated

in an application being made to Supreme Chancellor Samuel Read, who, on receipt of the same, accompanied by P. C. Park McFarland, of Philadelphia, started for Toronto, where, on February 22, 1872, Mystic Lodge, No. 1, was duly instituted in the Old Masonic Hall, on Toronto Street, with a charter membership of nearly forty, of which number no less than five subsequently became P. G. C.'s. The following were the first officers of that Lodge, viz.: V. P., W. D. Kennedy; W. C., J. B. How; V. C., George W. Cooley; R. and C. S., Joseph B. Tasker; F. S., W. F. Mountain; B., W. C. Morrison; G., J. H. Lumsden; I. S., T. W. Wilson, Sr.; O. S., H. Hartley. During the evening a banquet was served in the refreshment room, in honor of the event, gotten up by Bro. J. Shannessey. The brethren took advantage of the occasion to recognize the exertions made by Bro. Kennedy to establish the Order in Canada, and presented him with a jewel. Bros. Kennedy, How, Cooley and Morrison were appointed a committee to draft resolutions to Supreme Chancellor Read and Bro. McFarland.

The instituting officers, accompanied by several Toronto brethren, next proceeded to London, some one hundred and twenty miles west, and instituted Alpha Lodge, No. 2, on the 23d of February. [The name was subsequently changed to Myrtle.] From there they went to Hamilton, ninety miles from London and thirty-eight from Toronto, and instituted Red Cross Lodge, No. 3, on the 26th of February. This over, the instituting officers left for home, and the others returned to Toronto, gratified with their success. On the 20th of the following month Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 4, was instituted at Toronto, and on the 2d of April of the same year, Crusader Lodge, No. 5, was established at Collingwood, on Georgian Bay, north of Toronto about eighty or ninety miles. This Lodge's name and number were transferred to Prince Arthur's Landing.

Pending the institution of Crusader Lodge, correspondence was had with the Supreme Chancellor relative to the foundation of a Grand Lodge for Ontario; and so soon as the date for instituting the last named Lodge was fixed upon, preparation was

made for the organization of a Grand Lodge on April 8th. Almost at the last moment, however, a difficulty presented itself, owing to the unwillingness of Crusader Lodge to join in the project, and its refusal to send delegates. It was now too late to defer the institution, the Supreme Chancellor being *en route* for Toronto. Not to be baffled, the Toronto Knights set to work with a will and secured the material for another Lodge in Toronto, to complete the necessary quota. This Lodge was duly instituted and known as Excelsior, No. 6, and contributed its share in the requisite representation to establish the Grand Lodge. This took place on April 8th, and on the following day the Grand Lodge became a reality, Bro. Read officiating. The following were duly chosen and installed as the first Grand officers, viz.: G. V. P., George W. Cooley, of No. 4; G. C., W. C. Morrison, of No. 1; G. V. C., James B. How, of No. 1; G. R. and C. S., John Richmond, of No. 3; G. B., John Way, of No. 6; G. G., T. A. Robinson, of No. 6; G. I. S., R. Mathews, of No. 5; and G. O. S., T. J. Brown, of No. 3. By direction of the Supreme Chancellor, the following were then elected as P. G. C.'s, viz.: P. C.'s How of No. 1, Bain of No. 5, Tasker of No. 1, Cooley of No. 4, Richmond of No. 3, Dinsmore of No. 5, and Way of No. 6. At this session Bros. P. G. C.'s Kennedy and Cooley were chosen as the first Representatives to Supreme Lodge.

Nothing further was done save the appointment of a committee to frame a Constitution and By-Laws to govern the Order, and an adjournment took place till May 30th of the same year. In commemoration of the event, a grand ball and supper was held at the Mansion House, which was highly successful. The Grand Lodge again met on May 30th, adopted a Constitution, etc., and fixed the month of June as the time for the annual sessions, which have taken place successively as follows, viz.: Hamilton, June 25, 1873; Chatham, June 3, 1874; Toronto, June 3, 1875; London, June 7, 1876, and Sarnia, June 12, 1877. The session of 1878 will be held at Hamilton. The following Lodges, in addition to those already enumerated, were successively instituted on the date and at the places mentioned:

Minerva	Lodge,	No.	7, Ovillia,	instituted	July 4, 1872.
Damon	"	"	8, Chatham,	"	Sept. 23, 1872.
Metropolitan	"	"	1, [of Quebec] at Montreal,	"	March 21, 1874.
True Knights	"	"	9, Hamilton,	"	July 6, 1874.
Huron	"	"	10, Sarnia,	"	May 8, 1875.
Algoma	"	"	11, Sault Ste. Marie,	"	Aug. 2, 1875.
Pythagoras	"	"	12, London,	"	July 30, 1875.
Aurora	"	"	13, Silver Inlet,	"	Feb. 7, 1876.
Enterprise	"	"	14, Yorkville,	"	Feb. 17, 1876.
Marmion	"	"	15, Chatham,	"	May 23, 1876.
Friendship	"	"	16, Windsor,	"	Oct. 26, 1876.
Equity	"	"	17, Toronto,	"	Feb. 18, 1877.
Calanthe	"	"	18, Acton,	"	March 15, 1877.
Olympic	"	"	19, Toronto,	"	April 26, 1877.

On November 30, 1877, there were in the aggregate 550 members.

For the foregoing statistical information, which may possess value as an historical record, I am indebted to Bro. George H. Mitchell, P. G. C., and my colleague representative to Supreme Lodge. Bro. Mitchell was one of the charter members of the first Lodge instituted in Canada, and in 1873 was elected G. K. of R. and S., of which office he has been the sole incumbent to the present time, and to whose faithful, earnest discharge of official and Knightly duties, our Order owes much of its present stability. Before concluding this sketch, I shall briefly delineate our geographical position, that Pythian Knights elsewhere may judge of the extent of official labors devolving upon us. Toronto is looked upon as the nucleus from which our growth radiates. Looking eastward, Metropolitan Lodge is distant 333 miles, while our brethren of Prince Arthur's Landing Lodge are separated by a span of nearly 1000 miles, thus making the extreme distance between our most eastern and western Lodges no less than 1300 miles. Prince Arthur's Landing Lodge is situated at Thunder Bay, on the north shore of Lake Superior, while Aurora Lodge formerly met at Silver Inlet, until mining operations ceased, when the Lodge's existence was doomed. The remaining Lodges were scattered at wide intervals over Western Ontario; and being instituted by different officers at different periods, and

shut out from the advantages of fraternal interchange of visitations, naturally greatly varied in business, work, and interest. On my accession to office in 1876, I endeavored to visit each Lodge, and carried out my resolution, traversing nearly 3000 miles of land and water, consuming four weeks' time. In each and all I fully exemplified all the secret work, offered many suggestions, and adjusted difficulties, etc., and to-day I have the proud satisfaction of knowing that in this Grand Jurisdiction there is a uniformity of work, of interest, and of determination to extend our numbers and influence. There is also a generous and universal loyalty to the Grand Lodge and its officers, and a perfectness and smoothness of work that it would be difficult to excel, — a majority of the Lodges working without Rituals. Our membership are, generally speaking, of the best citizens, our finances sound, our Castle-Halls comfortable, and our love for the Order strengthening with age. The advance couriers of our Pythian forces are passing into unoccupied provinces, and Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and other provinces, will soon have the Pythian flag floating in the view of their worthy citizens. Our field is extensive, our ambition high, and with the return of a general prosperity, and the blessings of the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, Pythian Knighthood in Canada will yet rank high in the scale of Grand Jurisdictions. Our hope and trust are in the honor and efforts of those who enjoy the highest positions in our Order.

Hawaaian Islands.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF A. W. CARTER, K. OF R. AND S.

IN compliance with the wishes of our Lodge, I herewith submit a statement of the financial affairs since its organization. These figures represent as brief as possible the exact amount which I have been able to glean from the reports to the Supreme Lodge.

Receipts.

Initiations, Degrees and Dues	$4,018 35	
Assessments and other sources	591 09	4,609 44

Disbursements.

Supreme Lodge tax	$203 11	
Furniture, Rent, Janitor, etc	3,236 93	
20 Brothers Relieved	785 00	
3 " Buried	225 00	4,450 04
		$159 40

You will please notice that the amount under expenses is large. I am of the opinion that a great portion of this was disbursed for relief, but I am unable to distinguish owing to the different forms of blanks used.

I have made a calculation that the amount of $700.00 has been raised at different times during this period (five years) for relief, of which the Lodge has no record, it being foreign to regular Lodge business but confined to the members.

Total number of Initiations		79	
Withdrawals	24		
Suspended	11		
Deaths	3	38	41

Address of Chancellor J. A. Hassinger, of Oahu Lodge, No. 1, K. of P., Second Term, July 3, 1873.

Officers and Brethren:

The flight of time has brought us to the close of our second term; and in retiring from the place of high honor which Oahu Lodge conferred upon me at the institution of the Order of Pythian Knighthood on these Islands, it is a pleasant task to review our labors of the past and note the steady increase and prosperity of our Lodge from its inception.

Separated as we are by distance from our parent body, the Supreme Lodge, and owing allegiance to no intermediate Grand Body, we have not the advantage of published annual proceed-

ings, so valuable to all subordinate Lodges, as containing not only decisions on matters of law for governing the Lodge, but other items of local interest pertaining to the Order, which serve as landmarks noting our past history and guiding our footsteps for the future. Therefore, what wonder if at times we find ourselves groping in the dark in search of either past events or established precedents. In view of this I have been impressed with the desirability of a periodical review of our history and transactions, in such form as might be preserved for a matter of future reference. Accordingly, I have prepared the following brief sketch of our birth and progress, in the hope that it may prove of interest and induce a continued record from term to term.

A petition to form a Lodge of Knights of Pythias, to be called Oahu Lodge, No. 1, having been forwarded to the Supreme Lodge in May, 1871, and a dispensation in due time received, a meeting was held on the evening of August 28, 1871, at the hall of Pacific Hose Co., No. 1, of this city. Present, Messrs. Howard, Dayton, Hassinger, Williams, Neill, Sheldon, Black, Tannatt, Donnell, and Kistler: Geo. Howard, Deputy Grand Chancellor of the Order, presiding.

The special business of the meeting was to elect three members to receive the degrees and confer the same upon the dispensation members. The ballot resulted in the choice of Messrs. Hassinger, Williams, and Neill, who in due time were initiated into the Order and instructed in the mysteries of the several Degrees by D. G. C. Howard.

Mr. J. H. Black having kindly tendered the free use of the rooms over the *Advertiser* office, a meeting was called on the following evening, August 29th, at that place, and a preliminary Lodge formed by authority of the D. G. C., as follows:

Acting V. P. Jno. A. Hassinger.
" W. C. Geo. Howard.
" V. C. Geo. Williams.
" G. Jno. Neill.

Messrs. Dayton, Sheldon, Black, Tannatt, Donnell, and Kistler were in due form initiated, charged, and proved in the several degrees; thus forming the nucleus of the first Lodge.

Upon the same evening the Lodge was duly instituted and the following officers, elective and appointed, were duly installed:

Worthy Chancellor — J. A. Hassinger.
Vice Chancellor — Geo. Williams.
Recording Scribe — H. L. Sheldon.
Financial Scribe — Thomas Tannatt.
Banker — David Dayton.
Guide — John Neill.
Inner Steward — Jas. H. Black.
Outer Steward — E. Kistler.

Brother D. G. C. Howard kindly accepted the office of V. P. for the term.

History and tradition inform us that secret Orders were instituted among men in the earliest ages; and not unfrequently in the first organization, a chosen few have gathered around some rude temporary altar, erected in "the wilderness," and bound themselves together by solemn vows, and established the foundation of a great and prosperous Brotherhood. In this connection it might be interesting to note a brief description of our Lodge at the first planting of the Pythian banner in these Islands. Our temporary furniture was made up of the usual complement of chairs found in an editorial sanctum, eked out with an odd three-legged stool and sundry packing-boxes. The cloth, upon which rested the symbols of our Order, covered an altar of the rudest description, and a few empty bottles aided the ordinary candlesticks in lighting our first labors. A convenient tack-hammer served the purposes of a gavel, and the signals of the different degrees were rapped out upon the cover of a ritual. But these rude accessories in nowise detracted from the earnestness of the work, for all there gathered fully appreciated the importance of the labor in which they were engaged. There was much to be done before the Lodge could be considered as fully started, a Constitution and By-Laws, and various other matters were to be duly considered and settled, and the nightly meetings, convened at six and a half o'clock, not unfrequently lasted till one and two o'clock in the morning. At length the preliminaries were adjusted and the hall committee having procured a lease of our

present premises, the dispensation members felt justified in commencing the conferring of degrees upon the seventeen charter members, whose applications had been accepted.

In pleasing contrast with our first rude commencement stands our present beautiful hall, with its tasty decorations and complete furniture — so perfect in all its parts as to challenge comparison with any other hall in the city. Its only fault, the very satisfactory one, that our increase of membership has been such that we are already cramped for room.

At the close of the first term, the Lodge found itself with a membership numbering forty-two, and burdened with a debt of $282.14 over and above the receipts, which were $836.00

The officers elect and appointed for the second term were installed on the evening of January 3, 1872, as follows:

Worthy Chancellor — J. A. Hassinger.
Vice Chancellor — J. H. Black.
Recording Scribe — H. L. Sheldon.
Financial Scribe — T. Tannatt.
Banker — D. Dayton.
Guide — F. L. Clarke.
Inner Steward — R. Rycroft.
Outer Steward — Jas. Dodd.

Brother D. G. C. Howard kindly accepted the office of V. P. for the second term.

Thanks to an energetic committee, ably assisted by the brethren and generously patronized by the public, an entertainment by the N. Y. Mammoth Circus, on the evening of February 12th, for the benefit of the Lodge, was so successful, that we were enabled not only to purchase the fine organ that adorns our hall, but our burden of debt was wiped out and the Lodge placed on a prosperous footing financially.

Under the peculiar circumstances of our organization, I have frequently been in doubt in regard to questions which I considered of vital interest to the Lodge, and with the kind assistance of the D. G. C. submitted a number of questions direct to the Supreme Chancellor. The following decisions, given under the seal of the Supreme Lodge, I have deemed of sufficient impor-

tance to note here — the originals being in possession of the D. G. Chancellor.

None but a P. C. or P. V. C. are eligible for W. C.

The R. S., F. S., and B. of a Lodge should be a P. C. when a Lodge has a sufficient number of that rank, but if these officers are not P. C.'s, they are only eligible as are the appointed officers to the chair of V. C., after having served a term in an elective office. But it has always been a rule to declare the R. S., F. S., and B. of a new Lodge P. C.'s at the end of their term of office.

Petitions to form a Lodge must be accompained by the written approval of the D. G. C. of the jurisdiction, whose duty it is to receive and forward all such applications.

Should the D. G. C. approve any such applications contrary to the expressed desire of any Lodge already located, the Lodge objecting, shall file their protest over their seal. Said protest to be forwarded by the D. G. C. to the Supreme Lodge, and all action in the premises shall be stayed until the said protest is heard and acted upon.

One Lodge cannot accept rejected material from another Lodge in the same locality, even after the six months' probation has expired, without the full consent of the Lodge rejecting.

Members of the Order are positively forbidden to solicit citizens to join.

A dispensation has been granted to elect and confer degrees in this jurisdiction upon candidates twenty years of age, pending action of the Supreme Lodge at session of April, 1873.

During the past term, several of our brethren have departed for other lands, and Oahu Lodge is represented by true and trusty Knights scattered along the Pacific coast of America, from British Columbia in the north to Peru in the south. Even in the icy northern seas are we represented by warm hearts and brave arms, who we trust will safely return to us in due time, laden with the rich spoils of the deep.

Most of these brethren expressed, in departing, the kindest feeling towards our Lodge, desiring not to be forgotten in their absence and still remain on our roll as members in good standing.

Other brethren have been abroad for a time, have visited sis-

ter Lodges in other countries, thereby gaining much information of value and have returned with an increased appreciation of our noble Order and its workings.

Brethren: I congratulate you upon the prosperity of this Lodge, which has been so firmly planted as a beacon-light of our Order upon these isles of the sea.

I congratulate you, that thus far our membership has been providentially spared by disease and death, and that among us prosperity and happiness have abounded.

For the many blessings so bountifully bestowed, it becomes us to return thanks to the great Father who has vouchsafed them all.

I now resign the gavel to my successor in office. In the various duties which I have been called upon to perform, I have had no beaten track to follow, and if I have at any time erred in judgment, or if my decisions have not at all times met your unanimous approval, rest assured, brethren, I have labored zealously for one great purpose, and that, the good of the Order; and I return you my sincere thanks for the kindly manner in which both officers and brethren have ever supported me, bespeaking for him whom you have chosen as my successor the same kindly consideration.

Finally, brethren, ever keep in view the main objects for which we are banded together. Strive to illustrate at all times "how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity." Our path of duty is plainly marked out; let us endeavor not to stray from it. Remember, we are not alone in the labor of doing good. There are other organizations established in the land, united in the same cause of Friendship, Charity, and Benevolence. Let us, the youngest sister, vie with them in upholding Hawaii as a fair land where utter destitution is unknown, where honest poverty is no crime, where friendship and brotherly love are something more than an empty mockery, where the hand willing to labor need not want for bread, and where the widow and the orphan may find every house and heart open to them in their time of need.

FONS ET ORIGO
FRIENDSHIP
FEBRUARY 19, 1864
JUSTUS H. RATHBONE
F.C.B.
KNIGHTS
OF
PYTHIAS
FOUNDER of the ORDER
BENEVOLENCE
AUGUST 24, 1870
CHARITY
AUGUST 24, 1870

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JUSTUS H. RATHBONE,

Founder of the Order of Knights of Pythias.

IN the history of the Order of K. of P. the town of Deerfield, in Oneida county, N. Y., will be noted as a spot of great interest, for there, on the 29th of October, 1839, the founder of the Order first opened his eyes upon the world, to the alleviation of whose sorrows he was destined to contribute so large a share. His father, Justus Hull Rathbone, Esq., was a prominent lawyer in the city of Utica, and his mother, Sarah Elizabeth Dwight, who died March 20th, 1852, was a lineal descendant of Jonathan Edwards, and a member of the famous Dwight family of New England.

The name first given to him was Henry Edwin Dwight, but in 1849, by striking out Edwin Dwight, and prefixing the father's name, Justus, he received his present name, Justus Henry Rathbone, a name which, to those who have the pleasure of knowing him, is synonymous with everything that is true and devoted in human nature.

Arriving at the proper age, the subject of our sketch passed through the courses of instruction of Mount Vernon Boarding-School, Courtland Academy, Carlisle Seminary, and Madison University, prominent institutions of learning in his native State. Then the East growing too narrow for his expanding, restless mind, he went, in 1857, to Lake Superior, where he was engaged in teaching school at Eagle Harbor, Eagle River, the North-West, and Central Mines, and also for a time as assistant clerk of the latter mining company.

At the breaking out of the war, he with others formed a company of volunteers to join the then forming First Michigan Regiment. On account of some informality, however, the company

was not accepted by the Governor, but its members subsequently enlisted in other portions of the State.

While in charge of the Eagle Harbor school, he became so impressed with the story of Damon and Pythias, and the noble self-sacrifice of Pythias, that he determined to do all in his power to induce men to follow an example so pure, generous, and true. The result of his study of the character was the ritual of the Order of the K. of P. — a ritual which has so taken hold of the hearts of men that, to-day, the growth of the Order is without parallel in the history of secret organizations.

The death of his father, May, 1861, caused him to leave the Lake Superior country, and while on a visit to his only sister, Mrs. J. O. Pease, of Germantown, Pa., he received the offer and accepted the position of chief clerk of the U. S. hospital at that place. That position he filled until he entered the army, and was ordered to Washington, D. C., for duty in the Medical Department in 1863, where he remained until 1865, when he accepted a civil clerkship in the office of the Commissary-General of Subsistence. In 1866 he resigned this position, however, accepting a clerkship in the Second Auditor's Office, Treasury Department, and in 1869 he resigned this also, and went to Boston to fill a position in Stetson's Publishing House. There he remained until the Independent News Company of New York city was purchased by Mr. Stetson, when he was sent to that city as treasurer of the company, and was subsequently made its superintendent, filling the position until the company closed business. Soon thereafter he returned to Washington, and entered the War Department as clerk, where he now is in the Military Academy branch of the Secretary's office.

Mr. Rathbone married, August 11th, 1862, Miss Emma Louise Sanger, of Utica, N. Y.; her father, Gerry Sanger, Esq., being an old resident of that place. Five children, three of whom, two boys and a girl, sank into an early grave, blessed their union; the two remaining ones are lovely little girls of seven and nine years respectively, whose precociousness and childish excellence promise the perpetuation of the genius and beautiful character of their parents.

Mr. Rathbone is five feet ten and a half inches in height, weighs about 230 pounds, has dark-brown hair and blue-gray eyes. Possessing fine natural abilities, joined to a thorough education, he is eminently valuable in any position he may assume, and now ranks as one of the very best clerks in the Department, being, aside from all else, a rapid as well as excellent penman.

Besides the Ritual of the K. of P., he has written the Ritual of the S. P. K., the Monks of Arcadia, and the musical burlesque of "Pocahontas in Black," in the title rôle of which latter he has appeared on several occasions at amateur entertainments, and gained unbounded applause. Besides his literary talent, Mr. R. possesses a genius for music — composition as well as execution. He plays several instruments remarkably well, has composed some very meritorious pieces, and is, in the rendition of ballads especially, one of the best and most admired singers; his voice, although of tenor quality, being of such compass as to allow him to take any part whatever successfully.

Being naturally unsuspicious and possessed of warm, strong feelings, Mr. R. was peculiarly liable to receive the hard blows an unsparing world deals to its unarmed citizens, and has consequently suffered intensely through ingratitude and deception during his checkered career. Still, his firm faith in the innate worth of mankind, and the final triumph of truth, has kept his heart warm and true, and his disposition unsoured; and there is no man living to-day who is a more sincere, devoted friend, a more unselfish, self-sacrificing champion of the betrayed and maligned, or a more perfect embodiment of the noble principles of the Order he called into life, than Justus H. Rathbone, at present a member of Calanthe Lodge, No. 11, K. of P., Washington, D. C.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
WASHINGTON COUNTY, } *to wit:*

The undersigned, who were present at the first reading of the 1st, 2d, and 3d degrees of the Order of Knights of Pythias, which took place in the house No. 369, F Street, near the corner of 9th Street, in the city of Washington, D. C., on Monday evening the 15th of February, 1864, do make this their

voluntary statement, to wit: That Justus Henry Rathbone, of the city of Washington and District of Columbia, is the sole and only originator and founder of the Order of Knights of Pythias, and that the work was complete when read to us as above; that at the committee meetings, of which we were members, nothing was done except to re-read the work as originally prepared by said J. H. Rathbone, and endorse it, no change was made. Mr. Joel R. Woodruff suggested an addition to the third, or Knight degree, which was accepted; said addition being now in use in another Order. The impression which prevails that Jos. T. K. Plant is the founder, or *assistant* founder, of the Order, is false in every particular. The only connection he had therewith was voluntarily offering the use of his parlor for the committee to hold their meetings therein. We further certify that the Ritual was prepared *complete* before J. T. K. Plant or Joel R. Woodruff had any connection with the Order, or were even spoken to in reference to joining Washington Lodge, No. 1, K. of P.

[Signed,] D. L. BURNETT,
[Signed,] W. H. BURNETT,
[Signed,] E. S. KIMBALL, M. D.
[Signed,] ROBERT A. CHAMPION.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 6th day of March, A. D., 1869.

[Signed,] T. DRURY, J. P.

CLERK'S CERTIFICATE.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, *to wit:*

I, R. J. Meigs, Clerk of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, hereby certify that Terence Drury, whose genuine signature is subscribed to the foregoing certificate of oath, was at the time of signing and attesting the same, a Justice of the Peace for said District, duly commissioned and qualified, authorized to take acknowledgments, and to administer oaths; and that his attestation thereto is according to law.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Court this 6th day of March, 1869.

[Signed,] R. J. MEIGS, *Clerk.*

5 ct. Rev. Stamp.

{SEAL}

HON. S. S. DAVIS,

Supreme Chancellor of the World.

THE executive head of our Order was born on the 14th day of October, 1826, at Dunstable, Massachusetts. He remained at home with his parents on a farm until he was seventeen years old.

Stillman S. Davis.

In 1844 his father died, leaving a large family, and the subject hereof being the oldest but one, left home and went to Nashua, N. H., and has continued to reside there ever since. He has a thorough academic education, and was fitted for the mercantile business in a commercial college in Boston, Mass. A part of his early life was spent in teaching in the city of Nashua; afterwards learning a trade, when he entered the counting-room of his employer as bookkeeper, where two hundred men were employed. After serving in that capacity for seven years, failing health admonished him that a change of business was necessary, requiring less confinement.

He was elected superintendent of a heavy manufacturing corporation, and served for several years in that position. Upon resigning the last-named place, he was employed as bookkeeper for a corporation in Boston, Mass., but still kept his residence at Nashua. During the time he was thus employed, he travelled extensively in the Middle, Western, and Southern States, adjusting the accounts of the corporation.

In 1858 he returned to Nashua and engaged in manufacturing until the commencement of the rebellion, when he entered the naval service as paymaster, and remained therein until December 12, 1865, when, upon a satisfactory settlement of his accounts with the Government, he applied for and received an honorable discharge. In 1866 Supreme Chancellor Davis travelled extensively over the country for another firm, and in 1867 purchased a manufacturing business, which he is still engaged in.

His life has been an *unusually* active one, and his great influence has always been on the side of truth, justice, and humanity. His worth and talents have been recognized by his compeers in calling him to fill responsible positions in the city government, and his appointment by the Governor of New Hampshire as one of his staff, with the rank of colonel. For over twenty years he has been connected with the Masonic fraternity.

In 1848 he was initiated into Granite Lodge, No. 1, I. O. O. F., and soon became identified with all its interests, being elected three times their presiding officer, and entering the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire in 1853, was elected Grand Master in

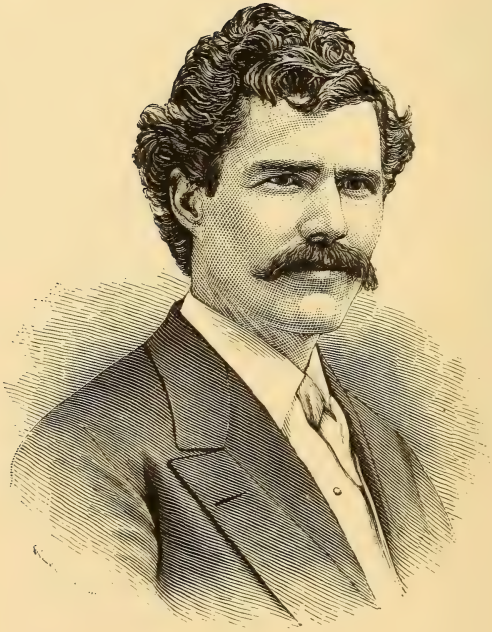
1857. His promotion was rapid in that Order, as the same year he was elected a Grand Representative from the Grand Encampment of New Hampshire to the Grand Lodge of the United States. He has indelibly impressed his genius and learning on the legislation of these Grand bodies, having drafted the present constitutions of the Grand and Subordinate Lodges and Grand and Subordinate Encampments of his State. Our brother was elected a Representative by the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire in 1867 to the Grand Lodge of the United States, making in all four years service as Grand Representative.

He was made a Knight in June, 1870, and was present at the organization of the Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias of New Hampshire, on the 20th day of October of the same year. He was elected the first Grand Chancellor of that Grand Jurisdiction, serving until the first annual session in February, 1871, when he was re-elected, and served another full year. At the close of his official term, the Grand Lodge was entirely free from debt, with an ample supply of everything necessary in the prosecution of its business, and the number of Subordinate Lodges was *doubled.*

He took his seat as a Representative in the Supreme Lodge of the World at its third annual session at Philadelphia, on the 18th day of April, 1871, and has been present at every session of that honorable body since.

In 1872, the subject of this sketch was elected Supreme Vice Chancellor, serving two years, and at the sixth annual session, held at Pittsburg, in 1874, was elected and duly installed Supreme Chancellor. The two years' service as Supreme Chancellor was a fearful struggle with debt, loss of confidence in the Supreme Lodge and its officers by the members generally, and dissensions everywhere, menaced the very existence of the Order. Our chief magistrate stood firm amidst these terrible ordeals, and to-day the Supreme Lodge is free from all pecuniary embarrassments, confidence is fully restored, and the future is spanned by the rainbow of hope.

For the past two years he has devoted almost his *entire* time to the upbuilding of our illustrious Order, having visited twenty-



Wm. L. La Rose.

seven Grand Jurisdictions. As an evidence of the confidence and trust reposed in him by the representative men of the Order, he was re-elected Supreme Chancellor at the eighth annual session of the Supreme Lodge of the World, held at Independence Hall, in Philadelphia, in August, 1876. By his unswerving fidelity to the great principles that underlie the Pythian temple, his unwearied vigilance and untiring industry, he has brought order out of chaos, and earned the lasting gratitude of true Knights of every nation, age, and clime. In his daily intercourse with men he illustrates and exemplifies the beautiful and impressive lessons of the Ritual — measuring men not by their wealth, but by their *moral* worth. From the high behests of duty and conscience he has shown no variableness or shadow of turning.

> "Rugged strength and radiant beauty —
> These were one in nature's plan;
> Humble toil and heavenward duty —
> These will form the perfect man."

His life is characterized by temperance, simplicity, and earnest devotion to duty.

> "His life was gentle; and the elements
> So mixed in him, that nature might stand up
> And say to all the world,—This is a man!"

WILLIAM L. LA ROSE,

Past Grand Chancellor and Supreme Representative.

WM. L. LA ROSE was initiated in California Lodge, No. 1, K. of P., in San Francisco, Cal., in 1869, and immediately, with others, proceeded to organize "*Our*" Lodge, No. 5, in the same place, then in the twenty-sixth year of his age. That he became at once an active and useful member of that Lodge, may be inferred from the fact that the same night of its institution he was appointed Guide, and three meeting nights after was elected a P. C. in order to form a Grand Lodge, the

Lodge being entitled to elect three, and in four months more, the 28th of September, 1869, was one of the founders of the Grand Lodge K. of P. of California. One year from this, on the evening of July 13th, by the vote of the Grand Lodge, he was elected a P. G. C. On February 6th, 1873, he was elected as the Supreme Representative of the Grand Lodge of California, and attended the stormy session held in Richmond, Virginia, when the Pennsylvania matter was up for consideration, and took part in all the legislation of that session.

He has, and still is, taking an active part in all the reform measures in his State Grand Lodge and in the Supreme Lodge; but more particularly in the question of relief, and systematizing the same in the most practical form.

He is the author of the "BUREAU OF RELIEF" scheme, now in successful operation in California, and which, after reference to a Grand Lodge committee, through discussion and explanation, was adopted in open Grand Lodge of California, in Sacramento, 1873. He identified himself with his work, became a delegate to the "BUREAU" for two years, and for one year was its President. Here he found genial associates and co-workers in the young, active, and enthusiastic members who were delegates from other Lodges, and the Bureau system stands as a monument to his name in the Order, and a system, that has never been equalled in this or any other Order, thoroughly engrafted and organized. His highest wish is to see it adopted by all other jurisdictions, that all brothers may participate in its usefulness and its benefits.

So far as the Knights are concerned, he is a self-made man. His Lodge recognizes his usefulness, as he is the only founder of his Grand Lodge who has ever and always been re-elected a Grand Representative, and never missed attending a session with all and full rights. He is very decided and set in his opinions. He rarely seeks advice, and those who have passed their criticisms upon him have never gained much from their efforts. His mental independence and moral courage are alike uncompromising. It is his rule, his policy, his religion, to follow the promptings and conclusions of his own mind, and to do and say what he himself thinks proper and right.

W. H. McVary

He is still an active member of his subordinate Lodge, whose chair as presiding officer he has so often filled. His name is most honorably recorded on nearly every leaf of the journal of his Grand Lodge, and may he long live to continue with us, is the prayer of the one who writes this and who is his friend.

M. H. McNARY,

Deputy Supreme Chancellor.

D. S. C. M. H. McNARY, one of the highly esteemed and respected young men of Denver, Col., was born at New Castle, Ireland, May 1st, 1848. When two years of age his parents came to this country, locating at Louisville, Kentucky. At seven years of age he lost his father, when his mother and family removed to Lafayette, Indiana.

At the age of fifteen his mother apprenticed him to learn the cabinet trade, which he followed four years, or until his health failed him. During this time his mother was taken away, which left him without means and a shattered constitution.

Being energetic, he started, a mere boy, to contend with the stern realities and difficulties of this life, and after wandering around landed in Chicago, where, after a considerable difficulty, he succeeded in attaining a situation as salesman in the firm of Field, Leiter & Co., where he remained about eight months. Actuated by ambition and a curiosity to see the West, he started for Kansas City, and, after arriving, succeeded in getting a situation as clerk in the Pacific Hotel, where he remained two years. Still having a desire to see more of the West, he started for Denver, Col., where he arrived May 19th, 1871, and soon obtained a position as a salesman in the wholesale and retail tobacco house of H. J. Brendlinger, where he still remains. He has ever proved himself an upright and industrious young man, gaining the confidence and esteem of all who are acquainted with him for his energy and moral habits. He joined the Order of Knights of Pythias in July, 1872, as a charter member of Colorado Lodge, No. 1.

He received his commission as D. S. C. September, 1875, and was made P. G. C. in May, 1876, being only twenty-eight years of age. There are few who have won such laurels, and none who have done more with the same advantages.

DAVID ROYAL,

Past Chancellor.

DAVID ROYAL, P. C., was born in Bridgeton, New Jersey, but removed with his parents when five years old to Wilmington, Delaware, where he has resided for more than twenty-five years. He is an architect and builder, and has been in the employ of the Delaware Car Works for nearly eight years. Was a charter member of Lafayette Lodge, No. 2, K. of P., which was instituted at Wilmington, Del., in 1868.

He served in the Union army for the suppression of the rebellion, and removed to Minnesota in the spring of 1869, and located in the beautiful city of Minneapolis. He nobly seconded the efforts of Bro. Heisser in organizing Minneapolis Lodge, No. 1, K. of P., was a charter member of said Lodge, and elected its first Chancellor Commander.

At the organization of the Grand Lodge of Minnesota, he was the Representative of No. 1, and was re-elected several times thereafter to this responsible position. He was for a long time correspondent for several Pythian journals, always manifesting a strong devotion to the principles of the Order, and enjoys the respect and confidence of the Knights, with whom he is identified.

DAVID BENJAMIN WOODRUFF,

Supreme Vice Chancellor.

DAVID BENJAMIN WOODRUFF, the present Supreme Vice Chancellor, was born on the 23d day of April, 1829, at Orange, New Haven county, Connecticut. His early life was spent amid the quiet of a New England farmer's home,

D. B. Woodrubb

where David worked upon the farm during the summer months, and attended the village school in the winter, receiving only a common-school education. Losing his father at an early age, he was left with but one natural protector, upon whom devolved the care of rearing and educating a large family, and David was placed with a neighboring farmer, through whose kindness he enjoyed a good home, continuing his winter studies, and being enabled to take two terms in an Eastern academy.

At the age of sixteen he was entered as an apprentice with a carpenter and builder in the city of New Haven, Ct. Prior to this date, his opportunities to learn or know much of the world had been very limited, but his keen observation soon pointed him to the *world* as a "stage," and the men and women upon it the "players," and under this conviction he determined to fit himself for any cast in the play that might be assigned him. He connected himself at once with a night-school, where all the English branches were taught, and had the benefit of the library of a mechanical Lyceum Association, which he laid under heavy contribution, and all the hours spared from plodding labor were spent in study, and it was during his apprenticeship that a character was formed which stamps him as a self-made man.

In the fall of 1849 he purchased from his employer the unexpired term of his apprenticeship, and embarked for California, but returned in 1851, making the tour of the South American States.

In 1854 he moved to Georgia, and commenced a successful business as a contractor and builder, erecting a large planing-mill and manufactory, for the purpose of facilitating his business. Upon the breaking out of the late war between the States, Mr. Woodruff at once took sides with his adopted State, and entered the service in April, 1861, and was ordered to Virginia, which soon became the great theatre of hostilities. At the close of the war he was financially ruined, but again took to his trade and contracting, but soon abandoned it, however, for the practice of architecture, which profession he has since followed.

For many years he has been associated with Odd-Fellowship, and from the time of his initiation into the Order to the present he has been a faithful worker, and with untiring zeal has endeav-

ored to practise and co-operate with every member of the Order, in illustrating the genius of Odd-Fellowship, and extending its domain.

In April, 1870, he was initiated into the Order Knights of Pythias, as a charter member of "Central City" Lodge, No. 3, at Macon, Ga., and was elected its first C. C.

Sept. 1st, 1870, he was commissioned by Supreme Chancellor Samuel Read as Deputy Grand Chancellor for the States of Georgia and Florida, and his official report will be found on page 326 of the Supreme Lodge Journal.

At the organization of the Grand Lodge of Georgia, the following March, 1871, he was chosen as Grand Chancellor, to preside over its destinies, and elected Representative to the Supreme Lodge, where he appeared at the session of that body in April of the same year. He was appointed by the Supreme Chancellor one of the committee to whom the annual reports of the S. C. and S. R. and C. S. were referred for subdivision and distribution to appropriate committees, also chairman of the special committee of seven on the subject of conclaves, and the troubles growing out of it in the jurisdiction of Maryland and elsewhere.

At the fourth annual session of that body, held in Baltimore, 1872, he was again returned by his State as Representative for two years, and received a very flattering vote in the election for Supreme Banker, and was appointed chairman of the committee of "Finance and Mileage" for 1873 by Sup. Chan. Berry, and re-appointed for 1874 by the same officer. At the election of officers of the Supreme Lodge in sixth annual session, he was elected Supreme Vice Chancellor, and re-elected at the eighth annual session, in which position he is held in high esteem by his many friends, and his hearty co-operation with Supreme Chancellor Davis, in his field of labor, has been gratefully acknowledged by that officer.

In his own jurisdiction he was twice re-elected Grand Chancellor, and at the present time is G. K. of R. & S., while in his subordinate Lodge he is always in harness, and submits cheerfully to the duties imposed.

Social in his instincts, warm in his attachments, firm in his

Wm. T. Walker

friendships, and humane in his disposition, he is never so happy as when surrounded by kindred spirits, seeking the advancement of his Orders, and testing practically the strength and power of those heaven-born principles which underlie all the humane institutions of the present day. Bro. Woodruff is a bold, independent thinker, a ready writer, and gifted speaker, and has often appeared in the *rôle* of orator upon the anniversary days of Odd-Fellowship, and demonstrations of our Order, Knights of Pythias.

WILL T. WALKER.

THE father of the subject of this sketch, Brother Robert Walker, was born in Clinton county, Ohio, on the 10th of March, 1824, but has been a resident of Indiana since he attained the age of six years. He is a farmer, and a resident of Scottsburg, Scott county, having moved to that county in 1871, from Hancock county, where he had resided since his boyhood days. He is a highly respected and influential citizen, and has always been found advocating every movement calculated to advance the best interests of the country. He became one of the charter members of Scott Lodge, No. 59, K. of P., on the 19th of March, 1875, and is recognized as a valued member of the Order, and a faithful attendant upon all the meetings of his Lodge.

Our subject was born on the 17th of October, 1849, in Hancock county, Indiana. At an early age he commenced work on his father's farm, attending the district schools during the winter season, and during his early school-days he evinced a talent for some other calling than that of a farmer; was never satisfied when following the monotonous daily rounds of farm life, but when engaged with his books was oblivious to all around him. At the early age of seventeen he commenced his career as a teacher in the common schools, teaching during the winter season and attending the academy located at Spiceland during the remainder of the year. This course was continued until 1870, when he commenced the study of the law, but not long afterwards abandoned the idea of the law, and returned to the farm.

Soon we again find him in the school-room. At the close of his school in 1872, he located at Greenfield, the county-seat of his native county, and was soon afterwards tendered a position in the post-office at that place, and for several months had entire control of the office, discharging his duties in a very creditable manner. During his connection with the post-office, he exercised the functions of city editor of the *Greenfield Commercial.* This was the foundation of his career as a journalist, a profession to which he is now very warmly attached. In the autumn of 1872 he accepted a position as a teacher in the public schools of Greenfield, and discharged his duties in a highly satisfactory manner. He occupied a prominent position among his fellow-teachers, and for a long time was an honored member and President of the County Teachers' Association.

At an early age he manifested a great interest in the political affairs of the country, and was recognized as an influential worker, especially among the young men. As a reward for his efficient services during the campaign of 1872, he was tendered a position as a clerk in the Senate of the General Assembly. He discharged his duties in a highly creditable manner, and by his strict attention to business and his genial manners, he won the confidence and esteem of many of the most influential public men of the State. After the adjournment of the Senate, he spent some time in the employ of the Attorney-General of Indiana. Again, in 1875, he served as a clerk in the Senate.

In June, 1872, he met, for the first time, the handsome and accomplished Miss Kate Pierson, an orphan girl of Greenfield. From the beginning of their acquaintance they were devoted friends, and the friendship soon ripened into the purest type of love, and on the 3d of December, 1873, they were married, and lived happily together. On the 6th of October, 1874, their union was blessed with the birth of a son, Robert Elmer. On the 17th of the same month the death of Mrs. Walker occurred, and on 6th of the following month Bro. Walker was summoned to the side of his dying child, and he soon saw the grave close over the remains of his child, leaving him now almost heart-broken and alone.

During the autumn of 1873 he had assumed control of the Fortville (Ind.) Graded Schools. At the close of the term, in the spring of 1874, he returned to Greenfield and became one of the editors and publishers of the *Greenfield News*, and soon after had entire control of the paper, conducting it in a successful manner. In December, of the same year, owing to a series of unfortunate circumstances, the principal one being the sad bereavement of his wife and child, he was induced to sever his connection with the *News*, and located at Indianapolis, engaging in the insurance business, devoting a portion of his time to the interests of the *Pythian Journal*, which was established in January, 1875. In December, of the same year, he assumed entire editorial control of the *Journal*, and has succeeded in placing it in the front rank of publications of its class.

His connection with the Order of Knights of Pythias dates from March 14th, 1872, when he was admitted as a member of Eureka Lodge, No. 20, located at Greenfield, and was soon recognized as an active, earnest, and zealous worker in the Pythian cause. He was honored with various official positions in the Lodge, and in July, 1874, having regularly passed the chairs, he was admitted to the Grand Lodge as a Past Chancellor and Representative, and was appointed a member of the committee on Subordinate Lodge Constitutions and By-Laws, and held the position for three successive sessions of the Grand Lodge; also serving on the special committee on revision of the laws.

In December, 1874, he withdrew from Eureka Lodge, No. 20, and became one of the charter members of Indianapolis Lodge, No. 56. He always attends the meetings of his Lodge, when in the city; has attended every session of the Grand Lodge since he became a member of that body, and at the January, 1876, session, his name was presented by some over-partial friends as a candidate for the position of Grand Prelate, but was defeated by one of more mature years and of vast experience in society matters.

He was business manager of the *Pythian Journal* in May, 1875, and assumed editorial control in December of the same year, and had *entire* control until July, 1876, when he retired and

engaged in the great political contest in Indiana, by publishing the *Scottsburg Republican*, and in discussing the vexed political issues from the rostrum.

He is a forcible writer, and entertaining, pleasing speaker, and it is safe to predict for him higher honors in the not far distant future. Bro. Walker was admitted to the Scott county bar at the November term, 1876, of the Circuit Court of Scott county, Indiana.

N. C. POTTER,

Grand Keeper of Records and Seal,

WAS born September 22d, 1842, about nine miles north of Richmond, Indiana. He was raised as a farmer boy, being put to work at an early age, and when eleven years of age could perform as much work as most ordinary hands in every department of farming, and was of great assistance in helping his father clear and cultivate a beautiful farm from an unbroken forest. When fifteen years of age his father died, leaving him the oldest of seven children — four sisters and two young brothers. The burden of carrying on the farm work devolved principally on him, and he carried it on successfully for three years almost alone. When scarcely eighteen years of age the war of the rebellion broke upon the country, and he was among the first to enlist in the army of the Union to defend the rights of our glorious and independent republican government, where he served faithfully a little over four years, most of the time in the rank and file of his gallant old regiment, the Eighth Indiana Infantry. After the close of the war he came to Indianapolis and attended school a year and a half, and then entered into the insurance business, in which he has occupied various positions of trust, since the year 1867. He was among the first to join the Pythian army when the Order was organized in this State, and was elected Grand Keeper of Records and Seal at the January, 1874, session of the Grand Lodge, which position he assumed with the treasury of the Grand Lodge depleted, the Grand Lodge in debt and

everything in a demoralized condition. At the first semi-annual session, after assuming the office, his report showed the machinery of the Grand Lodge in good running order, the debts all paid, and about thirteen hundred dollars in the treasury. At the annual session of January, 1875, and again at the annual session of January, 1876, he was unanimously re-elected to the office.

He was married in the month of May, 1869, and has two bright young Knights, which we hope will become as faithful Knights as the subject of this sketch.

S. P. OYLER,

Supreme Representative from Indiana,

IS a fair specimen of the true Knight of Pythias, one to whom the Order in this jurisdiction is much indebted, and one whom the membership have delighted to honor from his earliest connection with the Order, which dates from the 23d of November, 1870, when he was initiated at the organization of Hesperian Lodge, No. 12, at the city of Franklin, Indiana. He was one of the original petitioners, and a charter member of the Lodge. He was the first Chancellor Commander of his Lodge, and was admitted to the Grand Lodge as a Past Chancellor and Representative at the July, 1871, session of that body. From that time to the present there has not been a session of that body that has not found him at his place, laboring zealously for the good of the Order and for the welfare of the fraternity. During the first session that he attended the Grand Lodge he was assigned to a place on the Committee on Laws and Supervision, and he has held the position until the present time, excepting during 1872 and 1873, while holding the positions of Grand Vice Chancellor and Grand Chancellor of this jurisdiction. At the close of his term as Grand Chancellor, he was elected Supreme Representative for Indiana, and at the Pittsburg session of the Supreme Lodge was fully recognized as a valued and working member of that body. At the session of the Supreme Lodge

held at Washington city, in May, 1875, he was chairman of the Committee on the State of the Order, and a glance at the journal of proceedings of that session will show the amount of work performed by him in that relation. At the last session of the Grand Lodge of Indiana, held at the city of Richmond, the membership of that body showed their high appreciation of him by re-electing him Supreme Representative for this jurisdiction by a unanimous vote. We are inclined to the belief that higher honors await him in the Order.

Of his earlier life we know but little, and will only say we learn the date of his advent into the world to be August 26th, 1819, being now in the fifty-seventh year of his age. Judging from his appearance and capacity for work his friends and acquaintances would take him to be at least ten years younger. By profession he is a lawyer, and has an extensive practice in Central Indiana. Has served his country in the army and in civil life; was a colonel in the army; has been State Senator and Judge of the Circuit Court.

To say the least of him, Bro. Oyler is an earnest and zealous worker in the Pythian cause, and in every sense a lover of our Order.

H. H. MORRISON,

Supreme Representative from Indiana,

WAS born October 29th, 1826, in Ross county, Ohio. November 1st, 1844, settled in Boone county, Indiana. He spent the earlier years of his life on a farm. Twenty-one years ago he acquired the profession of a dentist, and began practice in Greencastle, and continued the practice until April 1st, 1875, at which time he was compelled to give up the business on account of an injury sustained on the night of October 28th, 1874, when the fire-fiend was raging in that city. He became one of the charter members of Eagle Lodge, No. 16, Knights of Pythias, on November 18th, 1871, and was the first Chancellor Commander of the Lodge. Represented his Lodge

H. H. Merriscro

at the annual session of the Grand Lodge, held at Indianapolis, in January, 1872, and at the same session was appointed Grand Master-at-Arms. At the annual session, January, 1873, was elected to the station of Grand Vice Chancellor, and at the next annual session was elected Grand Chancellor, in which capacity he served for one year. At the expiration of his term of office as Grand Chancellor he was elected Supreme Representative to serve for two years. Bro. Morrison has always proved himself a faithful and earnest worker in the Pythian cause.

HON. ERIE J. LEECH,

Past Grand Chancellor and Supreme Representative.

OUR brother was born in Erie county, New York, in July, 1826, his parents moving to Ohio in 1828, and settled on the Western Reserve, and resided there until 1849. He was the recipient of a very liberal education at one of the best academies in Northern Ohio, the Rev. Samuel Bissell, a Presbyterian clergyman, being his tutor for a number of years.

In the fall of 1850 the subject of this sketch removed to Iowa, and settled in the city of Fort Madison, and in September, 1851, was appointed Deputy County Recorder and Treasurer of Lee county, Iowa; and in August following, was appointed Deputy Clerk of the District Court of said county, serving in that capacity at Fort Madison until the spring of 1854, when he was sent to Keokuk to take charge of the office in the latter city. In August, 1855, there was a vacancy in the office of the Clerk of the District Court, and Hon. Edward Johnstone, then county Judge of Lee county, conferred the appointment on him, without any solicitation on his part or that of his friends. He was elected to said position four successive times, remaining in the office until January 1st, 1863. Was County Supervisor, to fill vacancy, part of one term, and was thereafter appointed Deputy Clerk of the United States District Court, which place he now holds. It is the judgment of all that he has filled these various

places of trust and honor faithfully, impartially, and with marked ability, commanding the confidence and esteem of his fellow-countrymen, irrespective of sect or party.

Hon. Erie J. Leech was initiated into the mysteries of Odd-Fellowship in October, 1854, passed all the chairs, and in 1857 was elected a Grand Representative to the Grand Lodge of Iowa, I. O. O. F., just three years after his initiation. In 1859 was elected Deputy Grand Master, and in 1860 was elected and duly installed as Grand Master of this Grand Jurisdiction. In 1861 he was elected Grand Representative to the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of the United States, taking his seat in that illustrious and dignified body in 1862, and has been re-elected to that highly honorable position seven times, and is still a member, being the oldest representative in consecutive service. He has been a faithful, zealous, and efficient worker in that greatest charitable Order on earth, and by an exemplary, upright, and consistent life, has richly earned the high rank he has attained.

The records of this Grand Jurisdiction and of the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of the United States, attest the fact of his devotion to the beautiful lessons of our Ritual, and show how ably and earnestly he has struggled for their universal dominion. We believe the time is not far distant when his labors and sacrifices will be fully recognized, by his election to the *Most Worthy Grand Sireship* of the Order, for at the last session of the *Grand Lodge United States*, he was nominated for Deputy Grand Sire, and was defeated by a few votes.

In September, 1869, he was made a Knight at San Francisco, California, by Past Supreme Chancellor Samuel Read. On his arrival at home he organized a Lodge in the city of Keokuk, and was elected Venerable Patriarch. He was present at the formation of the Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias of Iowa, on July 4, 1870, at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and was there elected and installed as the first Venerable Grand Patriarch, and became a Past Grand Chancellor. Our brother was also elected one of the three Supreme Representatives to the Supreme Lodge of the World; but owing to the financial embarrassments of the Grand Lodge, he did not attend the session of the Supreme Lodge.

Was again, in 1874, elected a Supreme Representative, and attended the session of the Supreme Lodge of the World at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. He was appointed chairman of a committee to prepare rules for the body under the new constitution adopted at that session, and in the formation of which he took a very active part. He was also appointed by the Supreme Chancellor of the World chairman of the committee on the state of the Order, but owing to a pressure of business matters, could not attend the session of the Supreme Lodge in 1875, at Washington, D. C. His membership is with Gem City Lodge, No. 21, K. of P., at Fort Madison, Iowa.

He is a lawyer by profession, but the greater part of his business life has been passed in the courts as clerk; but in the hurry and excitement of pressing *official* duties, he has found time to prepare and deliver a large number of excellent addresses upon Odd-Fellowship. In his daily walk before men he exemplifies the cardinal doctrines of both Orders, and has always maintained an unsullied character in his personal and official relations.

H. W. DODD,

Deputy Grand Chancellor of Iowa.

OUR brother was born at Marysville, Union county, Ohio, in the year 1847, and is, therefore, twenty-nine years old. He is the eldest child of Isaac J. and Mary Dodd, who are now citizens of Fort Madison, Iowa.

In the fall of 1853 he removed, with his parents, to Oskaloosa, Iowa, where he was educated. He read law in the office of the late Hon. Jno. R. Needham, was admitted to the bar, and was engaged in the practice of this highly honorable profession for nearly five years.

On the 6th day of June, 1871, he was married to Ada M., eldest daughter of Dr. B. G. Neal, of Columbus city, Iowa, and in January, 1873, removed to the city of Fort Madison, being of the firm of Geo. H. Schafer & Co., wholesale druggists and manufacturing pharmacists. He has recently purchased an in-

terest in the *Fort Madison Plain Dealer*, and is one of the founders of *The Knight's Sword and Helmet.*

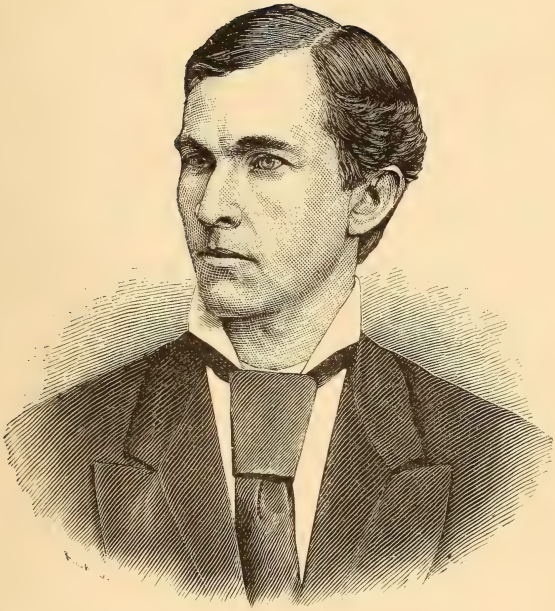
He became associated with the Knights of Pythias in the autumn of 1874, and is a member of Gem City Lodge, No. 21, K. of P., of Iowa. He served as Deputy Grand Chancellor of the Grand Jurisdiction of Iowa during the administration of the author of this work, and during said term instituted and assisted in organizing six Lodges. At the seventh annual session of the Grand Lodge of Iowa, held in the city of Mount Pleasant, Iowa, on the 8th and 9th days of February, 1876, he was duly elected *special* Deputy Grand Chancellor, and is now acting in that capacity, and takes a deep interest in all that pertains to the welfare of our beloved Order. He is an excellent business man, an active, zealous, and effective worker in the grand cause, and bids fair to win brighter laurels in this great work of fraternizing the world.

HOMER D. COPE.

IT is fit that in a work like this we should commend to the Knighthood the sublime lessons of purity and fidelity contained in the dramatized story of Damon and Pythias.

Homer D. Cope was born on the 12th day of February, 1854, in the village of La Gro, Wabash county, Indiana, of parents who may rightfully claim a lineage of honorable distinction. When he was two years old his father, Samuel J. Cope, took him to Iowa, a youthful pioneer in the westward march of civilization, as he is now a noble pioneer in leading, by his rendition of Damon and Pythias, to the better understanding of God's noblest work — an honest man.

His mother inspired her children with a noble ambition to excel in school, and young Homer was kept at the head of his class until, at the age of thirteen, he was placed in a wholesale mercantile house at Des Moines, there to learn the art of self-reliance, which he nobly did by providing in six years' clerkship the means for a three years' course of study in the literary department of the Iowa State University. Having acquired a taste for general reading, and the habit of close application to



Homer D. Cole.

study, his advancement in college was rapid, and his prominence speedily attained. Having accomplished his course of study in the University, his little store of wealth was exhausted by the greater treasure acquired, and the latter must now be turned to practical use. Whatever diffidence, natural to one so young, was at first experienced, was speedily overcome by the self-reliance in which he was schooled, and he appeared in public, giving humorous and dramatic readings and personations. Of his appearance in the Opera House at Des Moines, the *Iowa State Register*, of April 5th, 1876, said:

"A large audience greeted Homer D. Cope last evening. . . . Mr. Cope is well adapted to succeed before an American audience. He has no mannerism; copies slavishly after no master; but his style, like the eloquence of Grattan, is free, bold, peculiar, original. The spirit of his rendition is that of Western earnestness — unique and bracing as a prairie breeze coming up from the Mississippi. . . . He came, saw, conquered; and his triumph was well deserved and fairly won."

The *Clinton* (Iowa) *Herald* says this of Mr. Cope's appearance there:

"At the Opera House last evening occurred the readings of Homer D. Cope, and to say that he gave satisfaction, but poorly expresses the truth. The oft-repeated applause and the murmurs of approbation gave the best idea of the pleasure which he afforded his hearers. Mr. Cope has won for himself an enviable reputation wherever he has appeared, as his many re-engagements bear ample testimony. His effort last evening furnished abundant proof that his ability has not been too highly rated."

The Lecture Committee at Lyons, Iowa, through Mr. J. C. Root, its chairman, tender testimonial as follows:

"Mr. Cope appeared in the Lecture Course last night, and the one previous. No special efforts were made in the way of advertising beyond the usual posters and through the local papers. But his appearance here last season awakened such an enthusiasm, that his first evening this season was the occasion for a perfect rush. The house was crowded, and all the standing room taken. His third appearance (second this season) was also a grand success."

It is to some purpose that Mr. Cope's interest in and admiration for Banim's beautiful play of Damon and Pythias led him to make this play a special study. With all the power of

eloquence, and in the eloquence of true and noble manhood, Mr. Cope presents the characters of the play to his audiences, drawing open wide the fountain of tears and planting deep the lessons of the play.

After Mr. Cope's rendition of the play before Myrtle Lodge, No. 9, at Des Moines, the dramatic editor of the *Iowa State Leader* wrote a criticism, from which we make the following extract:

"A fine audience again assembled last evening to listen to the rendition of the tragedy of Damon and Pythias, by Homer D. Cope. He seems to have entered into the spirit of the drama with his whole soul and all his powers. To natural talent he has added a degree of culture, severe and exacting, which has fitted him fully for this difficult task. His command over his voice is something marvellous, and his personation and attitude show that he has in him the power of the actor, as well as the gift of the elocutionist. The tragedy is expressive of the passions of hatred, fear, loathing, love, and tenderness, and to each and all Mr. Cope gave full expression. But where all was so perfect, it is not possible to mention in particular all the different scenes in which Mr. Cope succeeded."

If the gift which has been so generously bestowed on Mr. Cope, and seemingly given at a time when it may be made most useful to a worthy Knighthood, is made available to impress the membership of our Lodges with the sublime characters of Knightly heritage, and draw to the Lodges men who most appreciate a noble manhood by the nearest kinship thereto, then will this sketch have served its purpose; and to that end we commend Knight Homer D. Cope to the Lodges of America. His place of residence is at Des Moines, Iowa.

EDWARD L. BARTLETT,

Past Grand Chancellor and Supreme Representative.

EDWARD L. BARTLETT, third Grand Chancellor of the State of Kansas, and present Supreme Representative, was born in the town of Bethel, State of Maine, Oct. 21st, 1847. His father was a lawyer, son of Barbour Bartlett, one of the

Edward E. Bartlett

founders of that town, and his mother daughter of Gen'l A. B. Thompson, long identified with the politics of the State. In the fall of 1855, with his parents, the subject of this sketch removed to Boston, where he remained until the spring of 1857, when the "Kansas fever" having laid strong hold upon his father, he went with the latter to the then Territory of Kansas, where his father had obtained a large amount of real estate, finally settling permanently in the city of Wyandotte. In 1862, Bro. Bartlett was sent to Maine to school, where he remained, and fitted for Bowdoin college at Bridgeton academy, until the spring of 1866, when he returned to Wyandotte, and studied law in his father's office until the fall of 1868, when he finished his preparatory studies in the law school of the University of Michigan, and was admitted to practice in the spring of 1869, at the city of Wyandotte, Kan., where he has remained ever since, practising his profession. He was one of the charter members of Fellowship Lodge, No. 2, of Kansas, and one of the original members of the Grand Lodge. The first G. K. of R. & S. of that Grand Lodge resigning after a few months' service, the G. C. appointed Bro. Bartlett G. K. of R. & S. to fill the vacancy, and on the next meeting of the Grand Lodge he was elected to that position; the following year he was elected G. C., and at the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge in 1875, he was re-elected Grand Chancellor and also Sup. Rep. for two years.

JOHN TRUMP,

Past Grand Chancellor and Supreme Representative,

WAS born in Lee county, Iowa, on the 15th day of November, 1847, and removed to Kansas in 1855, and two years later located permanently in Leavenworth City. When eighteen years old, he was employed in the U. S. Arsenal at Fort Leavenworth, and in 1866 obtained a situation in the Quartermaster's department, serving as clerk, wagon-master, and superin-

tendent of transportation until 1871. During the last five years he has been engaged in mercantile pursuits.

In September, 1873, he was initiated into the Order of Knights of Pythias, by Seneca Lodge, No. 3, of Leavenworth, Kansas. In December, 1873, he, with six others, withdrew from Seneca Lodge, No. 3, for the purpose of organizing Concordia Lodge, No. 8 (*German*). Was elected first Chancellor Commander, and was re-elected for five successive terms. He has represented his Lodge in the Grand Lodge of Kansas repeatedly, and was appointed Deputy Grand Chancellor of that Grand Jurisdiction for German Lodges, and served in that capacity for three years. In October, 1875, he was appointed G. K. of R. & S. to fill a vacancy. At the last session of the Grand Lodge he was elected Supreme Representative for two years, and will therefore be a member of the next Supreme Lodge of the World, which convenes at Cleveland, Ohio, on third Tuesday of August, 1877.

J. W. MAVITY,

Past Chancellor.

FIRST Past Chancellor, James W. Mavity, of Louisville, Ky., a very intelligent and promising young lawyer, has, unaided by patrimony, or the influence of wealthy friends, worked his way to a high position in the regard of the community and the affections of his acquaintances. By a strict pursuit of virtue and honor, he is building for himself an enduring and deserved reputation. He is a graduate of the Indiana State University and of the Louisville law class of 1870. He edited, with marked ability, the *Pythian Record*, during the years 1871–2.

Though quite a young man, he has by his active intelligence and native goodness of heart, won to himself a host of warm, personal friends, who would do honor to any man, no matter how exalted his station.

JACOB MULFORD,

P. C. of Camden, New Jersey.

THIS worthy Knight was born in the city of Salem, New Jersey, June 24, 1835. His father, Jacob W. Mulford, was Postmaster of that city, and at a later period appointed Judge of the County Court, which position he continued to hold, by reappointment, for fifteen years. He died in 1852. In 1853 our Brother graduated at West Jersey College, and immediately thereafter removed to Camden, and entered the law office of the late Richard W. Howell, Esq. He was admitted to the bar of his native State, June 3, 1858, and is still engaged in the arduous duties of his profession, enjoying a lucrative practice. In 1859 he was married, and has a son and daughter. He is the seventh Jacob Mulford in regular lineal descent, and his son the eighth. He has held the office of Master in the Court of Chancery of New Jersey nineteen years, Commissioner for New York five years, and for Pennsylvania ten years. In 1862 he was elected City Solicitor of Cape Island, the famous sea-side resort on the Atlantic coast. In 1873 he was elected Justice of the Peace of the city and county of Camden for a term of five years. On May 9, 1873, Bro. Mulford was made a Knight in Camden Lodge, No. 11, Knights of Pythias, and in February, 1875, entered the Grand Lodge as a Past Chancellor. In June, 1876, he deposited his card in Corinthian Lodge, No. 19, Knights of Pythias, of Camden, was duly elected, and is still an active member of that Lodge. On February 19, 1877, he received the commission of District Deputy Grand Chancellor. P. C. Mulford is a member of the Episcopal Church, also the Young Men's Christian Association of Philadelphia, and a temperance organization.

He has devoted much time to the pursuit of literary labors, being the author of various celebrated essays and lectures, and a regular contributor to several magazines and other periodicals. His devotion to Pythian Knighthood is evinced in the close attention, watchful care, and lively enthusiasm he manifests upon all subjects appertaining to the Order.

DR. GEO. W. GRIFFITHS,

Past Grand Chancellor and Supreme Representative.

DR. GEORGE W. GRIFFITHS, of Louisville, Ky., is a Past Grand Chancellor, who, though but thirty-three years of age, has won for himself in the walks of his profession a very enviable and distinguished reputation. He stands foremost among the physicians of our city, not only for an intelligent knowledge of medicine and surgery, but as the possessor of a capacity to practically apply that knowledge, probably unsurpassed by any man of his age in the West. The Doctor is one of those men who take the front rank no matter where they may be. He is good-humored and modest, and never of his own accord seeks to attract to himself attention; but his personal appearance, affable manners, intellectual conversation, and gentlemanly conduct, entice and secure for him that recognition of superiority so cheerfully and constantly accorded him by others. The Doctor has attained a brilliant reputation among his compeers, and with the public generally, as a learned professor of his branch of medicine. Possessing a tall, commanding, and magnificent physique, he is the very impersonation of manly grace and symmetry of form. We know of no one connected with the Order of the Knights of Pythias who is better calculated to add dignity and honor to the representation of the Order. The Doctor is the centre of a large circle of loving and admiring friends, who place the most perfect and implicit reliance in his honor as a gentleman, and in his ability as a physician, and he is of such a magnanimous nature that no fears need ever be entertained that this reliance will be betrayed, or the hopes excited be disappointed by any conduct on his part.

HENRY M. SMALL,

Deputy Supreme Chancellor.

THE subject of this sketch was born in New Orleans, State of Louisiana, on the 9th day of January, 1843. He was made a member of Louisiana Lodge, No. 2, on the 15th day of

February, 1869. Was F. S. then W. C. for two terms; elected as Banker, and has held the position since 1870, and was elected as Representative to the Grand Lodge, and held therein the position of Vice Grand Chancellor, and at the time of the revocation of the Grand Lodge Charter was Grand Chancellor. Was commissioned D. G. C. for the State by Samuel Read, Past Supreme Chancellor, on the 25th day of February, 1871, *vice* Wm. E. Fitzgerald resigned; was created P. G. C. by the re-formation of the State Grand Lodge. On the dissolution of the Grand Lodge was appointed by S. S. Davis, Supreme Chancellor, on the 7th of April, 1875, and is at the present time Deputy Supreme Chancellor for the Jurisdiction of Louisiana by virtue of his reappointment.

JUDGE G. W. LINDSAY,

Past Grand Chancellor and Supreme Representative.

THE Judge was born in the city of Baltimore, Maryland, on the 10th day of May, 1826. He served an apprenticeship at printing in his youth, and continued in the business until about the month of November, 1857, when he was compelled, on account of declining health, to relinquish it, and engaged in a more active field of labor. His avocation is now that of a real estate broker and general collecting agent, which he prosecutes in partnership with his son.

In November, 1871, he was elected Judge of the Orphans' Court of Baltimore, leading his ticket over two thousand votes. After serving his term of four years he was *unanimously* renominated by the Democratic Convention in 1875, and having received a flattering indorsement from the Merchants' Reformed Party, was re-elected, leading his ticket some four thousand votes.

Ever since the year 1848, he has been a zealous, efficient, and honored worker in the various secret organizations of the country. He has attained high rank in our Order, is the Grand Master of the Improved Order of Red Men, and commands the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens in a very high

gree. His everyday life is an exemplification of the grand and ennobling principles that underlie all the great charitable Orders of earth.

COLONEL SAMUEL SANDS MILLS,

Past Grand Chancellor and Supreme Representative.

S. SANDS MILLS was born in Baltimore, in 1820. His parents were of the old Maryland stock, and he was educated in our public schools. At the early age of twelve he was apprenticed to the printing business with his uncle, Samuel Sands, Esq., who, when a boy, set the type from the original copy of the "Star-Spangled Banner," a production which made our Francis Key immortal. On reaching the age of twenty-one, Col. Mills was made foreman of Mr. Sands' office, and, by his devotion to the interests of his employer, became in a few years a partner in the concern; and, as such, started the *Rural Register*, a first-class agricultural journal, which did not cease until the war broke out, and communication with the South was stopped.

Previous to starting the *Register*, Col. Mills was connected with Mr. Sands in the publication of the old *American Farmer*, a magazine well known to the agriculturists of the United States.

On his own responsibility he published *The South*, an evening daily, which was inaugurated about the breaking out of the war. This journal was popular, but meeting with disaster at the hands of the Federal Government, the Colonel was seized at night, thrown into prison at Fort McHenry, and kept there some six months. Of course the paper was at once suppressed, and all those in his employ were ordered not to enter the office until his release. Owing to the course of the Government, the office was finally closed, the material disposed of, and Col. Mills forced to commence the world anew. He was compelled to leave his native city to earn a livelihood. He consequently went to Washington, where he worked at his trade about six months. He returned and started a book and job printing office, and, in connection with E. Whitman, Esq., established the *Maryland Far-*

mer, which, under his management, has become a standard agricultural magazine, and of which he is still the conducting editor.

In 1848 — being then twenty-eight years of age — previous to becoming a partner of Mr. Sands, he was elected President of the Baltimore Typographical Union, and in that capacity proved himself a staunch friend of the working-men, and only retired from that position on becoming an employing printer, in accordance with the rules of the association. It was during this year that he, by appointment, delivered an eulogy on Wm. S. Brunner, a distinguished member of the Union, and who, at the time of his death, was associate editor of that old established journal, the *Daily American*. This oration was one of Col. Mills' earliest efforts, and won for him hosts of friends. During his Presidency he represented the printers of Baltimore at the grand dinner of the Washington Typographical Society, at which many of the great men of the nation were present — Hons. Benton, Webster, Greeley, Ritchie, Holmes, and others. His speech at that banquet, in reply to the toast complimentary to the Baltimore Typographical Union, was a creditable effort, and highly praised by the *National Intelligencer* of that date. At the request of Horace Greeley, he read, the same evening, Collins' "Ode to the Passions," which effort drew from Mr. Ritchie the remark: "Never had poet such an orator."

In 1858, a year of great depression in trade and manufactures, and consequently great distress among our mechanics and working-men, he was prominent in the organization of the Association for the Relief of the Unemployed Mechanics and Working-men, whose object was to collect supplies and money to relieve the wants of our unemployed people. A large quantity of groceries, provisions, fuel, etc., was collected and distributed by organized committees of three in each ward. When these sources were exhausted, application was made to the City Council for an appropriation of $25,000, which was granted, and the unemployed put to work on Druid Hill Park. It was during this winter that the Independent Blues Band, under Professor Albert Holland, gave a concert, assisted by Colonel Mills, with selections of readings and declamations at the Maryland Institute,

which was packed with the largest audience ever gathered in that spacious hall, the proceeds of which reached the large sum of $1,200, which was also distributed for the relief of our needy people.

When quite young, Colonel Mills identified himself with the military, joining the crack corps, then known as the Independent Blues, when only nineteen years of age. After a long service as private, under the captaincy of the late Major Richard Lilly, he was elected captain. At the great encampment held in Baltimore in 1842, in McPherson's Woods, Colonel Mills, then sergeant of the Blues, was especially detailed as orderly to General Charles Carroll, the father of the Governor of Maryland, the Hon. John Lee Carroll. He filled successively nearly every position, both non-commissioned and commissioned, and was finally promoted from the rank of lieutenant of the Independent Grays, which corps he joined after leaving the Blues, to lieutenant-colonel of the Fifty-third Regiment, which had been commanded by such men as Colonels Jacob G. Davis, James O. Law, and James M. Anderson.

During the Mexican war, Colonel Mills, then a lieutenant, was dispatched by military authority to that country to bring home the remains of Colonel William H. Watson, commander of the Independent Blues, which position he resigned to take command of the famous Baltimore Battalion in the Mexican war, and who fell while leading his men at Monterey. Colonel Mills was absent six months, most of the time in the enemy's country, but discharged the delicate duties assigned him with great satisfaction to his military comrades and the community generally. While on this mission, at the request of General Zachary Taylor, he also brought home and delivered to respective friends the remains of Maryland's gallant son, Captain Randolph Ridgely, of Ringgold's Flying Artillery; Lieutenant Herman Thomas, of Harford county; the gallant Colonel Graham, of Washington; Captain Eugene Boyle, of Washington, and private Pierson, of Baltimore.

To enable him to prosecute this mission more effectively, he received passports from Mr. Marcy, then the Secretary of State

under President Polk, and was made bearer of dispatches from the Government to General Taylor, at that time commanding the United States forces at Monterey. On the breaking up of the encampment at Walnut Springs, near that city, for the purpose of marching to Buena Vista — where the great battle was fought — he was recruited into the United States service, and was detailed with others to garrison what was called the "Black Fort," which commanded the entrance to the south side of Monterey. He served some fourteen days in the fort, and was then ordered to form one of the escorts for the train returning to the city of Camargo, located on the San Juan river, which reached the objective point after four days of fatiguing march.

In connection with this Mexican mission, we extract the following from the interesting *Memoirs of a Maryland Volunteer: War with Mexico, in the years* 1846–7–8, *by John R. Kenly:*

"On the 9th day of December, Lieutenant Samuel S. Mills, of Baltimore, arrived in camp to convey the remains of Colonel Watson for burial to his native city. He brought with him an elegant coffin, which had been provided by the generosity of his friends, and also having learned at New Orleans the death of Captain Ridgely, a lead coffin for his remains. On the next day I was directed by special orders to superintend the exhumation and also the ceremony of parade. I found Watson's body in a tolerable state of preservation; he was lying, the centre one of three bodies; the others were Lieutenants Hoskins and Wood of the Fourth Infantry. I knew Watson by his two front teeth, beard, shoulder-straps — which were those of a Major — and new boots upon his feet. I had no doubt whatever of his identity. I took a button from his uniform coat, and his remains, enclosed in the coffin brought by Mr. Mills, were escorted by the Baltimore Battalion to the regimental parade-ground, where a guard of honor was detailed to receive them. Here they remained until the exhumation of Ridgely's body, which was brought and placed side by side with that of Watson; our battalion and Ridgely's battery forming the escort and working party. The whole parade was solemn and interesting, witnessed by very large numbers of the troops in camp; and, as the bodies were placed

in the wagon for their transportation homeward, a very general feeling of sadness marked the departure of all that was mortal of two of Maryland's gallant dead. Before the arrival of Mr. Mills, Lieutenant Shover of the army and I had made arrangements to send home the remains of Ridgely with those of Watson, and the thoughtful consideration of Mr. Mills had relieved us from a great deal of concern about the metallic coffin. Mr. Mills also brought coffins for the bodies of Herman Thomas of Harford county, killed in the assault of the 22d of September, and George Pierson, of Baltimore, a member of our battalion."

Whilst colonel of the 53d, he, with his command, took an active part in the attack on Harper's Ferry, at the time of the John Brown raid, and was honorably mentioned in general orders by General Robert E. Lee, who commanded the forces sent against the raiders, particularly for his capture of the noted school-house, which contained some three wagon-loads of arms, pikes, etc. Gen. Robert E. Lee — then Colonel — in his report to the Secretary of War of the transaction at Harper's Ferry, said: "After our citizens were liberated and the wounded cared for, Col. S. S. Mills, of the 53d Maryland Regiment, with the Baltimore Independent Grays, Lieutenant B. F. Simpson commanding, was sent on the Maryland side of the river to search for John E. Cooke, and to bring in the arms, etc., belonging to the insurgent party, which were said to be deposited in a school-house, two and a half miles distant. Col. Mills saw nothing of Cooke, but found the boxes of arms (Sharp's carbines and belt revolvers), and recovered and brought in Col. Washington's wagons and horses. These articles have been deposited in the Government store-house at the armory."

He also took an active part as a military man in suppressing numerous riots along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, under Col. Augustus P. Shutt and others, and was adjutant of the forces sent down to Pool's Island to stop the prize-fight between Hyer and Sullivan. It will be remembered that on this occasion the steamer ran aground, and the prize-fight was over before the Baltimore military effected a landing.

Col. Mills was for some time Professor of Military Tactics in

the Baltimore High School — now City College —and was also Military Instructor of Irving College, at Manchester, Md. He was also, at one time, Adjutant of the Fifth Regiment under Gen. John W. Watkins, and Aid-de-camp under Gen. N. Hickman, of the First Division — in short, for over thirty years, Colonel Mills has been identified with the military of Baltimore, and is even now, in the very prime of his life, in active service as captain of Company D, Fifth Regiment, M. N. G., a company at first organized as the Old Independent Grays, and which ranks second to none in that splendid corps of citizen soldiery. He and his command were present at the Centennial of Bunker Hill, June, 1875, at the city of Boston, and, though a young corps, acquitted itself with great credit and satisfaction to the regimental officers.

Though not in the Confederate service, we believe he acted as commanding officer at the first drill of the First Maryland Regiment at Harper's Ferry, which was witnessed by General Joseph E. Johnston and other prominent Confederate officers. Among the captains at that time who afterwards distinguished themselves, was General James R. Herbert.

Col. Mills spent a great portion of his life in active service in the Fire Department. For many years an officer and President of the old Friendship Fire Company, No. 3, he was one of the first to favor the inauguration of a Steam Paid Fire Department, and actually accepted the position of *substitute* in No. 6 Company, as an evidence of his earnestness and support of this great undertaking. He for many years represented the old Friendship Company in the Baltimore United Fire Department, which was clothed with magisterial power, so far as firemen were concerned.

He has been for many years an active member of the Maryland Institute for the Promotion of Mechanic Arts, of which for a series of years he was a manager, under the presidency of Hon. Joshua Vansant, late Mayor of Baltimore, and at one time Recording Secretary. In this, as in everything else with which he has been connected through life, he has ever and still continues to take an active interest, devoting his time and talents to the advancement of his fellow-men and native city.

Almost since he attained his majority, Col. Mills has been an active member of the Masonic fraternity as well as of the Odd-Fellows, Independent Order of Mechanics, and Knights of the Golden Eagle. He but recently filled the position of Grand Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of Maryland, of which Gov. Groome is now Vice Grand Chancellor, and was marshal of the grand parade in Washington city, in April, 1875, which command was highly complimented by Gen. Grant for their fine appearance and discipline. He has also for years been an active member of the Baltimore Schützen Association, and at one time a noted shot, as well as of the Germania Männerchor, where a taste for music is fostered — the members of both organizations being much attached to him.

He was one of the original founders of the Monument Lyceum, a literary organization of great promise, and from which some of our most prominent citizens graduated, among whom were Charles Webb, Hugh Sisson, John Carson, John H. Ing, Henry Stockbridge, John W. Davis, William G. Geckler, W. H. B. Fusselbaugh, John R. Cox, and others. He has ever been clever in debate, and as a public reader is pronounced by competent judges to have but few equals. He was also an active member of the old Murray Institute and the Baltimore Lyceum. In 1852 he was selected to read the Declaration of Independence at the great celebration in this city, under the administration of Mayor Jerome, R. D. Merrick, Esq., delivering the oration. On several occasions he has acceptably delivered addresses before colleges and literary societies, and his peculiar rendition of certain poems has given them great prominence. Many years ago Colonel Mills organized the Mechanics' and Apprentices' Library, which struggled for some time, but not being properly seconded by the community was abandoned.

In the year 1867 he took an active part in the reorganization of the Maryland State Agricultural and Mechanical Association, a meeting for that purpose being called at Eldon Hall, and through his influence, as a member of the City Council, secured an appropriation of $25,000 on the part of the city to that object, which, added to the State's subscription of $50,000, and

the citizens' subscription of $75,000, made the sum of $150,000. He has taken a lively interest in its affairs ever since.

His active participation in the organization of the Maryland State Horticultural Society, two years ago, is well known to its members and the community, he having, in connection with E. Whitman, Esq., its late president, agitated the subject, and issued a call for its first meeting, the success of which has been unparalleled in the history of similar institutions. Its last exhibition at the Fifth Regiment Armory has probably been unsurpassed in this country. Its future prosperity is guaranteed by its present officers: William H. Perot, *President;* William B. Sands, *Recording Secretary;* John Feast, *Corresponding Secretary;* and R. W. L. Rasin, *Treasurer*, together with all our professional florists and gardeners, and a host of amateurs and citizens, as active members.

The only political position ever held by Colonel Mills was as a member of the City Council from the Seventh ward, for which he was returned four consecutive years to the First Branch and two years in the Seventh and Eighth wards, making six years in all. His public course was marked for its boldness, industry, and indomitable energy in pushing forward measures he thought of public benefit, as well as for his inflexible opposition to any and everything that he honestly thought might be detrimental. He was chairman of many of the most important committees, such as Highways, Fire Department, and Markets. In 1873 he contested the sheriffalty with his friend, Augustus Albert, but was defeated, showing, however, great strength. In 1875 he was nominated unanimously by the Democratic party for sheriff, and was elected to that office by a handsome majority, running ahead of his ticket. He was inaugurated into the office on the first of December, 1875.

On November 13, 1877, he died. Thus, one after another, our Pythian brothers pass from earth. Honored in life, his memory will be cherished and loved; and in his decease our Order has lost one of its most valued members.

In person Colonel Mills was considered a handsome man, strongly built, active and ready for business. He was genial in disposition, urbane in manners, with sufficient official dignity to make him respected by all, whether friend or stranger.

LEROY S. EDWARDS,

Grand Keeper of Records and Seal, of Virginia.

THIS prominent Knight was born in Prince Edward County, Virginia, November 27, 1839. In June, 1859, he graduated at Randolph Macon College, after which he spent a year at the University of his native State. While pursuing his professional studies in the last-named institution, he was elected a Professor in the Petersburg Female College. At the commencement of the war, in April, 1861, he enlisted in the 12th Virginia Infantry, C. S. A., and served with that command until the surrender at Appomattox Court-house, in April, 1865. For several years after the war he taught school in Virginia, and subsequently became associated with the Piedmont and Arlington Life Insurance Company, of which he is a Director and its chief agent. Recently he was elected a Trustee of the Alma Mater Randolph Macon College. He was married in August, 1866; was President of the Young Men's Christian Association at Richmond for the years 1874 and 1875. In October, 1869, he was made a Knight in Old Dominion Lodge, No. 4, Knights of Pythias, at Richmond, and, having filled several offices, was elected Chancellor Commander of that Lodge in 1871. In January, 1874, our Brother was elected Grand Keeper of Records and Seal, and still retains that honorable office. In March, 1877, he assumed the editorial chair of the *Pythian Herald*, which is published at Richmond, Va., and wields a potent beneficial influence in our beloved Order. Brother Edwards is a fluent writer, and by his aid and talent Pythian Knighthood is greatly strengthened and its glorious principles more widely circulated.

LEROY S. DUNGAN,

Grand Chancellor of Ohio.

THE present Grand Chancellor of Ohio was born in London, in this State, on February 14, 1849. At the early age of fourteen, he was taken from school to occupy a place at his father's desk and counter; all positions in his establishment having been vacated by the enlistment of his four brothers in the Union army during the late war. He remained in his father's business until the year 1865, when he resumed his studies. He again engaged in business, at times returning to his studies, until October 1871, when he embarked into mercantile business and prospered. In 1874 he became associated with an insurance company, but after three years of labor in that capacity, he returned to mercantile business, in which he is at present interested at London, Ohio. At the age of twenty-one, the subject of our sketch become a Mason in the Lodge over which at that time his father presided. At the age of twenty-two he was made a Knight-Templar, and when twenty-four years of age he received the A. and A. Scotch Rite grades in Masonry. In October, 1871, he, with eleven other gentlemen in London, made application for a Lodge of Knights of Pythias, and on November 2 was made a Knight in Mystic Lodge, No. 36. He was the first K. of R. and S. of his Lodge, and for his services received a P. C.'s certificate. Brother Dungan had the honor of being Representative of his Lodge to the Grand Lodge Session held at Cincinnati, in March, 1873, at which time he was appointed G. M.-at-A. by P. G. C. James A. Swope. In December, 1874, he was elected G. V. C., and in the following December he was elected Grand Chancellor of Ohio. Our Brother is an active, zealous worker in the Pythian cause, and as Grand Chancellor, reflects not only honor upon himself, but also upon our beloved Order which he loves so well.

CHARLES D. LUCAS,

GRAND Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of Missouri, was born in Independence, Jackson county, Missouri, on the 5th day of May, 1834. After having received a liberal education, he embarked in the dry-goods business, and continued in the same until the year 1867, at which time, on account of the illness of his father, Gen. Samuel D. Lucas, who was the Recorder of Deeds of Jackson county, Mo., he was called upon to discharge the duties of that office. Upon the decease of his father, he was appointed to fill the unexpired term, and was himself elected for the first time to the office in the year 1870; he was again elected in the fall of 1874, which office he now holds.

Grand Chancellor Lucas was the first Vice-Grand Chancellor of the State of Missouri, being elected at the organization of the Grand Lodge at the city of St. Louis, Missouri, for the term of six months, at the expiration of which term he was, without opposition, elected to the office of Grand Chancellor for the term of one year. Having served in that office to the satisfaction of all, his jurisdiction appreciating and approving his past services, elevated him to the position of Supreme Representative, which position he has held continuously ever since. At the last session of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, in November, 1875, Mr. Lucas was again called to accept the office of Grand Chancellor, much against his own wishes; but ever ready and willing to advance the cause of Friendship, Charity, and Benevolence, he yielded to the earnest solicitations and requests of his numerous friends and brethren throughout his jurisdiction, and was the second time elected to the high and honorable position of Grand Chancellor. Much of the prosperity of the Order in his own State is attributed to his untiring energy and zeal in the cause, and it can be truthfully stated that he was the originator, and started the first two Lodges in the jurisdiction of Kansas, and thus materially aided in adding another star to our galaxy. He was elected Supreme Prelate at the last session, 1876, of the Supreme Lodge of the World, held at Independence Hall, Philadelphia.

S. H. Goddard.

HON. JNO. P. SWYGARD,

Grand Keeper of Records and Seal.

THE subject of this brief biographical sketch was born in Frederick City, Maryland, on October 17, 1843. His parents removed to Iowa in 1851, where his mother still resides, his father having died in 1856. He was educated as a druggist, but has not followed it for the past three years.

Our brother entered the army in 1861, and served three months in the First Iowa Infantry. After its disbandment he entered the regular United States service, and remained therein until the fall of 1866, when he returned to Iowa, and remained there until 1868. He then removed to Kansas City, Mo.

He became a Knight in 1871, as a charter member of Lucas Lodge, No. 9, of Kansas City, and was its *second* Chancellor Commander. In 1872 was appointed G. K. of R. and S., to fill a vacancy, and in July, 1872, was duly elected to that office by the Grand Lodge of Missouri. He has discharged the duties pertaining to the office of G. K. of R. and S. with marked fidelity and for the great good of the Order.

S. H. GODDARD,

Past Grand Chancellor and Supreme Representative of Nevada.

THE subject of this sketch was born in Kennebec county, Maine, in March, 1843, and is the eldest son of a large family, whose ancestors were among the early settlers of that State. His parents were prosperous farmers, and were identified with the Society of Friends as far back as we can trace their genealogy.

After sixteen years of uneventful life expended on the farm and at school, he left Oak Grove Seminary to become a "sailor before the mast," or, as he sometimes jocosely remarks, "before the windlass;" next in the pine forests of Northern Maine, and again as a lumberman and raftsman on the headwaters of the Alleghany.

At Pittsburgh, Pa., he plied the trade of a carpenter by day and studied architecture at night, and in 1864 was entrusted with placing the pier foundations of the *first* bridge constructed at Albany, New York. We next find him as contractor and builder of bridges with the Army of the Tennessee, and aiding in the defence of Nashville, by his skill, industry, and ingenuity.

He was also designated as foreman of the Panama railroad-car shops in Central America, and soon after leaving that situation, became quartermaster on a Pacific mail-steamer; then a contractor and builder for years at Oakland, California, and for the past four years has been located at Virginia City, Nevada, engaged in setting mining machinery in that State.

He is unmarried, little above medium height, of symmetrical build, and of untiring energy. At home or abroad, he is a social, genial, and companionable gentleman.

Bro. Goddard was made an Odd-Fellow in McFarland Lodge, No. 30, of Alleghany City, Pa., and is now a member of the Grand Lodge of California. He is also Senior Grand Warden of Silver Lodge of Perfection, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite Masonry, of Virginia City. But his worth as a society man was brought out in his introducing the Order of Knights of Pythias into Nevada, and his subsequent acts and guidance of the Order as the first Grand Chancellor of this Grand Jurisdiction.

He was charged as a Knight in Live Oak Lodge, No. 17, of Oakland, California, on September 10, 1870, and in the many stations he has since so creditably filled in the Order, has never used *a book*.

Our brother is an excellent presiding officer, having served his Lodge (Nevada, No. 1) several times as Chancellor Commander, and by wise counsel and worthy example has won a high rank in the Order.

Mt. Holly, New Jersey,
January 6th 1876

Hon.
Jno. Van Valkenburg,
G. Ch. of Iowa,

Dr Sir & Bro.

Your circular letter under date 25th Dec. 1875 rec'd Contents noted. I am pleased to comply with your request.

New Jersey Lodge No 1 & Damon Lodge No 2 Knights of Pythias were instituted in the City of Camden N. J. Dec. 12. 1867. Some twenty gentlemen going from Mt. Holly to Camden as an accommodation to the Grand officers of Dist. of Col. for that purpose.

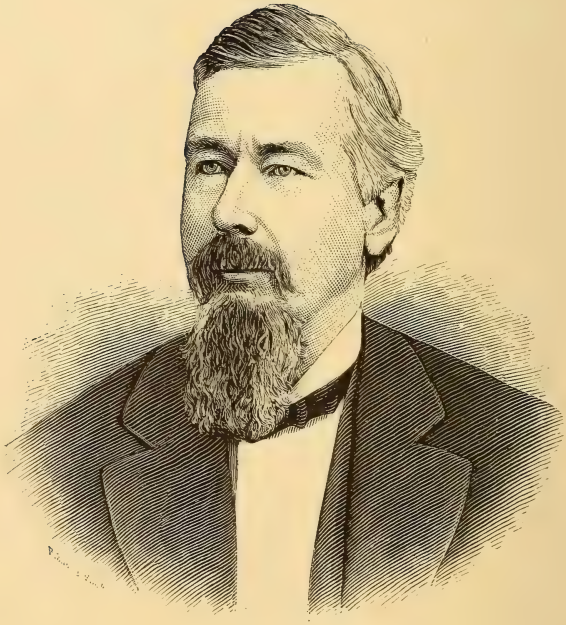
1. Samuel Read was the first Candidate initiated by them at that time in New Jersey was installed Chancellor of No. 1. The same evening appointed D. G. C. for N. Jersey. March 16th 1868 Grand Lodge of New Jersey, Knights of Pythias was organized at Camden, N. Jersey, Samuel Read was Elected and installed Grand Chancellor & William B. French of No 2. Elected and Installed G. Recording Scribe.

2. Last report Feby. 3. 1875 there were 1.392 Members.

3. I send you Printed proceedings G. L. of N. J. for 1875.
4. I will with great pleasure.
5. I am opposed to any "Side degrees" in the order of Knights of Pythias. May have a certificate Pass Word & Sign for wives of Bro. Knights.

Am opposed to the promulgation of "Ladies Degrees" in Masonry, such as "Eastern Star" & others. They are no part of Ancient Free Masonry. I am satisfied too many are promulgating them, in the honest belief, they are a part and parcel of Ancient "Craft Masonry." Have never particularly favored the "Rebecca Degree" in Odd Fellowship voted against it twice in the Grand Lodge United States Thought then and do Now there is too much of it. A certificate P. W. & Sign would have been Enough for Odd Fellows wives. These are my views in brief without lengthy comment.

Please accept assurances of My high regards,
Your Obt Servt.
Samuel Read
P. S. Gen. Pat.



Samuel Read

HON. SAMUEL READ,

Past Supreme Chancellor.

THE subject of this brief sketch was born on the 26th day of January, 1815, and is the son of the late General Samuel J. Read, one of the ablest lawyers of the New Jersey bar. He was educated in the public schools of New Jersey, and whilst at home was accustomed to severe manual labor. Endowed by nature with an excellent physical constitution, and with a high order of mind, he seems now to be in the prime of life, at the advanced age of sixty-two.

On arriving at majority, he studied law, was admitted to the bar, and immediately commenced practising the profession with characteristic energy and industry. His strong, social nature soon led him to connect himself with the Masonic and Odd-Fellow fraternities, in which orders he became very popular as a genial, social, warm-hearted man, who would share his purse and crust of bread with a deserving friend with a cheerfulness seldom displayed by men in this selfish age. He has held an exalted rank in Odd-Fellowship for the past thirty-three years, and this fact aided materially in his advancement to the high position he now holds in our beloved Order. At one time he was the M. W. Grand Master of New Jersey, and in 1848, 1849, and 1850, was the Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey in the Grand Lodge of the United States. He was also the Grand Representative from the Grand Encampment of New Jersey in 1868, and was also Deputy Grand Master of the Masonic Grand Lodge of that State. No member in either of those noble Orders is better or more favorably known than Past Supreme Chancellor Read.

When the Order of Knights of Pythias was first introduced into his State, he was among the first that enlisted under its banners; was elected first Chancellor Commander of New Jersey Lodge, No. 1; was afterwards appointed Deputy Grand Chancellor of the State, and upon the organization of the Grand Lodge, was *unanimously* elected Grand Chancellor, in which capacity he served with credit to himself and honor to the great

cause. He has devoted time, talents, and money to the upbuilding of all the charitable institutions of the country for the past third of a century, being especially active and efficient in extending Pythian principles. Such men are an honor, not only to the Order, but to the race from which they spring.

> "He hath a tear for pity, and a hand
> Open as day, for melting charity;
> . . . and the elements
> So mixed in him, that Nature might stand up
> And say to all the world, This is a man."

HON. STEPHEN D. YOUNG,

Past Grand Chancellor.

THIS eminent Knight was born in Pennsylvania on the 14th day of April, 1828. His parents died in his early youth. His father was prominent in the Masonic fraternity, and at his decease was buried with the honors of that ancient Order. At the age of fourteen he was put to a trade, and a few years thereafter adopted that of a carriage-smith. At the age of twenty-one he was initiated into the Odd-Fellows, and is still an active member of that great charitable Order.

He has been a resident of Camden, New Jersey, since the year 1859. In the autumn of 1867, he was one of nine gentlemen who visited the city of Philadelphia and were made Knights by Damon Lodge, No. 8, Knights of Pythias. Shortly thereafter they instituted the first two Lodges in New Jersey, to wit: New Jersey Lodge, No. 1, and Damon, No. 2. Hon. Samuel Read, P. S. C., belongs to the former, and the subject of this sketch to the latter. He has occupied every position of honor in the subordinate and Grand Lodge; beginning at the lowest and ascending step by step until crowned by his compeers with the exalted rank of Grand Chancellor, his term having expired in February, 1876. A few years since he was presented by the brotherhood with a complete and expensive suit of the armor of a knight, which he most highly prizes. He is a most zealous

Stephen D. Young

advocate of Pythian principles, and labors constantly for the upbuilding of the grand cause, and for the diffusion of the cardinal truths, Friendship, Charity, and Benevolence.

The present *status* of the Order in his Grand Jurisdiction is conclusive proof of the wise, economical, and just administration of the leading Knights of New Jersey. There are now one hundred and six Lodges in working order, with 6,000 members, and since the organization there have been 245 deaths, 585 rejections, 4,189 suspensions, and 722 admitted by card.

Full receipts for charitable purposes.....	$307,450 58
Full amount paid for " "	78,297 83
	$229,152 75
Amount on hand and invested.....	$47,978 35
Number of brothers relieved.....	3,150

His decisions, whilst Grand Chancellor, impartial as they are correct, are read and approved as law. He has won an enviable rank in this new secret society movement. He has proved that by untiring industry, unswerving integrity, and decision of character, the highest success may be achieved, and that men are truly the architects of their own fortunes.

JACOB H. HEISSER,

Past Grand Chancellor and Supreme Representative,

WAS born in the city of New York, November 20th, 1844. He received a good common school education in the public schools of that city, and spent several years at New York college. He was engaged in active mercantile pursuits, hardware business, for a great many years in that city. February 9th, 1869, he removed, with his family, to Indianapolis, Indiana, where he was employed in a large iron house.

It was during his residence in that city that he was initiated into the mysteries of the Knights of Pythias, when subsequently he removed to the State of Minnesota in 1870. He carried the standard to that north-western State, and was the means of organizing Minneapolis Lodge, No. 1, July 11, 1870. The Supreme Chancellor commissioned him Deputy Grand Chancellor of that State, and under his administration quite a number of Lodges were instituted. The Supreme Lodge in session at Philadelphia created Brother Heisser a P. G. C. He received the degree at the Baltimore session subsequently. In September, 1871, he removed to New York, but returned to the State in 1874, and is now an active and energetic member of Damon Lodge, No. 5, of Minneapolis. He has been for many years an active worker with the Masonic Order, having passed through the York Rite, Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery, and a portion of the Scottish Rite.

ROBERT ALLEN CHAMPION,

THE second member of the Order of Knights of Pythias, was born in New York city, November 10, 1843. He received an academic education, and in early life entered the employ of A. T. Stewart, the celebrated dry-goods merchant of that city, where he remained until the war broke out. He then enlisted and was ordered directly to the front; but his naturally frail physique was not equal to the hardships of a soldier's life, and in 1862 he was sent for treatment to a Philadelphia hospital. The disease contracted in the line of duty had become chronic, however, and incapacitated him for service in the field; he was, therefore, transferred, as a convalescent, to the U. S. Hospital at Germantown, Pa., of which institution he was soon after made chief steward. In 1863 he was ordered for duty to the Surgeon-General's office at Washington, D. C., and at the expiration of his term of enlistment, still suffering from the effects of his malady, he received an appointment as clerk in the

Second Auditor's office, U. S. Treasury, which position he occupied until he died. His disease causing him continued suffering, it was thought that a complete change of air might possibly benefit him, and in the latter part of August, 1873, he sailed for Europe. The hopes entertained for his recovery were futile, however, for on September 25, 1873, soon after his arrival at Edinburgh, Scotland, he died. His remains were duly honored by his Masonic brethren of that city, and were by them forwarded to Washington, where, November 23, 1873, his funeral, one of the most imposing and largely attended Masonic interments ever known, took place. These outlines of his life would not be complete, though, without a description of the moral part of Robert A. Champion; and here, indeed, words fail to do him justice, for never was purer, truer, nobler soul encased in mortal flesh than was the case in his frail, suffering body. High-souled, generous, conscientious to the highest degree, his name was synonymous with everything pure and good, and high principle was the guiding star of his life. Of him can be truly said, "None knew him but to love him," for none knew him to swerve one iota from the line of rectitude and duty, and truth, justice, and humanity had in him a never failing, devoted follower.

ABRAM G. LEVY, M. D.,

Past Grand Chancellor and Supreme Representative.

IN May, 1868, a preliminary convention was held in the city of Philadelphia, composed of the delegates from each Grand Lodge then existing, with the view of adopting a plan to organize the Supreme Lodge of the World. While attending that convention, Justus H. Rathbone, founder of the Order of Knights of Pythias, conceived the idea of establishing it in the Empire State, and on his reaching New York city, on May 17, 1868, immediately called on the subject of this biographical sketch, and enlisted him in his laudable enterprise.

At that time Dr. Levy had never heard of this new Order,

although he had a personal acquaintance with the "founder," having met him at Washington, D. C., whither he went whilst Grand Secretary-General 95°. of the Masonic Order of Memphis, to institute and install the officers of the several organizations under the jurisdiction of that Rite. Justus H. Rathbone at that time was an employé in the U. S. Treasury Department, and his stay in New York city was necessarily brief.

Dr. Levy, on the day of his visit, was engaged to attend an adjourned session of the Grand Lodge of a Hebrew Order, known as "Kesher Shel Barzel," but, in company with three friends, called on Brother Rathbone at his hotel, and while there prepared and signed an application to form "Rathbone Lodge, No. 1, Knights of Pythias of New York." Hon. William P. Westwood, Grand Chancellor of the District of Columbia (Provisional Supreme Lodge), being present, a dispensation was *at once* issued by him, and on Monday evening, May 18, 1868, the first Lodge was instituted in the Empire State. At the election of officers, Dr. Levy was unanimously elected Venerable Patriarch, and thereby the first Past Chancellor of New York. After the business of the Lodge had been concluded, Grand Chancellor Westwood announced that he had appointed Past Chancellor Levy Deputy Grand Chancellor in and for the State of New York. Time has fully justified the wisdom of the appointment, and demonstrated that the honor was worthily and discreetly bestowed. He at once opened up a correspondence with the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal, soliciting constitutions, documents, and all requisite information for the proper discharge of the solemn and important duties which devolve upon a Deputy Grand Chancellor. For two years his labors were extremely arduous and perplexing, but resulted in great good.

On the 1st day of July, 1868, Eureka Lodge, No. 2, was organized, and its first officers installed. Barton Lodge, No. 3, and Ark Lodge, No. 4, were duly instituted in October, 1868. In the meantime our brother attended the annual session of the Provisional Supreme Lodge of the World, held at Washington city, D. C., July 28 and 29, 1868, and was elected Vice Grand Chancellor.

Soon after the organization of the third subordinate Lodge in New York, an application was made for a dispensation for a Grand Lodge. A proper dispensation was issued by Supreme Chancellor Read, and under its provisions Dr. Levy was unanimously elected the first Grand Chancellor. The Grand Lodge was duly instituted by the installation of its officers by the Supreme Chancellor, *et al.*, on Thursday, October 28, 1868, being the first Grand Lodge organized since the formation of the Supreme Lodge of the World, August 11, 1868, and the sixth on the roll.

At the annual session of the Provisional Supreme Lodge in July, 1868, he was appointed to translate our rituals into German, French, and Spanish, and at an adjourned session of the Supreme Lodge, held at Wilmington, Delaware, November 9, 1868, the German translation was presented and accepted. He attended this adjourned session as one of the Supreme Representatives from the Grand Lodge of New York. At the first annual session of the Supreme Lodge of the World, held at Richmond, Virginia, he presented the French translation of the Ritual, which was also adopted. He instituted Rathbone Lodge, No. 1, of Connecticut, in the city of New Haven, on the 18th day of November, 1868, and on the 18th day of January, 1869, assisted Supreme Chancellor Read in installing the first officers of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut.

In December, 1868, Germania Lodge, No. 5, and Teutonia Lodge, No. 6 (German), were instituted in New York city, and in January, 1869, Schiller Lodge, No. 7 (German), and Excelsior Lodge, No. 8, were established anterior to the annual session of the Grand Lodge of New York. At the annual session of the Grand Lodge, held January 28, 1869, he was unanimously reelected Grand Chancellor for the full term of one year. From this time until April very little progress was made, except that of perfecting the work.

In April, 1869, he instituted Alpha Lodge, No. 9, at Brooklyn; New York Lodge, No. 10, in New York city; Storm King Lodge, No. 11, at Newburgh, Orange county; and Mesopotamia Lodge, No. 12, at Brooklyn; and in May, 1869, Brooklyn Lodge,

No. 13, at Brooklyn, and Washington Lodge, No. 14, in New York city. Manhattan Lodge, No. 15, North German Lodge, No. 16 (German), Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 17, and Henry Clay Lodge, No. 18, were added to the roster in June, 1869, making an increase of *ten* Lodges in less than *three* months.

In order to *fully* appreciate the vast amount of labor it requires to successfully introduce a *new* Order, it must be borne in mind that there are from thirty to fifty similar Orders in New York, all actively striving to increase their membership by the accession of *good and true* men.

The semi-annual session of the Grand Lodge of New York was held on July 22–24, 1869, when Grand Chancellor Levy presented a most valuable report. All of his official acts were approved and every recommendation adopted.

The Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal, in his annual report to the Supreme Lodge of the World, March, 1870, says: "The report of the Grand Chancellor, Dr. A. G. Levy, at this session, is an able one, and must be read to be appreciated."

During August, 1869, he instituted Damon Lodge, No. 19, in New York city; Premier Lodge, No. 20, in Troy, and Progressive Lodge, No. 21, at Brooklyn; and in September, 1869, were added Gœthe Lodge, No. 22 (German), in New York city, and Watervliet Lodge, No. 23, at West Troy. October, 1869, was productive of Crusader's Lodge, No. 24, at Troy; Cœur de Leon Lodge, No. 25, in New York city, and Lafayette Lodge, No. 26, at Brooklyn. The fruits for November and December, 1869, were American Lodge, No. 27, at Troy; Calanthe Lodge, No. 28, in New York city; Humboldt Lodge, No. 29 (German); Lincoln Lodge, No. 30 (German); and Myrtle Wreath Lodge, No. 31, in New York city.

January, 1870, was made memorable by the institution of Peabody Lodge, No. 32, at Albany, the capital of the State, and Port Chester Lodge, No. 33, at Port Chester, Westchester county, New York.

It will be observed that every month, from the close of the semi-annual session of the Grand Lodge in July, 1869, to the opening of the annual session, January 27, 1870, was fraught

with great labor in the creation of new Lodges in different sections of the Empire State. In December, 1869, he assisted the Supreme Chancellor in instituting the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts at Boston. He was chairman of the committee on Laws and Supervision during the few years he was a member of the Supreme Lodge of the World, and was regarded by his compeers as a valuable and efficient representative.

It may not be out of place to state, that the Knights of Rathbone Lodge, No. 1, of New York city, as a slight token of esteem, presented him with a beautiful silver snuff-box, and the members of Calanthe Lodge, No. 28, presented him with a pretty emblematic gold medal, as a recognition of his invaluable services in behalf of Pythian principles.

He has been connected with the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows for over thirty years; has been inducted into every degree of Freemasonry conferred in America; a prominent member of the Improved Order of Red Men; connected with the Independent Order of Foresters; and a Past Grand officer in three Hebrew Orders. He is a native of Boston, Massachusetts, and is now in the fifty-ninth year of his age, and is a picture of good health and manly vigor. He speaks, reads, and writes several European languages, and, withal, is a gentleman of the highest culture, and of great moral worth.

WM. HENRY BURNETT,

THE son of a well-known and influential Baptist clergyman, was born in Adams county, Ohio, October 10, 1840. About the year 1842 the family removed to Mount Pleasant, Henry county, Iowa, and there, at the High-School of Prof. S. L. Howe, the subject of our sketch received an excellent education, having completed which, he engaged in clerical labor until he, in 1863, came to Washington, D. C. In 1864 he received an appointment as clerk in the War Department under Secretary Stanton; and from that time he has remained in the employment of the

government, occupying at present a position of importance and trust in the Quartermaster-General's office. In person Mr. Burnett is rather below the medium height, though firmly and compactly built; his face, a pleasing oval, is framed by dark hair, and lighted up with a pair of fine dark eyes, which make his singing, gifted as he is with one of the sweetest tenor voices in Washington, the more effective. Reserved in his demeanor towards strangers and casual acquaintances, he is among his associates noted not only for his cheerful, pleasant ways, but also for his sterling qualities and devotion to his friends. Although the petted and admired tenor of choirs and concerts, he has, so far, escaped Hymen's yoke, and seems to prefer the badge of Pythias to that of Cupid.

DAVID L. BURNETT,

WAS born in Adams county, Ohio, January 4, 1837. Like his brother, Wm. H. Burnett, he went, in the year 1842, with his parents to Mount Pleasant, Iowa, and there, at the High-School of Prof. S. L. Howe, received an excellent education. In January, 1863, he came to Washington, D. C., and received an appointment as clerk in the War Department (Paymaster-General's office). In June, 1868, he was transferred to the Treasury, being assigned to the office of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-Office Department, and in that position he has remained, being so trusted and valued a clerk that he was one of the few selected to go to Europe in connection with the syndicate. In person Mr. D. L. Burnett is of a medium height, and rather slight built; has a florid complexion, and very prepossessing exterior generally. His disposition is genial, and his manners of that affable kind which impress associates with the sense of thorough friendliness. He also possesses a fine tenor voice, and is sought after in society; but, unlike his brother, he married early, and rejoices in the possession of a lovely daughter seventeen years old.

AUGUSTUS C. ULRICH,

Past Grand Chancellor and Supreme Representative.

THE subject of this sketch was born on the 10th of April, 1828, at Göttingen, Hanover, and came to America at the age of sixteen, his objective point being Cincinnati, Ohio, where he has since resided. On attaining his majority, he entered actively into the mercantile business, which he continued to prosecute successfully until the year 1865, since which time he has profitably managed a special branch of the business of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, New Jersey, with head-quarters at Cincinnati, Ohio.

He joined the Order of Knights of Pythias in July, 1869, and during the same year organized Gœthe Lodge, No. 12, being the first German Lodge instituted in the city of Cincinnati, and by his unexampled energy in the interest of the Order, secured a membership and initiated 318 for the Lodge in twenty days, a growth marvellous in the extreme, and without a parallel. During the same time he established Schiller Lodge, No. 14, and initiated 217 members in eight weeks. As a just recognition of his great executive ability and unflagging industry, he has been promoted to the high and honorable rank of Chancellor Commander, Past Grand Chancellor, and Supreme Representative. We sincerely trust that multitudes of others may strive to emulate his example.

EDWARD S. KIMBALL, M. D.

EDWARD SULLIVAN KIMBALL was born in Trenton, N. J., February 21, 1844; received his education in the State of Maine, from whence he came to the city of Washington, September 5, 1863. Soon after his arrival at Washington, he received an appointment as hospital steward in the regular army, and was detailed for duty in the office of the Surgeon-General, where he remained until he was offered a clerical position of much responsibility in the Secretary's office of the Treas-

ury Department, which he has held ever since. Mr. Kimball commenced the study of medicine in the fall of 1864, and received his degree of M. D. from Georgetown (D. C.) College, in the spring of 1866. He is considered one of the bright lights in the medical firmament of Washington, and is the youngest practitioner of the homœopathic school of medicine in the city.

Dr. Kimball is an accomplished musician, and as an organist ranks among the best. His services as conductor of musical organizations are in constant demand, but owing to his many other duties, he seldom appears in public. The "Madrigal Society" of Washington, composed of some of the best vocal talent in the city, owes its inception to him, and its success is in a great measure ascribable to his indefatigable exertions, indomitable energy, and superior ability.

To paint a pen portrait of Dr. Kimball's character is not a difficult task. Generous-hearted and sincere, his good right hand is ever ready to aid a friend; he never speaks ill of his fellow-man, or gives countenance to evil report, but on every occasion stands ready and willing to become the champion and defender of the oppressed. Many, very many of his brethren owe lasting debts of gratitude to him for repeated acts of disinterested kindness and unselfish efforts in their behalf. If ever a human being clearly and thoroughly understood the full intent and meaning of the word friendship, and was ever ready to practically exemplify its signification, it is the subject of our sketch. With him friendship is something more than a mere name.

Dr. Kimball is married and the father of two lovely children.

HON. H. D. WALKER,

Past Grand Chancellor and G. K. of R. and S.

THIS brother was born near Chambersburg, Pa., on the 16th day of October, 1831, and is, therefore, forty-five years old. At the age of eighteen he was apprenticed to a plasterer, and thoroughly learned that trade, after serving three years, and is still engaged therein at Mount Pleasant, Iowa.

H. D. Walker

At the expiration of his apprenticeship, he travelled quite extensively through Ohio, Indiana, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas, working more or less in each State, until, in the autumn of 1854, he located at Piqua, Miami county, Ohio.

On the 3d day of October, 1854, he was initiated into the Order of Odd-Fellows by Piqua Lodge, No. 8, under the grand jurisdiction of Ohio. He was married in the year 1856, and reached Iowa in October of the same year, depositing his withdrawal card with Henry Lodge, No. 10, I. O. of O. F., within two weeks after his arrival. After serving in all the minor offices of the subordinate Lodge, he became a Past Grand in 1860, and was elected Grand Master of the State of Iowa in 1873. He became a Patriarch by uniting with Industry Encampment, No. 18, at its institution, in October, 1857, and was promoted to the chair of Grand Patriarch in 1869.

In the year 1870, he became very much interested in the new and rapidly growing Order of the Knights of Pythias, and after some correspondence with the prominent officers of the Order, joined with twenty-five others in a petition to the Supreme Lodge of the World for a dispensation to organize Eastern Star Lodge, No. 6, K. of P., at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, and was thereafter unanimously elected the first Chancellor Commander. He became a Past Chancellor on July 1, 1870, and in the year 1872 was duly elected a representative to the Grand Lodge, and at the session of the Grand Lodge, July 9 and 10, 1872, at Burlington, Iowa, was elected, and duly installed Grand Vice Chancellor, and served in such capacity until January 29, 1873. On the 29th day of January, 1873, he was elected Grand Chancellor, which position he held for one year, reflecting great credit on himself, and materially advancing the interests of the Order in our beautiful prairie State.

So acceptably had he discharged the duties of Grand Vice Chancellor and Grand Chancellor, that he has been thrice unanimously elected Grand Keeper of Records and Seal of this jurisdiction, and is now our worthy and efficient G. K. of R. and S.

His personal appearance is prepossessing; his manners are genial, genteel, and friendly. He is frank and easy of approach;

outspoken in his views, and intensely practical in his opinions, commanding the confidence and winning the affection of all who are thrown in contact with him. He has proved a tower of strength to both these great charitable Orders by his zeal, efficiency, and industry, and we feel safe in claiming him as the *model* Knight of this Grand Jurisdiction.

DR. JOHN S. KING,

A MEMBER of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, the present Grand Chancellor of Ontario, was elected to that office by the unanimous vote of the Grand Lodge at its annual session in the city of London, held in June, 1876. The brother entered the Grand Lodge as the representative from Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 4, of Toronto, where he had previously successively filled all the chairs. He was well and favorably known to the Knights throughout Ontario from his connection, as editor, with the *Canadian Pythian Journal*, which discontinued publication as such after he ceased to edit it. Dr. King is a self-made man, having entered upon a life of self-reliance at the age of nineteen years, when he became a teacher. In that calling he rapidly rose, soon becoming principal of the Waterloo Central School, and for two consecutive years filling the position of president of the Waterloo County Teachers' Association. Meanwhile he had formed connection with various newspapers and periodicals, which soon induced him to cease teaching. As a writer he was not long in becoming favorably known in Ontario. Prior to entering upon the practice of medicine, in which he is now engaged in Toronto city, he was for some time on the editorial staff of the *Toronto Globe*, and for three years acted as the Canadian correspondent of the *Chicago Tribune*, while he was also a regular contributor to other leading Canadian papers.

Dr. King is a married gentleman, and, though only thirty-three years of age, has attained a position of influence in his city and native province. In placing him in the responsible position

John S King

Edm'd Badger.

of Grand Chancellor of the Order in the province of Ontario, the brethren feel they have the right man in the right place. Dr. King has the reputation of being an able advocate of the principles of the Order, a good and fluent speaker, a ready writer, an excellent executive officer, and an enterprising, generous, and honorable brother Knight. The instructions and orders promulgated by him, as Grand Chancellor, give evidence that there will be an energetic movement to double the membership of the Order in his jurisdiction under his rule.

COL. EDWARD BADGER,

Past Grand Chancellor,

THOUGH a young man, being in his thirty-sixth year, has acquired an enviable position at the bar of Kentucky. He was born and raised in Charleston, South Carolina; graduated in the law department of the Cumberland University, at Lebanon, Tennessee, in January, 1861. At this time the initial steps were taken in our great civil war. Immediately on returning home from college he entered the Confederate army as a private at Fernandina, Florida. He was afterwards promoted step by step to the position of colonel, and about the close of the war was appointed brigadier-general of State troops, but did not accept the position. During the war he married an accomplished lady resident of Jackson, Mississippi, and upon the cessation of hostilities removed to Ocal, East Florida, where he entered upon the practice of his profession. The political and bankrupt condition of that State caused him to remove to Louisville, Kentucky, where he has built up a lucrative and growing practice, and has established a reputation as a gentleman of honor and integrity, of which the best might well be proud. He is a man of very pleasant bearing, good address, and popular manners — though quiet and unobtrusive.

In the army he commanded the Fourth Florida Regiment,

and the estimation in which he was held as a soldier can be best shown by the following documentary evidences:

October 11, 1863, Col. Badger, commanding the Fourth Florida, addressed a letter to the commanding officer, asking a transfer from Stovall's Brigade to Trigg's Brigade, for the purpose of consolidating with the Seventh Florida — both regiments being much depleted. Gen. Bragg referred the application to Gen. Stovall, who endorsed thereon as follows:

"HEADQUARTERS, STOVALL'S BRIGADE,
October 17, 1863.

"Disapproved. My brigade is already very small, having a total effective force of but 750, and this regiment, though small, is the best I have.

M. A. STOVALL, Brig.-Gen. Com."

Subsequently (February 8, 1864), Col. Badger tendered his resignation, assigning the following reasons: "That I believe I can do more good for my country by volunteering in the ranks, and using a gun instead of a sword, and if allowed to resign intend joining Gen. John H. Morgan's command immediately." Upon which resignation Gen. Finley, his brigade commander, endorsed as follows:

"HEADQUARTERS, FLORIDA BRIGADE,
February 8, 1864.

"Respectfully forwarded — Disapproved. Col. Badger is too useful an officer and too necessary to his command to be spared — an officer of superior qualification and of universal promise. I could only consent to part with him upon condition of his advancement to some position which would enlarge his command and extend the sphere of his usefulness.

J. J. FINLEY, Brig.-Gen."

His resignation was disapproved by all the intermediate commanding officers, and the Secretary of War declined to accept it, and so he remained in command of his regiment till the struggle ended. If there be another man on either side who, from patriotic motives, sought to exchange a position of command for a place in the ranks, we have not heard of him.

For some time he was head editor of *The Pythian Record*, which position he filled with honor to himself, and won many friends by his impromptu writings, among which we mention,

Charles A. Lee

"The Newsboy," "The Last Nickel," and the story, "Pythian Friendship." These pieces will live to be read when their author is "no more." The Colonel is an efficient member, and at present filling the C. C.'s chair of Daniel Boone Lodge, No. 2.

CHARLES A. LEE,

Grand Chancellor of Rhode Island.

THE present Grand Chancellor of Rhode Island was born in Pawtucket, December 14, 1845, and is, consequently, not very far advanced on the shady side of thirty. Receiving the elements of a modern New England education, he graduated from the academy at Lonsdale at the age of eighteen, and immediately entered the office of the *Gazette and Chronicle*, in his native town, having, while a pupil at school, developed a strong liking and a natural taste for the art of printing, having conducted an "amateur" office of his own long before he finally adopted the business as his future calling. Working steadily, and mastering all details of the business, eleven years later, or in 1875, he became one of the editors and proprietors of the *Gazette and Chronicle*, one of the most influential of New England weekly journals, to which he had long been a contributor. Possessing a good name and reputation, and wielding a ready and graceful pen, he has steadily, and without studied effort, built up a local fame that may, with naught to mar it in the future, enlarge and expand far beyond its original local sphere.

When Eureka Lodge, No. 5, was instituted at Pawtucket, he was among the earliest accessions to its ranks, and was the unanimous choice of its members for the highest position in their gift for the succeeding term. The following year he was again elected Chancellor, faithfully serving his Lodge for a second term. When Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 16, an offshoot of Eureka, was formed, in February, 1874, he was chosen to fill the chair, and performed his duties for the term in an acceptable manner.

At the annual session of the Grand Lodge in February, 1875,

he was the almost unanimous choice for Grand Chancellor, having previously served in the offices of Grand Vice Chancellor and Grand Master-at-Arms. His elevation to the high office was brought about by no means on his part, unless it was a faithful discharge of his duties in all other offices which he had previously filled. His re-election to the chair at the last annual session of the Grand Lodge was a most flattering confirmation of his first year's work, and was all the stronger from the fact that his two competitors were gentlemen whose names are well known all over the State, and especially in legislative and legal circles.

In person, the Grand Chancellor is six feet one inch in height, of slim, but compact build, calm in demeanor and debate, retiring in manners, fearless in opinion, and of courteous and friendly disposition. A fair extemporaneous speaker, he possesses the merit in speaking, as well as in writing, of condensing his thoughts, presenting his subject clearly, and, speaking always to the point, of never tiring his hearers. A thorough hater of "rings" and "cliques," firmly opposed to electioneering in the Lodges, the Order in this State has no more faithful advocate of its principles, no stronger defender of its rights, and no more consistent and conscientious servant than its present Grand Chancellor, the subject of this brief biographical sketch.

HON. P. S. WREN,

Grand Chancellor.

THE present Grand Chancellor of the "Lone Star State," is a native of Powhatan county, Virginia. He emigrated from the "Old Dominion" to Texas in 1867, since which time he has resided in the city of Galveston.

He joined Island City Lodge, No. 2, in the fall of 1872, and soon passed the Chancellor Commander's chair, and represented his Lodge in the Grand Lodge for two successive terms. At the session of the Grand Lodge, in 1875, he was honored with the

Leo. Hamburger.

highly responsible position of Grand Keeper of Records and Seal. He filled this post of honor until April, 1876, with great credit. Was elected Grand Chancellor in April, 1876, for the term commencing April, 1877.

In every relation of life he is esteemed as a reliable and trustworthy citizen, and is regarded as an excellent representative of the Pythian fraternity. He is now the efficient K. of R. and Seal of his subordinate Lodge, and D. D. G. C. for his district. He has done noble service in his own State, and has made a record of which any Knight may well be proud.

ALEXANDER ALLISON,

Past Grand Chancellor and Supreme Representative,

WAS born in Sumner county, Tennessee, May 15, 1840, of wealthy and highly influential parentage, his mother being a sister to the late Hon. Andrew J. Donelson, at one time Minister to Prussia, and afterwards candidate for the Vice-Presidency on the Fillmore ticket. Received thorough academic instruction, and was thereafter graduated with great credit in both the collegiate and law departments of Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn., an institution which numbers among its *alumni* many of the most prominent men in the Middle and Southern States. Was admitted to the bar in the early part of 1861, but, when hostilities between the sections began, very soon thereafter entered the Confederate army, and rose to the command of a battery of light artillery, under Gen. John H. Morgan, and was near that celebrated "Wizard of the Saddle" when he was killed at Greenville, Tenn., September 4, 1864.

At the close of the war he located at Huntsville, Ala., and began the practice of law. In 1869, reasons of a private nature led to a removal to Knoxville, Tenn., where he at present resides, engaged in the warehousing and commission business. Became a member of Holston Lodge, No. 1, K. P., within a few weeks

after its institution at Knoxville, in July, 1871, ; was elected one of its initial Emeritus Past Chancellors ; took part in the organization of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee, at Nashville, April 2, 1872, since which time he has been continuously a member of that Grand body, either as a representative or a Grand officer.

At the third annual session of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee, held at Nashville, in February, 1874, was elected Grand Chancellor by a most complimentary vote ; at the session of 1875 was elected Supreme Representative for one year, to fill out the unexpired term of S. R. Thos. S. Jukes, and at the session of 1876 was re-elected Supreme Representative for two succeeding years. Attends punctually the meetings of his Subordinate Lodge ; has always been a zealous and enthusiastic member of the Order, and is devotedly attached to its great tenets of Friendship, Charity, and Benevolence, and in advocacy thereof has addressed with great effect large audiences on various occasions in Tennessee and elsewhere.

Brother Allison has always evinced a decided *penchant* and aptitude for the *military* profession, and seems to be an intuitive master of tactics ; at an early day purposes preparing or arranging a manual (with Upton as a basis) for the use of the Order of Knights of Pythias. Was elected, May 11, 1875, captain of the "O'Conner Zouaves," one of the finest military organizations in the State, and March 6, 1876, was honored by Gov. Porter with an appointment on his staff, with the rank and title of brigadier-general.

IN MEMORIAM.

SAMUEL H. HINES,

The Pythian Martyr.

"Green be the turf above thee."

ANY worthy "Knight of Pythias," who acts well his part in life, is deserving of a tribute to his memory and virtues when death removes him from the companionship of his brother Knights to "the house appointed for all the living" —

the silent, solemn house of the grave. But one who signally illustrates IN HIS DEATH the principles of the Order, is especially deserving of eulogy and praise, and his illustrious example should be commemorated and perpetuated in portrait, statue, epitaph, and record, as a standing testimonial to his virtues and heroic qualities.

Samuel H. Hines merits all that can be said of the moral hero, the brave Knight, the Pythian friend. When the fated Spotswood Hotel was wrapped in the winding sheet of lurid flame, on the morning of December 25, 1870, and its passages, rooms, and stairways were filled with dense clouds of suffocating smoke, Captain Hines made his way through all, to a point where he was safe, and might have escaped with his life, unharmed. But personal escape from danger was not his object; he was seeking aid to enable him to rescue his friend, who was high up in the hotel. Failing to enlist assistance, despite remonstrance, he rushed back with the heroic purpose to save that friend, or perish in the effort. This was the last of that noble young man. He and his friend, Erasmus W. Ross, a brother Knight, perished together.

In this noble deed we have embodied and illustrated in living example a FRIENDSHIP unsurpassed by anything described by the pen of fiction, or depicted in dramatic art. This is no fiction; no poetic fancy; no sentimental creation. Samuel H. Hines did not merely hazard life, but really died to save his friend. It is an honor and a privilege to have known such a man, or to have lived in an age made bright by such an example. All honor to the name, the virtues, the friendship, the moral heroism of Samuel H. Hines.

He was born in the town of Milton, North Carolina; served as a soldier in the late Confederate war; passed through all the fortunes of the soldier in that hard and painful service, and was for a long time a prisoner. He was quiet, but brave. His record as a soldier is without a blemish.

After the war he engaged in mercantile pursuits in the town of Danville, Virginia; he was burnt out, losing everything, and only escaped with his life by jumping from a window. The

last three years of his life were spent in Richmond, Va., where, by the urbanity of his manners, the integrity of his life, the sincerity of his friendships, and the genial, generous sunshine of his noble, manly nature, he endeared himself to all who made his acquaintance. The death of such a man is a public calamity. It is not enough for the universal brotherhood of Knights to appropriate such a distinction for one of its members. Let HUMANITY share with us this exalted privilege; let the WORLD know that the fabulous Pythias himself did not surpass, in his devotion to Damon, one who lived in our own day; in our own midst; who bowed at our own altar, our own SAMUEL H. HINES! Thank God! it is not all a calamity; not all a disaster; not all a cause of sorrow; not all an irreparable loss, when we remember that one of our own race; of our own flesh and blood; of our common humanity, CAN display — nay, more, DID display — such a heroic example as that which was made imperishable amid the charred and blackened ruins of the Spotswood Hotel! It is well to have lived such a life; it is nobler to have died such a death.

Captain Hines was a member of the Old Dominion Lodge, Knights of Pythias, No. 4, in the city of Richmond, Va.

At a regular meeting of the Lodge, held on Tuesday night, December 27, 1870, the committee appointed to draw up resolutions expressive of the feelings of the Lodge on the occasion of the death of this brother Knight, submitted the following, which were unanimously adopted by a rising vote, in silence and in tears:

Resolved, That in the sudden and untimely death of our honored brother Knight, SAMUEL H. HINES, who lost his life in the heroic effort to save his friend, Erasmus W. Ross, a brother Knight, from the devouring flames that destroyed the Spotswood Hotel, in this city, on the morning of the 25th of December, 1870, this Lodge has sustained an irreparable loss; and that, while we bow in tearful sorrow to the inscrutable Providence that removed him from our circle, we nevertheless are cheered by the recollections that he illustrated in his DEATH, as in his LIFE, the exalted principles of our Order, and taught us by his sublime example that "it is sweet to die for those we love."

Resolved, That we will sacredly cherish his memory in our hearts, because

of his many private virtues, his great moral worth and excellence, his heroic qualities; but, more than all, because he sacrificed his life on the ALTAR OF FRIENDSHIP.

Resolved, That as a testimonial of our affectionate memory of his noble deeds and martyr death, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days; and, as a further expression of our sadness and sorrow, that we will drape our Lodge in mourning, that we may be reminded in our business that "in the midst of life we are in death."

It was ordered that the chairman of the committee be requested to prepare a brief sketch of the life and death of the deceased Knight for publication in our Pythian papers.

JOHN E. EDWARDS,
Chairman of the Committee.

RICHMOND, VA., Dec. 28, 1870.

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